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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

- MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
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- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
- RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
- MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
- DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

VOL. XXXIX.

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THE

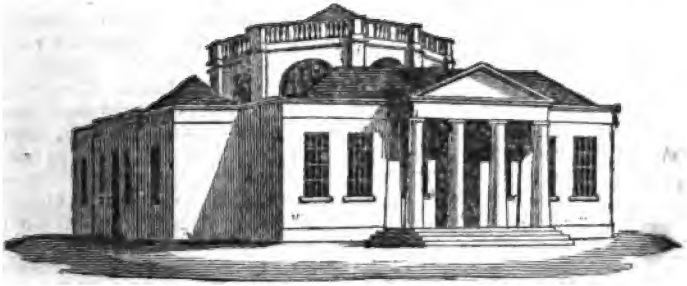
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 265.] FEBRUARY 1, 1815. [1 of Vol. 39.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

CONTINUATION *of the* ACCOUNT *of the recent* ERECTION *of* PUBLIC STRUCTURES *in various* PARTS *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE.



THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT AT WESTMINSTER.

THIS building, which contains the busiest and most efficient court in England, was built a few years since for the Sessions' House of the city of Westminster, which are still held here. The Insolvent Debtors' Court is held in a large room at the east end, and is simply provided with a table for the commissioner and his clerk, with a side-table for the council. MR. SERJEANT PALMER is indefatigable in his attendance, and humanely assiduous in the discharge of his duties, sitting every day, Saturdays excepted, from nine till four. The chief council are—Messrs. J. Prince Smith, Andrews, &c.

In a subsequent page, the justice and policy of the law, constituting this court, are defended; and some practical improvements suggested to obviate the objections of creditors who think they have been aggrieved.

THE WESTMINSTER NATIONAL FREE-SCHOOL.

THIS establishment is a branch of the National Society to which it is united, and was, until lately, known as the Orchard-street School, where premises were appropriated for the purpose; but, the school getting into repute, they soon became too small for the number of children applying for admission; and, being very inconvenient of access to the visitors, the committee of management determined to present a memorial to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, for the grant of a vacant piece of ground on the west side of St. Margaret's church-yard, near the sessions-house, where a school might be erected, capable

capable of receiving one thousand children of the poor. Their lordships, taking into consideration the public benefit likely to arise therefrom, were of opinion, that the institution had a claim upon the support and protection of the crown, and accordingly granted a lease of the piece of ground in question, for the term of ninety-nine years, at a pepper-corn rent, which they were enabled to do by an Act of the last session of parliament, (cap. 154,) whereby the patron, president, and vice-presidents, for the time being, were constituted a corporation, by the name of "The Patron, President, and Vice-presidents of the Westminster National Free-School," and have a common seal.

By the activity of the committee of management, and the very liberal donations of the distinguished inhabitants in and about the neighbourhood, they were encouraged to proceed with the building: the architect, William Inwood, esq. having volunteered his gratuitous services, and the several artificers offering to forego their usual profits on the occasion. Accordingly, on the 21st day of July last, the first stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury and Peterborough, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord High Steward of Westminster, the Treasurer of the Navy, the Rev. Dr. Carey (late head master of Westminster school), and many other noble and distinguished personages. On the 30th of November following, the building having been reported fit for the reception of the children, they went in procession from the old school, in Orchard-street, and took possession; on which occasion they were entertained with roast-beef and plum-pudding, in the presence of the subscribers and friends to the institution. The relations and friends of the children were also allowed, upon this interesting occasion, to walk round the room, and, by witnessing, to partake of the happiness which was evident in the countenances of their offspring.

The schools for the boys and girls are upon the same floor, separated by a wall, with a communication by means of double-folding doors, so as to exhibit them, at one view, upon public examinations, which take place half-yearly, when rewards, principally consisting of clothing, are distributed to the most deserving. The dimensions of the boy's school are, 58 feet by 57 feet; the girl's school, 54 feet by 41 feet; the first calculated to hold six hundred, the latter four hundred; the height is about twenty-eight feet, with nine ventilators in the ceiling of each school, communicating with the open air through the roof.

The building also embraces the necessary accommodation of committee-room, secretary-room, &c. and a house for the residence of the master and mistress, communicating with the school, is nearly compleated. It is computed, that the expences of the building, house and furniture, will be about 5000l.; towards which, the National Society have liberally contributed 500l., and the remainder will be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the surplus of the subscriptions in hand. The number of children at present admitted into the school, are—boys, 306—girls, 250; and the applications for admitting children upon the committee days, are so numerous, that no doubt is entertained that the whole number, which the building is capable of receiving, will very shortly be compleated. The master and mistress, (Mr. James Wilmont, and Mrs. N. Graham,) were selected by the Rev. Dr. Bell; and to their indefatigable exertions the institution is much indebted, evinced by the rapid progress the children have made in the several branches of their education,—the boys being taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls the same, with the addition of useful needle-work and knitting. The liturgy and catechism of the church of England have been constantly taught to all the children; a separate service at the parish church of St. Margaret is appointed for them, where the chaplain to the establishment (the Rev. William Graves,) delivers a lecture adapted to their capacity; but no children are refused on account of their parents being dissenters from the church of England.

Regulations of the School.

That this school, united to, and aided by, the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, in the principles of the church of England, and supported by voluntary contributions, be adapted to the admission of one thousand children, all of them to be taught free of expence: and that orphan children, and the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who are, or have been, in his Majesty's service, be admitted in preference to other children.

That all children received into this school be instructed in the liturgy and catechism

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catechism of the church of England; and that they do constantly attend divine service on the Lord's day at the school, or at some place of public worship, under the establishment of the church of England.

But that the benefits of education in this school be not refused to any child, on account of its parents being dissenters from the church of England, or of its non-attendance on the Lord's day at the school, or at some place of worship under the establishment; provided the parents or friends of such child undertake for its attendance with them, or some of their family, at some place of public worship on the Lord's day; or assign such other excuse for its non-attendance (on account of sickness or otherwise) as shall be satisfactory to the master or committee of management. And that such books and tracts only shall be admitted into, or used in this school, as are, or shall be, contained in the catalogue of the society for promoting Christian knowledge, or recommended and approved by the National Society.

That the children be taught to read and to write, and the first four rules of arithmetic, and also such works of useful industry, as may be suited to their ages and sexes; and that a portion of the profits arising from works done in the school, be allowed to the children themselves as a reward for, and encouragement to, diligence, exertion, and good conduct.

That no child be admitted under the age of six, nor above the age of twelve; except as teachers, or for other special reason.

That no child be admitted until previously examined, to ascertain that it does not labour under any infectious disease; and no child be admitted, unless accompanied by the parents or friends who undertake for their obedience to the rules of the school.

That the six following rules be established for conducting the school: and that a printed copy thereof be delivered to all persons whose children are admitted into it.

1. School hours from Lady-day to Michælmas, from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon:—and from Michælmas to Lady-day, from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon;—and upon Sundays, at 10 in the morning, and at 2 in the afternoon, in order for the children to be examined in their catechism, or other religious exercises, and to attend divine service. Punctual attendance at these hours is indispensably necessary. Every Thursday and Saturday to be a half-holiday, and such other holidays to be allowed, as the committee of management shall direct.

2. Parents, &c. are desired to send their children with clean skins, with their hair cut short and well combed; and with their clothes, on Sundays at least, well mended.

3. Parents, &c. must strictly enjoin their children to go direct to and from school, in an orderly manner; to behave respectfully to their teachers; to take great care of their books and slates; to behave with the greatest reverence during divine service; to be kind to one another; and never to tell a lie, cheat, steal, or swear.

4. The master and mistress of the school shall have tickets of merit to distribute impartially, as rewards to those children who best conduct themselves; the number and value of such tickets to be regulated by the committee of management, and to be paid to the children weekly, in presence of the visiting committee. Proficiency in moral and religious instruction, and uniform good behaviour, to be the strongest recommendation for such tickets.

5. That on the third Tuesday in the months of June and December, in each year, prizes and honorary rewards be distributed to the teachers and scholars, according to the number of tickets of merit, which they may have obtained in the preceding half-year.

6. In case of sickness, or any accident befalling a child, immediate notice must be sent to the master or mistress, in default of which, or in case of neglect of any of the foregoing rules, the child will not be permitted to attend the school, unless satisfactory explanation be given.

Attendance on Divine Warship.

Upon every Sunday, the morning service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, has been constantly read to the children in the school-room; and they have been regularly conducted by the master and mistress of the school, every Sunday at two o'clock, to the parish church of Saint Margaret, where the afternoon service has been performed, and lectures have been read to them, adapted to their capacity. The attendance of the children, both morning and evening, has been very regular

and orderly; and many of the parents of the children, as well as other persons, avail themselves of the additional opportunity afforded them of attending divine service at St. Margaret's church in the afternoon.

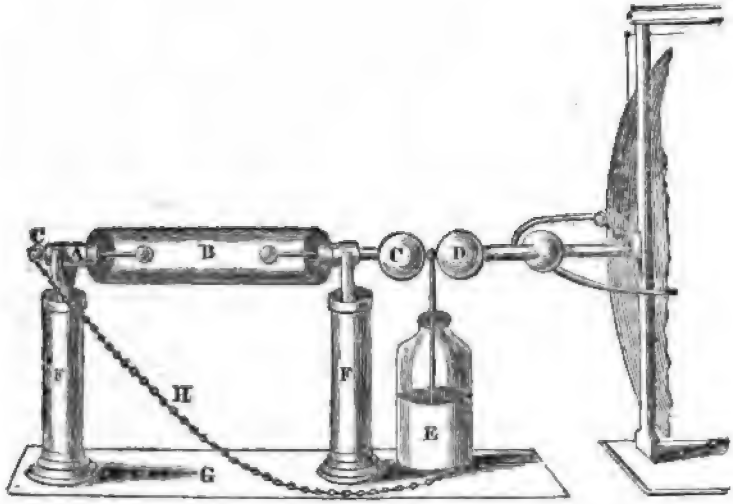
To such as have conducted themselves well, a Bible and Prayer-book have been presented upon their leaving the school, with a testimonial of their good conduct inscribed in each book: and the parents have spontaneously attended to return thanks for the benefits which their children have received from this institution.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to promise, in the Monthly Magazine for June, I have forwarded a drawing of the apparatus for exhibiting accumulated electricity. If you approve of it, and think it will have a tendency of giving the least help to the farther investigating the science of electricity, it is at your service for insertion in your useful Magazine.

Bridport, G. L. ROBERTS.
August 17, 1814.



B. a glass tube, three feet long, and six inches diameter, with a brass ball inserted at each end; the balls to be about two inches diameter, and to be well turned and polished, and as free from holes, or any imperfections, as possible. A. a brass cap, with a valve for exhausting the tube, which must be as complete as a good air-pump will do it; at any rate, for it to succeed well, 98 or 99 parts out of 100 is necessary. C.C. a brass ball at each end of the tube, well polished, three inches diameter. F.F. two glass pillars to support the tube. D. the conductor of Cuthbertson's plate-machine, (the plate of which is two feet diameter.) E. a jar, of the usual sort, coated with tin-foil, in the common way, eighteen inches high, ten inches diameter. G. a chain, which is fastened to the ball at the farthest end of the tube, and to the external coating of the jar. When this apparatus is used, place the ball of the jar against the ball of the conductor, and the ball of the tube about three quarters of an inch from that. Set the machine in motion, and, as soon as the jar is about three parts charged, the aurora borealis will appear; keep the machine in motion, and balls of fire, of dense purple colour, will pass from ball to ball; still continue to turn the machine, and they will soon be succeeded by stars, with a loud report, and as bright as the sun.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the miscellaneous character of your work precludes long details or discussions on agricultural subjects, I regret that you have been led, from the perusal of the Norfolk newspapers, to give currency, among your Provincial Occurrences, page 583 of the last volume, to a pretended fact, ascertained in Norfolk, as to the deleterious effects of

* See the Monthly Magazine for June, 1814, page 446.

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mangel-wurzel to cows fed thereon; because the real facts resulting from considerable experience, of hundreds of agriculturists in every part of Britain, are the very reverse of this; and, long before you gave so extended a circulation to this alarming and mischievous statement, (without any intimation of its fallacy) a very unusual number of these agriculturists had pressed forward to deny and rebut the same, and are still doing so, by unanswerable evidence, in the Farmer's Journal, a weekly newspaper of very wide circulation, near one-third of whose pages is devoted to agricultural correspondence, and wherein the statement was first made, on the 28th of November last, by the clerical gentleman mentioned, who, resting his assertion on only one case in Norfolk, and two others in Cheshire and Staffordshire, from another's information, deemed these sufficient to ground his positive dogma—"That mangel-wurzel, if given to cows, is extremely injurious"!! forgetting, as is not unusual on another topic, to offer any of the essentially necessary concomitant circumstances, by which, conviction of the truth, rather than belief of the assertion, might be obtained by the growers of this root, to whom it was, with such officious zeal, addressed. Yet, when the fact, thus broadly advanced, had been denied by numbers of well-known agriculturists, on large experience through many years, and the reverend gentleman was loudly called on for the mode of feeding, &c. he accompanied the same by this remark, viz. "whether the cows were fed judiciously or not, is by no means a question for me to enter upon"!! and, a little further on, he complaisantly adds, "I have stated what every farmer, who grows mangel-wurzel, ought to thank me for"!

The reverend gentleman alluded to would undoubtedly have been entitled to the thanks, not only of all growers of mangel-wurzel, but of all well wishers to agricultural improvements; and the present intrusion on your valuable pages might have been avoided, if he had stated, as has since appeared, to the following purport, viz.—that, while the respectable individuals mentioned, were absent from their houses and farms in Cheshire and Staffordshire, and were enjoying the renowned hospitality of their friend in Norfolk, by some strange fatality, the farming servants of each of them had, about the same time, given mangel-wurzel roots alone, in unlimited quantities, spread on bare pasture land, to the dairy cows; and that such injurious effects seemed to have followed this new practice, that it was judged proper, without delay, to put the growers of this root on their guard against deviating from the usual and perfectly safe and successful practices of giving to cows a proportion of dry hay with these as well as other roots.

That inadvertence, rather than a design to cry down the use of this valuable root, had led to the strange course that has been pursued, I would be glad to think; but, unfortunately, this seems nearly precluded, by the manner of defending the first assertion, and particularly the aiding of that "very judicious statement," by another assertion, rather doubtfully expressed, that, "in addition to the other objections, mangel-wurzel is a great exhauster of land."

Westminster, *January* 4, 1815. JOHN FAREY, sen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE object of this letter is not to anticipate the multifarious and interesting facts which will shortly be presented to the curious—is not to prove, that De Lolme wrote the Letters of Junius—but simply to refute the only argument on which the converse of the proposition is founded; *the physical impossibility that he should have written them;* the very weak and idle misconception—*that a foreigner could not be capable of producing such English as we find in the Letters of Junius.* In your late exposure of this self-delusion, you very fairly instanced the English of Baretti, and of Badini; as also that of the present elegant writer in our language, the learned and ingenious Mr. Fuseli; and, you might have added, the still more striking example of the English of that distinguished scholar, Count Carracioli, whose contributions, for years, imparted so much *eclat* to an English periodical publication; and whose secession from that publication, was so immediately and strongly felt, as to produce its speedy decline.

A gentleman, writing in the Morning Post, under the signature of Coriolanus, has informed the public, that he knew De Lolme personally; that he, for some time, owed the honor of his daily visits to the necessity that ingenious foreigner was under, of having his ideas modelled and embodied by an English scholar. Now, Sir, I will not aver, though, perhaps, I safely might, that De Lolme, had

had his birth occurred some forty or fifty years later, would, while in his *boyhood*, have been, in English literature, the master of this gentleman's *manhood*; but, without any qualifications whatever, do I assert, that he was a perfect master of our language at the period of this gentleman's *childhood*.

It does not appear to be generally known, that the author of the "Essay on the English Constitution," gave to the world, as early as 1772, (the very year in which his letters were first published collectively,) an English work, entitled "A Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments;" that the style of this work is, in every respect, equal to the masterly language of his translated Essay; that, of about one hundred and twenty paragraphs, one hundred and five are taken, word for word, from the translation of that very Essay, as that translation then existed in the private possession of the author, and as it was first published in the year 1775. It is, however, well understood by many persons, that his Essay, in its original language (French) was written in England, ready for the press as early as the year 1770, and sent, or carried, by the author, to Holland, to be printed there; where it actually *was* printed early in 1771. It will therefore, no doubt, be said, that Junius, in 1771, (or in the November of that year, he sent the MS. of his preface to the printer of the Public Advertiser,) translated the cited paragraph from this first French edition; and that De Lolme, finding it so well executed, preferred its adoption, in his first English edition, published in 1775. But to admit this hypothesis, would be, either to confess that De Lolme did *not* translate his own Essay; and then, he never produced any thing in English; or, that he *did* translate his Essay; and then, though a foreigner, *did* surmount the *physical impossibility* of writing as good English as Junius. For, if he did not translate his own Essay, neither did he write the "Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments," the "History of the Flagellants, or Memorials of Human Superstition," the "Dissertation" prefixed to De Foe's "History of the Union of England and Scotland," "Thoughts on the Shop Tax," "Thoughts on the Window Tax," "Thoughts on the Tax upon Hawkers and Pedlars;" nor the "Enquiry," so highly extolled by Dr. Coote, "whether the Dissolution of the Parliament, during the Trial of Mr. Hastings, did not, viewed constitutionally, invalidate the whole of the proceedings?" If De Lolme did not translate his own Essay, he did not write any of the above pieces; since they are all precisely in the same style: as perfectly so as the paragraph given from the Essay by Junius, is in the style of all the other paragraphs in the same Essay. Therefore, if Junius translated the paragraph with which he concludes his preface, not only did Junius, (be Junius whoever he might,) translate the whole Essay, but the same Junius produced all the other pieces bearing the name of De Lolme. If, on the other hand, De Lolme did translate his Essay, De Lolme, not Junius, was the author of all the productions I have enumerated; and was, by consequence, the translator of the paragraph given by Junius; since, in the style of that paragraph, and the style of the rest of the work, we see one and the same style; and are reduced to the necessity of discovering how Junius, if Junius was not De Lolme, became possessed of that paragraph, since it is, syllable for syllable, the same as the corresponding paragraph in the Essay.*

If Junius was not De Lolme, yet did translate the quoted paragraph; or, if De Lolme was not Junius, but did adopt the translation of Junius; still De Lolme did not adopt the one hundred and five paragraphs, in the "Parallel between the English and Swedish Governments," which are extracted from the translated "Essay on our Constitution;" therefore, it is evident, that this foreigner, either translated as well as Junius, (if Junius and De Lolme were different writers,) or furnished Junius with a translation, sufficiently excellent, in the judgment of Junius, to be incorporated with his own exquisite epistles. Coriolanus appears to have been acutely sensible, that the narrative of a gentleman who, (in the same paper,) wrote under the signature of Mercator, was too probable, too natural, too consistent, too *specious* and *plausible*, to be fairly contradicted. Coriolanus, with a certain pamphlet which will hereafter be produced, received from Mercator, a letter. This letter, Mercator, in a subsequent communication to me, charges Coriolanus with having mutilated and curtailed; as also with the total suppression of an-

* The editor of the Monthly Magazine is possessed of a leaf of the manuscript of one of Mr. De Lolme's Tracts, written in his own hand, in pure English, and in a neat and terse style.

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other,

other, complaining of the disingenuous treatment he had experienced from Coriolanus. To what extent the mutilations and curtailments were carried, I have to learn; not being yet in possession of the copy of that letter, though it has been promised me by Mercator.

Without being insensible of Mercator's kindness, (he Mercator whomsoever he may,) I am able to rest my evidence of the fact, that De Lolme was Junius, upon certain indisputable, irresistible circumstances, the knowledge of which, a sedulous and determined research has obtained.

We see, Sir, however, how Mercator has been treated! Mercator, who has conducted himself so explicitly, so fairly! Mercator, who, for whatever he advances, produces some substantial evidence, some satisfactory corroboration! Why has not Coriolanus been equally explanatory? equally ingenuous? Why has he administered to the public appetite for truth and reality, what does not bear even the *semblance* of truth? Why has he neither produced, nor named, those productions of De Lolme, for the correction and improvement of which, that ingenious foreigner honoured him with his daily visits? Why has he not pointed out even a single solitary passage, from the many with which he enriched the needy lucubrations of the author of the "Essay on the English Constitution?" For his generous declaration, that *great credit is due to my deep research into the subject of Junius*, I am thankful. Did I perceive in his letter, or in the annotation appended to that letter by its author, any thing like research, any thing like argument, any thing like delicate, or even candid, treatment, I would be equally liberal in my acknowledgments.

I only wish to add, that, however persuasive the circumstances, however cogent the reasoning, here adduced, may appear, to unprejudiced minds, they are not meant to establish the fact of which I am convinced, and in the affirmation of which, I am so unequivocally direct. The *physical impossibility* of that fact, I have disproved, and the proofs of the fact itself are about to appear.

Queen Ann Street, T. BUSBY.
Jun. 14, 1815.

*** As the public feel a certain degree of interest in this development, we shall cheerfully admit any communication of the writer who signs *Mercator*; and we hope, before our next publication, to receive some conclusive information from Geneva.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* ASSAULT *on* PARIS, *and of the* ENTRANCE *of the* CONFEDERATES *into that* CITY; *in a* LETTER *from a* LADY *to her* SISTER *in* ENGLAND.

Paris, April 16, 1814.

* * * \

witness to all these dismal scenes, you may suppose we passed a most restless night, and the next morning we were awoke at five o'clock, with the sounds of guns and cannons at a distance. I must tell you, our house is very near one of the entrances or gates of Paris, and opposite the mountain of Montmartre, which was slightly fortified. A vast number of people were assembled on the hill, to see the battle on the plains behind; papa had the curiosity to go also, and came back with the account, that the Russians were gaining ground very fast. We saw all the artillery and troops go by—many thousands who were never to return any more. Our anxiety during half the day was beyond every thing, to know what was going forward in the field of battle, and what would be the result. All the inhabitants were standing at their doors, asking one another what was the news? Sometimes they were absurd enough to say, the allies were completely beaten, and obliged to retreat; then it was rumoured about, that the emperor Napoleon was arrived with eighty thousand men, and consequently the victory would soon be declared on his side. The French were delighted with this news: as to me, though I really dreaded the consequences of the city being taken, yet I am so truly English, I could not help feeling quite angry when I heard the French were likely to gain any advantage. I wished and prayed most heartily for the success of the allies. Only think what a providential thing it was, that Bonaparte could not get to Paris, for, by all accounts, he had determined to make every man march, and see every house in flames, rather than surrender. To continue—towards three o'clock the reports began to change; it was evident the Russians were advancing, as the smoke behind the hills became more thick and black. Presently, we saw the French troops tearing into the town, infantry, cavalry, men, women, all pell-mell, screaming out that the enemy were entering by force. The sounds of the cannon made the house tremble beneath us; but, when they began to throw the balls into town, which we heard hissing over our heads, and the drum beat to arms, the signal for every man to go and defend the city, while the people were crying that one of the gates (or what they call here barriers) was in flames! Never, my dear Jane, shall I forget that moment; my heart seemed to die within me: we all looked as pale as death, and appeared almost bereft of our senses. Poor Therese (who is our servant) was quite sobbing as she clasped the little baby; Nancy, who is mama's servant) held Zelia, and I had Ursina in my arms; in fact, we looked the picture of despair. Mr. B——, who was more calm than we (as men generally are on these occasions), desired us to go in the cellar, which we did immediately, with my mother and a neighbour of our's with her daughter, who were here during the whole day: as to papa, he was as composed as possible; no more alarmed than little Caroline, or indeed than either of the children, for happily at their age they have no idea of danger. Fortunately we were not obliged to remain long in the cellar. All on a sudden, 'twas then between four and five in the afternoon, the fireing ceased; only conceive how delighted we were; it seemed to me as if I were in heaven. From our window up stairs we saw the French making their escape from Montmartre, running down the hill as hard as they could scamper; and in less than ten minutes after, we saw the Russians take possession of it, and their flag hoisted. The report soon spread itself that the allies had sent messengers to capitulate: all we had now to fear was if the twelve mayors to whom they addressed should refuse to yield to their conditions. We knew the Russians were masters of all the heights, and that a vast quantity of artillery was on Montmartre; therefore, in case of a refusal, they would immediately have begun to throw balls and bombs into the town, and our house, being so near, would have been one of the first to tremble. However, before ten o'clock, we were told that Paris had surrendered, and that the emperor of Russia would enter the next morning. I was so happy to think all our fears of being bombarded were over, though I felt still so agitated I could not sleep during the whole night. We had the pleasure of hearing the conquerors before we saw them: those who were posted on the mountain celebrated their victory with the most enchanting music; we could discern their fires blazing on the ground while they were enjoying their repast, as I suppose they had been more than twelve hours without eating. The next morning, 'twas heavenly weather, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia entered Paris at the head of their armies. Such an immense army struck every one dumb with astonishment. The cavalry only were more than two hours in passing by: at the head of every regiment was a band of music. * * * * * M. B.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SENSIBLE worthy countryman deemed it a crime to inflict upon man or beast, the most inconsiderable degree of pain that could be avoided. He said, those that frame laws, and those that put them in force, in short, all in whose hands power may be vested, ought to remember, that mercy will be required as a duty, for which they must answer to their Almighty Judge. He had a large family of sons and daughters, who were remarkable for good temper, sound understanding, integrity, and industry; and he ascribed their good qualities to the gentle means employed by him and his wife, in forming their habits; and to the pains he took to cultivate their minds. He was an orphan, reared from childhood in a gentleman's family, where he learnt to read and write; and, to the latest period of a long life, a book was to him a luxurious treat for his leisure hours; but he often regretted, that so few volumes, suitable for humble readers, were in circulation. His remarks made so deep an impression on the writer, that an anxious desire for adding to their number, has been a prevailing sentiment during many years. Thousands resort to ale-houses at first, merely for want of harmless amusement; and perhaps libraries, adapted to the capacity and pursuit of the lower classes, would prove the most direct means for augmenting the quantum of national virtue.

As facts always carry an authority paramount to arguments, the following quotation from Forsyth's "Beauties of Scotland," (vol. 3, page 107,) abundantly corroborates the present writer's opinion. Speaking of the miners at Lead-Hills, in Lanarkshire, Mr. Forsyth says, "Previous to the existence of the library, the miners were in no degree superior to ordinary colliers; but a taste for literature speedily produced its beneficent concomitants—decency, industry, sobriety, independance of spirit, and a desire to give good education to their children. Similar effects have been also produced by a library at the neighbouring mines at Wanlockhead." Can any Briton, any Christian, read this, without an ardent wish to extend throughout our isle, and if possible throughout the globe, blessings so invaluable? These well attested truths have determined the writer to publish an humble work, entitled, "Popular Models," where the sons and daughters of industry, from the articled apprentice, to the laborious workman, may find somewhat to imitate, somewhat to amuse, and somewhat to invigorate, the mind. The exemplary plebeian, whose venerable grey locks, marked countenance, and shrewd remarks, first inspired those thoughts, chiefly maintained his family by rearing horses, which were remarkable for vigour and high mettle, yet not less docile than spirited. He began training his colts at four weeks old, by inuring them to a light saddle, and easy bridle, for ten or twenty minutes, three times in a day. At the age of three months, he strapped upon the saddle a puppet, to represent a rider. This was generally a small sack, filled with straw, and to each lower corner a bundle of rushes, firmly bound together, which touched the sides of the young animals as the legs of a rider. He likewise accustomed them to draw a very light wheel-carriage; and, by this early education, continued to maturity, the horses became perfectly tractable without using the lash. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT an annual meeting held in September, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in commemoration of the birth of the poet Thomson, an ode (given in our last Number,) was read to a distinguished circle of the neighbouring gentlemen. It was written for the occasion by George Noble, a Scottish labourer, near Jedburgh, whose powerful genius, and persevering industry, have successfully struggled against all the difficulties of poverty and ignorance, and whose modest merit, it is my present object, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to bring into notice. Far from being vain of his extraordinary literary attainments, or anxious to obtrude himself upon public attention, he has toiled and lived in contented obscurity; and it was with unfeigned reluctance, and at the request of a gentleman who has been most truly his friend, that he was induced to consent to the publication of some of his poetical pieces, in a neighbouring provincial newspaper. It will be seen, that they are not the production of a rude uncultivated mind; in fact, this meritorious young man has, by his unaided exertions, acquired considerable proficiency in geography, astronomy, chemistry, and various branches of natural philosophy; he has more than a common knowledge of history and general literature, and an extensive acquaintance

quaintance with the best British poets. And this has been attained by a youth who, (until the age of manhood,) was only nine months at any school, and that at a common parochial school, where even writing and arithmetic are imperfectly taught; without even those common advantages of education which are usually enjoyed by the Scottish peasantry—without books—without money—without leisure—without instruction—and with the incessant obligation of "earning his daily bread by daily labour." At my request, he gave me his short and artless history, which, if I mistake not, will prove more interesting to your readers than any thing I can say of him. The circumstances of its being written without any view of meeting any other eye than mine, and of its being published without his knowledge, will, I trust, be sufficient to protect his simple narrative from the severity of criticism. I have made no change in the orthography, &c. nor any other alteration than that of omitting a few passages.

"I was born in the parish of Bedrule,* at a house on the farm of Newton, called Old Kersefield, which is now fallen down: it was a lonely place, nearly a mile distant from any other house, and it was occupied by my grandfather, who was a shepherd and labourer. I lived there till I was about ten years old. My grandmother had taught me to read at a very early age, and the first circumstance I can recollect, was, reading the Proverbs and the new Testament to her. Being a pious woman, she was very careful to instruct me in the principles of the Christian religion. During this period of my life, I scarcely ever saw any person, and was very seldom in company with children of my own age; and consequently, having nothing to occupy my attention, I read such books as my grandfather possessed, which were all of a religious nature, except a copy of David Lindesay's Poems, great part of which I learnt by heart. I likewise perused the common Almanacks, of which he had formed a tolerable collection, buying one every year; and this, I verily believe, was the first thing which gave me an inclination for astronomy. My curiosity for information at that time was very ardent, but seldom or never gratified; and, from my earliest years to the present moment, I have had the same strong desire for knowledge of every kind. I believe, my inclination for poetry was first awakened by reading Hervey's Meditations and Barnes's Collection, together with some ballads, when I was about twelve or thirteen years old. Soon after I got a loan of Thomson's Seasons, which I read with a high degree of pleasure. I next read Young's Night Thoughts, and Milton's Paradise Lost, neither of which I then understood, but I was charmed with some of the descriptions in Milton. About this time, I had a great desire to read Homer and Virgil, but I could not get them. When I was about fourteen, the Arabian Night's Entertainments fell into my hands. These extravagant fictions engrossed my whole attention. I believed "each strange tale devoutly true," and resolved at a future period to visit those places where its scenes are laid; to obtain access to the magic library in the cave of Dom. Daniel, and to search the enchanted caverns for Aladdin's wonderful lamp and mystic ring. Soon afterwards, I read some novels, Roderic Random, Joseph Andrews, and some others, whose titles I do not recollect. To the truth of them all I gave implicit credit; but, as my views were enlarged, I was greatly chagrined to find that they were built upon fiction.

"When I was between eight and nine years old, I was half a-year at the parochial school of Bedrule, where I read in the Bible and learnt to write, or rather to form the letters, for I made no further progress at that time. At ten years of age I went to service in the summer, and, excepting the following winter, when I was at school another quarter, and the winter after that, when I was at home doing nothing, I continued at service, herding cows and sheep, &c. until I was fifteen; after which I *wrought* regularly at farm-work, and this I still continue, and all my spare time I spend in reading. When I was twenty-one, I began to study arithmetic, and I went for a quarter of a-year to an evening school, where I proceeded as far as the Rule-of-three, and the rest of the science I learnt myself, by the assistance of books. The only time I had was at night, the greatest part of which I have often spent in solving questions. About three years ago I went to the same evening school for half-a-year, where I went through a course of land-surveying, plain trigonometry, mensuration, &c. of which I was very fond; but, not having any occasion to make use of them, I have

* Near Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire.

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have almost forgotten them. My desire for natural philosophy was first roused in 1804, when the first battalion of volunteers was quartered in Kelso. I then used to frequent the house of Dr. R. who was so kind as to allow me the perusal of some of his books, on those subjects. Ever since that time it has been my favourite pursuit, although I have made but little proficiency in it. Last year, *Mr.* Jorden, *esq.* of Bourjadward, had the goodness to allow me the use of his extensive and well-chosen library; and it is to the disinterested kindness of this amiable gentleman, that I am indebted for the unmerited share of public favour with which I have been honoured.

"My grandfather and grandmother died when I was twelve years old; and my mother afterwards rented a house, and, being of a weakly constitution, received a small supply from the parish, which, with what I could afford to give her, maintained her until she died, two years and a-half ago. Since her death, I have kept a house myself, of which you may form some idea, if you recollect Goldsmith's description of a poet's dwelling, only with this difference, that his was in a garret, and mine on the ground-floor."

His letter contains nothing more of general interest. To those who can admire the spectacle of untutored genius triumphant over every obstacle of fortune and society; who love to trace the gradual progress of the human mind, when left to its own unassisted resources; the short and simple annals of this poor peasant will be highly interesting. They will rejoice, that not even

"Chill penury repress'd his noble rage,
Nor froze the genial current of his soul."

Unbiassed by prejudice or partiality, and so completely unconnected with George Noble, that, until September last, I had never even heard of his existence; a wish, that modest merit and indegent genius should not linger unnoticed, has alone prompted this attempt to make him known. I do not wish to represent him as a heaven-born poet, a second Burns: his poems possess great taste and feeling, and are surprising productions for a ploughman; but the bent of his genius seems to incline more to science than to poesy; and, considering the wonderful acquirements he has made, and the disadvantages against which he has contended in his ardent pursuit of knowledge, they must excite an admiration, which will be heightened when the simplicity, the integrity, the independence, the moral worth of his character, are known. Should any of your readers sympathize in the regret I feel, that such a mind should be condemned to the daily drudgery of driving a plough, or threshing corn; and extend to him those means of improvement which fortune has denied; his success in some useful and honest profession, may prove how well such *patronage* has been bestowed, ensure his lasting gratitude, and bring with it its own reward.

C.

Nov. 18, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question respecting the propriety of using the words "is" and "are," may be reduced within a very small compass. Whenever a given *number* or *quantity* is spoken of, the word "is" appears to be most applicable; as, for instance:—"Multiply 10 by 12, what is the product?"—answer, "The product *is* 120."—"What is the sixth part of 72?—answer, "The sixth part *is* 12."—"The number of men employed in that undertaking *is* 60." &c.

But, upon all other occasions, where the number is more than one, the word "are" must be used. For instance:—"The veterans who compose that army *are* 10,000 in number."—"Sixty men *are* employed in that undertaking."—"Forty persons *are* assembled together."

In the two following cases the singular and plural numbers are both used to denote the same amount, according to the rule before observed:—The number of prisoners who *are* taken is about 2000."—Twenty thousand *are* the number of tickets in this lottery."—Number 20,000 *is* drawn a prize of 10,000l.

Your correspondent "Rusticus" is therefore quite correct in reading "twice 2 *is* 4," and "8 times 8 *is* 64;" because twice 2 is number 4, and 8 times 8 is number 64.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, Nov. 3, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I am to shew:—

IV. That consumption and asthma are, in this country, much more frequent in winter than in summer. This is a point which requires but little proof, as the experience of almost every Englishman will convince him of the fact. I shall, therefore, endeavour to contract this part of the subject as much as possible. Different authors have noticed, that not unfrequently persons of

a phthisical disposition, will have many symptoms of incipient consumption during the winter, which, in the summer, entirely leave the patients, and in the subsequent winter renew their appearance. The disorder will often proceed in this manner, for one, two, or more years, till the disposition to consumption is increased, or till an accidental occurrence produces an aggravated attack: and now the disease is no longer to be arrested by the return of summer, but advances to its fatal termination. Catarrhs likewise, which so frequently induce consumption, are much more prevalent, and of longer duration, in winter than in summer.

With respect to asthma, in most instances where this disorder is observed, we find it attack, at its commencement, merely during the winter. The patient not uncommonly is totally free from disease while the summer continues. But, after a longer or shorter space of time, his intervals of freedom from disorder become shorter; and, finally, during summer as well as winter, his breathing is difficult, and his cough harrassing.

I have before noticed that, of the total number of patients whom I registered in 1811 and 1812, about one-fifth were afflicted with consumption or asthma. In January, 1811, the total number of cases was 161, of whom 56, (3 and 53) were ranged under consumption and asthma, equal to one-third of the total. In February, the number of cases was 183, of whom 47, (3 and 44) were cases of consumption or asthma, equal to one-fourth of the total. In September the number of cases was 219, of whom 23, (5 and 18) were afflicted with consumption or asthma, equal to between one-ninth and one-tenth of the total. In October there were 250 cases, of whom 40, (7 and 33) were affected by consumption or asthma, equal to about one-sixth of the whole.

In January and February, 1812, the number of cases was 458, of whom 133 (13 and 120) were consumption or asthma, between one-third and one-fourth of the whole. In September and October the number of cases was 525, of whom 77 (10 and 67) were consumption or asthma, nearly one-seventh of the whole. Hence it may be observed, that in my register the cases in the winter months just given, are double in number those of the summer months.

In the list of diseases, before adverted to, given by Dr. Bateman, in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, for 1805, the total number of patients between the 30th November, 1804, and the 28th February, 1805, was 460. Hæmoptysis and phthisis, 36; chronic catarrh and dyspnœa, 69; together 105, forming between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole. The total diseases of between the 31st of May, and the 31st of August, 1805, was 507; of which 29 were hæmoptysis and phthisis, and 27 catarrhus chronicus and dyspnœa, together equal to 56, which is one-ninth of the total. Hence, according to Dr. Bateman's statement for 1805, consumption and asthma are only one-half in summer what they are in winter.

It would be easy to cite various other authorities besides those which are just given. But such citations would merely give a repetition of the same facts; and, I apprehend, that what has been brought forward is quite sufficient to establish the position, that consumption and asthma are, in England, much more frequent in winter than in summer.

Under the two foregoing heads the following circumstances may be noticed:

1. The changes of temperature in this country are very great, having amounted during this present year to 67°. The thermometer frequently rises 10° in 24 hours, and occasionally 20°.

2. The lowest point of the thermometer, during this year, was 18°, a depression to which it rarely descends.

3. Diseases of the chest, of various descriptions, are of very frequent occurrence, forming about one-third of the cases within medical practice, (including consumption and asthma.)

4. Consumption and asthma are extremely frequent, forming about one-fifth or one-sixth of the total number of cases in medical practice, and occasioning about one-fourth or one-fifth of the total number of deaths.

5. These complaints are far more prevalent in winter than in summer.

New Broad-street. I. BUXTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOCTOR L. C. of Campbeltown, told the writer that a Mr. F. who resided in the Isle of Arran, assured him, that so far from ever having experienced dreaming, he could not believe it possible that a person in bed, and almost in a state of insensibility, could fancy he was walking, running, riding, sailing, or in conversation with people in another quarter of the globe, perhaps long since deceased. To assist his comprehension

hension, Doctor C. endeavoured to explain the analogy between making reveries and mighty visions; but to those predictions of imagination, Mr. F. was equally a stranger; and seemed to think it inconsistent with sober reason to occupy the mind with any object, but the business by which they were immediately engaged. Doctor C. was a gentleman of strict veracity and superior talents; he also spoke with energetic fluency; and after again and again renewing the subject, at Mr. F.'s earnest request, he could not impart any adequate perception of dreams, or any other fabric of the imagination. TH. N. R.

Ancient Manners.

No. IV.

XVI. TOBACCO.

BARNABY Rych, in a pamphlet entitled "The Honestie of this Age," 4to. Lond. 1614, p. 26, speaking of tobacco, says, "I have heard it tolde that now very lately, there hath bin a cathalogue taken of all those new-erected houses that have set uppe that trade of selling tobacco in London and neare about London; and, if a man may beleeve what is confidently reported, there are found to be upward of 7000 houses that doth live by that trade."

XVII. FRANKLIN.

"We were wont to interpose this difference betweene Yeoman and Franklin or Farmer, that the yeoman was a landed man, either freeholder or copyholder; the farmer onely hired another man's land, paying a fine or rent, and so, growing rich, had the denomination of the other, and did not in times past murmure, though you called him goodhusband, or expert plow-man."—Gainsford's Glory of England, 4to. 1619, p. 308.

XVIII. TINNED-VESSELS.

Aubrey, in an unpublished work, entitled "Remains of Gentilisme and Judaisme," preserved among the Lansdowne Manuscripts, says, "I never saw tinned potts, scil. brasse-potts tinned, till since the year 1660. 'Tis not every brazier that hath obtained that mystery yet, [1691,] but Madam Ball doeth assure me, that her father had some brasse potts tinned thus, that were her grand-father's, Sir George Bond, lord-mayor of London, above an hundred yeares since."

XIX. HACKNEY-MEN.

According to the patent 19 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 8, the fare of the hackney-men, or persons who furnished horses for travellers, from Southwark to Rochester, was 12*d.*; from Rochester to Canterbury, 12*d.*; and from Canterbury to Dover, 6*d.* The fares of intermediate distances to be calculated according to the miles in similar proportion. The horses of the hackney-men, in consequence of many having been rode away with, were ordered to be marked with a cautery, or iron instrument, at each village where the persons letting them to hire dwelt.

XX. COFFEE-HOUSES.

Misson, in his "Memoirs and Observations in his Travels over England," translated by Mr. Ozell, 8vo. Lond. 1719, p. 39, says:

"These houses, which are very numerous in London, are extremely convenient. You have all manner of news there; you have a good fire, which you may sit by as long as you please; you have a dish of coffee; you meet your friends for the transaction of business, and all for *a penny*, if you don't care to spend more."

XXI. MILITARY ENSIGNS DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

Among Sir Hans Sloane's manuscripts, in the British Museum, (M.S. Donat. 5247,) is one containing a collection of drawings of military ensigns, in the period of the civil wars: beginning with those of the Earl of Essex and the Earl of Bedford. Lord Essex's is yellow, with this motto on it:—"*Virtutis. Comes. Invidia.*"

Sir William Courtney's flag is red, bearing a man in full armour, with a sword in his right hand. Above is the motto,—"*Dum spiro spero.*"

Captain Sandberd of Devon's flag has a figure in armour, thrusting a sword into the body of a bishop, on a red ground. A label, from the mouth of the armed person has,—"*Visne Episcopare.*" Another label proceeding from the bishop's mouth has,—"*Nolo. Nolo. Nolo.*"

Captain West, a chandler in Cambridge, bore on a red flag a skull surrounded with laurel: motto,—"*Mors vel Victoria.*"

The Lord Brook's ensign was a laurel-wreath, with this motto, on a yellow ground:—"*Qui non est hodie cras minus aptus erit.*"

The Lord Fairfax's banner consisted of a sword pierced through a mitre, with the crown wresting on its point, on a white ground. The motto,—"*Vive el Rey y muera il mal Governo.*"

Captain

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Captain Castleton, major to Colonel Mitton, gave a hand from Heaven, writing these letters on a blue ground:

"1ª Petri, cap. 2ª, ve. 17."

Captain Bragge, an armed hand and arm with a sword, below a book, and, under all, the words,

"Ora et puena,
Juvit et juvabit Jehovah."

Captain George Withers, the poet, bore a red banner, with a sword and a pen crossed:—"*Pro Lege, Rege, Grege,*" on a label over them.

These serve as a sufficient specimen of the collection, which has only the word "*Cornetes,*" for a title.

XXII. BARGES.

Misson, in "Memoirs and Observations in his Travels over England," translated by Mr. Ozell, 8vo. Lond. 1719, says:—"They give this name in England to a sort of pleasure-boat, at one end of which is a little room, handsomely painted and covered, with a table in the middle, and benches round it; and, at the other end, seats for 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, or 40 rowers. There are very few persons of great quality but what have their barges, though they do not frequently make use of them. Their watermen wear a jacket of the same colour they give for their livery, with a pretty large silver badge upon their arm, with the nobleman's coat of arms embossed in it. These watermen have some privileges, as belonging to peers; but they have no wages, and are not domestic servants: they live in their own houses with their families, and earn their livelihood as they can. The Lord Mayor of London and the several companies have also their barges, and are carry'd in them upon certain solemn occasions." p. 11.

XXIII. PAMPHLETS.

The same writer observes, p. 203, "England is a country abounding in printed papers, which they call pamphlets, wherein every author makes bold to talk very freely upon affairs of state, and to publish all manner of news. I do not say that every one does with impunity speak his own thoughts, but I say, they take great liberties. A friend of mine affirmed to me, that in the reign of the late King Charles, he heard the hawkers cry about the streets a printed sheet, advising that Prince to quit the Duchess of Portsmouth, or to expect more dreadful consequences. The extreme mildness of the government gives room for this licentiousness."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the fifth volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 131, a Selection of Latin Poetry is announced, by Professor Dalzell; it will be doing me a very great favour, if, through the channel of your valuable miscellany, you can inform me where this book is to be met with.

I have also to request information, where the last volumes of Willdenow's Species Plantarum, are to be purchased, having in vain attempted to get the work completed here. INDAGATOR.

Edinburgh, Dec. 14, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"*Let us consider of the means of making two blades of grass, or two grains of corn, grow where but one grew before.*"—LORD BACON.

THE national importance of the object of this letter, particularly at a crisis when the adjustment of the most delicate interests depends on the increase of the produce of the soil, will, I trust, be considered as a sufficient apology for imposing on your readers the trouble of perusing it.

It is too well known that, in spite of every exertion of the Board, and of the various local societies for promoting agricultural improvements, the force of custom and prejudice has hitherto counteracted those exertions; and the introduction of better systems appears to depend on the more extensive diffusion of knowledge, which must result from the circulation of books and the gradual conviction of experience.

At the same time, it is deeply to be lamented that the Scottish farmer, by applying all the aids of art, and even many English farmers who have adopted the best modern practices, find it as easy to pay from 5l. to 8l. per acre, as many, who pursue obsolete and erroneous systems, find it to pay but 20s. or 30s. And, as the necessities of the state cannot soon diminish the burdens of the farmers, and as consumers cannot pay much higher prices, the only practical alternative is to increase the produce of the land by improved modes of cultivation.

Such is the appeal of common sense to the patriotism and loyalty of the country, and the mode of answering that appeal is to meet the exigency of the case by augmenting by every means the knowledge of the practical farmer.

How is this to be done? Will they attend lectures on agriculture? No! If lecturers

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lecturers were to preach with religious fervour in every village in the empire, they would be treated as theorists and visionaries, and be neglected and despised! Will they read the Reports of the Board? No—seventy volumes of detailed facts are beyond the patience of most men, and wholly repulsive to those whose literature seldom extends beyond their provincial Paper, or their Bible and Prayer Book! What then is the means by which this great purpose is to be atchieved?

I conceive success would be rendered certain by the general introduction to every farmer's fire-side, of that practical volume, YOUNG'S FARMER'S KALENDAR—a book above all praise—which teaches whatever ought to be known, while it neither proses nor dilates so as to perplex or weary its readers. Following the succession of business, month by month, and describing the operations of each period, according to the best practical systems, it does not offend the unlettered reader by its systematic arrangements or logical subdivisions, but treats on every thing that is to be done on every kind of farm and soil, plainly, intelligibly, and practically.

Mr. YOUNG, as is well known, has devoted a long and very active life to the perfection of this volume; and his opportunities in travel, as secretary of the Board, and as the personal acquaintance of every improving farmer in the empire, have never been exceeded, and perhaps never can be equalled by any man. His book is therefore all that can be desired as a manual of improved practice, while, as a composition, it is of all others, in its form and manner, the best adapted to the purpose of spreading that information which affords the only chance of enabling the farmer, and the country at large, to triumph over the difficulties of the times.

Farmers, who value their own interest, will of course not fail to possess themselves of so desirable a treasure; but it is incumbent on all great landowners, and their stewards, to give every possible currency to the volume, by a gratuitous distribution on rent-days, the returns to which it would be the most certain means of augmenting, with increased profit and facility to the tenantry. I have heard it called, *the Agriculturalist's Bible*, a title which, in a worldly sense, it merits; and in that sense, as much good would be effected to the community by the formation of societies to circulate it, as in a spiritual sense is effected by circulating the holy records of religion. I wish, however, as a British patriot and a Christian, to see these two works stand side-by-side, in every farm-house in the empire.

Easton, Dec. 20. R. WILSON, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PRINCIPAL object in the preceding part of my communication, was to animadvert on some gross misrepresentations, lately inserted in the Monthly Review, with respect to Dr. Wallis's English Grammar. I now mean, as briefly as possible, to expose a few of the erroneous notions on the subject of English grammar, recently promulgated by the same *grave* authority.

The reviewer observes, that both Murray and Grant "omit to treat of those words which are differently spelled by different authors: for instance, words derived from Latin supines, are sometimes spelled *by scholars* with an *s*, but more generally with a *c*; such as *offense, expense, defense; offence, expence, defence.* Why do not the professed lawyers of language tell us the rule of court? *The fact is, that they correct their very grammars by the printer's dictionary.*" I am not aware that at present, there exists any appropriate "rule of court;" and, I apprehend, that such subjects fall within the province of the lexicographer, rather than of the grammarian. Some few words, as *suspense*, are, I believe, always written with an *s*; others, as *expense, expence*, with either letter. But where, I would ask, did the reviewer ever find *defence*, and *offence*, spelled with an *s*? It must have been among very *poor* "scholars;" or such as, like the Monthly Reviewers, assign two *ls* to *solicit, solicitude*, and the like,—a mode of spelling certainly not warranted either by usage, or the usual forms of the words whence these are derived. The latter part of the quotation is mere *moonshine*. "In English, (the reviewer boldly asks,) why should we class under different heads the words *this, the, that*? If we call them articles, or particles, pronouns, or adnouns, they are still words of the same class; *the* indicating a middle situation between *this* and *that*; *this* indicating a more contiguous, and *that* a more remote, situation than *the*." Any person reading this question, would naturally infer, that I have "classed these words under different heads." Now, the truth is, that they are all classed under one and the same head; namely,

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namely, *definitives;* and I will venture to assert, that this very circumstance, which is contrary to the common practice, suggested to the *ingenuous* critic the propriety of putting a question, which, how applicable soever it may be to the classification adopted by other writers, involves, with respect to mine, a palpable misrepresentation. There is, however, in the preceding extract, one important and novel piece of information, to which, certainly, I pretend to lay no claim. It is, I may truly say, wholly and solely the property of the reviewer. I allude to "*the* indicating a middle situation between *this* and *that*, &c." The language of nonsense is generally diffuse; but here it is admirably condense. Referring to two objects at different distances from us, we correctly enough characterise the nearest, as "this object," and the farthest, as "that object;" and now "comes a Daniel to judgment," who seriously informs us, that any intermediate object is to be described as "the object!" Is it necessary to inform any person, endowed with a sane mind, that *the* possesses no such character, but, with suitable terms of definition, either expressed or implied, according to circumstances, is equally applicable to *this*, *that*, and the *other* object, whatever may be their relative situations? It verily seems to be this man's "nature's plague, to spy into abuses, *and oft his jealousy shapes faults that are not.*" For, in the very next paragraph, we find him, with his usual blundering and gravity, asserting, that "another case of impropriety is the calling in an English grammar by the name *preposition*, which means, *put before*, those separable inflective syllables, with which our verbs are frequently combined. *To stand by*, *to look over*, *to set on*, are instances of verbal composition, in which not a preposition, but an affix, is employed; yet, as we can say *a by-stander*, *an over-looker*, and *onset*, we ought not to include any idea of place, or position, in the definition of this class of words." This extract betrays wonderful ignorance of the principles of grammar. As a grammarian, the critic appears to be laudably impressed with the propriety of Quintilian's maxim, *Expedire grammatico, etiam si quædam nesciat;* or else, how could he utter such nonsense, about "separable inflective syllables," "affixes," and "verbal composition," as would provoke the derision of the stupidest school-boy? Does he not know, that, in all languages, the term *preposition* is applied to certain class of words, because they are *generally prefixed* to certain other words either *appositione*, as "over the house," *or compositione*, as *overlook*? It never was asserted by any grammarian, that they *always* precede; in English, they frequently follow the relative, when it is their regimen; and, in Latin, *tenus* always, and *cum* sometimes, are postponed. But even in the critic's own examples, it is evident, that the words are *not* affixes, but prepositions, used in the common way, *being prefixed to their regimen; to look over*—what?—Certainly *something*. Occasionally, no doubt, they may, like transitive verbs be used *absolutely*, or without having any regimen *affixed* to them; but even then they do not lose their distinctive character. "Under the head *prepositions*, Mr. Grant (observes the critic) takes no notice of our peculiar, and to foreigners difficult, management of the preposition. *To see through you*, is to penetrate your intentions; *to see you through (a business)*, is to help you out of a difficulty. *To forego*, is to go before; *to forgo*, is to go without. *To do over*, is to obtain an advantage; *to over do*, is to work excessively. *To run out* is (a very strange definition!) *to quit the house, &c.*"

On this head, it is only necessary to observe, that several of these terms are used idiomatically, or figuratively; that even were it expedient, it would be impossible to comprise all such distinctions within the ordinary compass of a grammar; and that, in the explanations of the separable and the inseparable prepositions, every attention *has been* paid to the subject, that it seemed to deserve. Many such things are often omitted in grammars, or treated only cursorily; and this, probably, not without good reason. *non enim optimi artificis est, omnia persequi.*

Croack End. J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

THE readiness which you have always displayed in inserting inquiries and notices in the arts, induces me to send you the following, and to solicit further remarks from your correspondents.

In some of the private recipes of the calico-printers, from which they worked with success forty or fifty years ago, oil of vitriol is ordered in the composition of their *fast green*. The oil of vitriol

of the present day, being used, has no such effect; since fast greens, so common formerly, are now a desideratum. The reason for this failure is not generally known to the trade; I beg leave to offer the following, as a solution of the difficulty:—The oil of vitriol, as its name in some degree imports, was, at that time, obtained from green copperas (sulphate of iron,) as it is even yet on the continent; but the article manufactured at present, is obtained from sulphur, saltpetre, (nitrate of potash,) &c. and called very properly sulphuric acid. Thus, the printers of this country have an article of the same name as formerly, but not the same properties; and, since the failure may be easily perceived, may there not be other products in similar circumstances?

Muriatic acid, when of a yellow colour, is impure from the presence of iron; its impurity being in proportion to its colour. A piece of tin, immersed in this impure spirit for about a minute, will, in the course of that time, deprive it apparently of the iron which was present in it. The most accurate and the nicest test generally used for iron is prussiat of potash; and with this test, after the immersion of the tin, the iron is not detected. How does the tin operate? By deposition? And are there any other delicate tests by which minute portions of iron could be detected in the acid? J. CLEKNEL.

Brooksby House, Homerton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to submit to the translator of the "*Memoirs of St. Francis de Sales,*" that his work would have been more complete, if he had furnished a catalogue of that author's productions. Till he may be possessed of one more full, the following, which is taken from Godfrey Arnold's Historia Theologiæ Mysticæ, is at his service.

Introduction à la vie devote. 8vo.

Les Epitres Spirituelles, 2 toms. 12mo. à Paris, 1676.

Les vrays Entretiens Spirituelles.—A Amessy, 1678.

Missionarius Pastoralis.

De Amore Dei, libri xii. 8vo. 1697.

In respect to the first of the above works, the Introduction to a Devout Life, the translator mentions only one English translation, that by Nicholls. I have met with another. It is called a New Edition, set forth by the English Priests of Tournay College, at Paris, and bears date, 1669. I have also met with an English version of the Treatise on the Love of God, which was printed at Douay; in what year I forgot to notice, but the title-page announced it as being the twenty-fifth edition.

NONUSQUAM ITERATURUS.

December 13, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is open to every proper discussion, permit me to make it the vehicle of some observations upon the criticism of Sir H. Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, in the Edinburgh Review, for January last. The writer there states as follows:—

"The process of malting is considered by our author, (S. H. D.) in common with others, merely as one in which germination is artificially produced. It is true, that the germination of the seed always accompanies that conversion of its feculæ, or starch, into saccharine matter, which it is the aim of the maltster to effect. *But we do not believe such growth to be in any way necessary to that result; and we have no doubt, that if the minute germ, or embryo, of the seed, were previously removed, the great mass of inorganic matter, if placed in the same circumstances, would undergo the same change.* Indeed this change can be wrought on this matter after it is reduced to powder, or is separated in the form of starch. The growth of the germ, in the process of malting, is no further useful than as an indication of the due degree of change being effected in the organic matter; that is, when the organized parts exhibit a certain degree of development, then the inorganic matter is most completely changed. All growth beyond this is injurious, as leading to a consumption of the inorganic matter; all less than this is not otherwise disadvantageous, than as an indication that the inorganic matter is not duly changed. It is provided by nature, that the same agents which urge on the development of the organized parts, should at the same time assist in preparing food for their support; but, in one case they act physiologically on a living structure, in the other they exert a chemical operation on the inorganic matter of the seed."

You will perceive I have given the whole paragraph, rather than a garbled extract, though the principal objection I have to make is to the passage in italics,

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italics, which appears to me completely erroneous. I must also protest against the previous unqualified assertion of the reviewer, of *its being established by experiment, that all the oxygen which disappears in germination is converted into, and actually exists, exterior to the seed in the form of carbonic acid gas, so that of necessity none can be proved to be absorbed by the seed.* The experiments referred to, have not demonstrated it, the subject is still to be disputed, as may be known by referring to Nicholson's Journal, vol. xxv. page 231, where the note of the editor clearly leaves the matter undecided. And I am the more surprized at so peremptory an assertion, as the reviewer instantly observes, *It is not easy to understand the conversion of starch into sugar, but that the hypothesis affords a very proper example of the changes sometimes rung on a string of technical terms, such as oxygen, carbon, &c.* Surely this shews something like inconsistency, if not scepticism. If the terms are appropriate, and represent different sorts of matter, surely they are admissible as well in one case as in another. It is to be lamented that any opinion should be attempted to be promulgated, without its being first submitted to the test of rigid investigation and experiment.

I shall not here enter into any chemical investigation of the process of germination, it will be sufficient for my purpose to bring forward substantial objections to the statement of its "*being unnecessary towards the conversion of barley into malt;*" and here we must enquire of the practical maltster, what are the motives which regulate his conduct in the management of his business. If we follow him to the corn-market, we find him with a cautious and scrutinizing eye, examining each sample of barley, principally with a view to discover if the germ, or acrospire, have not been destroyed by an undue heat in the stack, or what is technically called mow, or goffeburnt. Should he perceive the least indication of its having sustained such injury, which is easily known by the germ appearing black instead of yellow, he instantly rejects it, as unfit for his purpose. It may be, that, in the hurry of business, a sample of this kind may, unobserved, be thrown upon his granary, and find its way ultimately into the cistern. He does not then discover the unlucky circumstance, till the germination of the sound barley commences, when he finds, to his mortification and loss, that the portion o which the germ is destroyed, *so fa from undergoing the same change as th healthy barley, very soon becomes mould and putrid; contaminating their health brethren, and ultimately, after under going the operation of drying upon th kiln, become converted into a har steelly substance, destructive of the sal and reputation of the malt, and unfit fo the mash-tun of the brewer.*

Such appears to be the result i barley *only partially injured;* in wha manner the *whole mass, being in th same state, could be changed for th better, and even into good malt,* I mus leave to the reviewer or your readers t decide. The whole must go into imme diate putrefaction, and, though this pro cess may so far create a change as t induce a partial solubility, it must be a a great waste, and upon the conditio of having attached to the dissolved por tion, a mouldy stinking flavour.

Ipswich, J. A.
June 10, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazin

SIR,

THE advantages of gas-lights hav been much over-rated by man sanguine projectors, who, when the have made experiments to compare th gas with the light of candles or lamps have calculated from the size of th body of the flame, rather than th quantity of light they produce. I truth, the flame of gas must be muc greater than that from tallow or oil, t give the same light, because of the sof ness or tenuity of the latter; and, a though incomparably more brilliant t the eye, it does not send forth so man rays to a distance, as the denser flam from oil or tallow. Still, allowing amp for this difference, the saving of expen will be very considerable, in a larg apparatus.

Where the expence of candles for manufactory is equal to 300*l.* per annum it may be better lighted by gas for 200 and this including all expences, intere of capital, wear and tear, and atte dance; neither is any thing allowed f the tar which it produces in consider ble quantities, because the use of th is not sufficiently established to bear price at present, in all situations, but may become more so in time; anoth thing is, that the attendance upon lamp or candles, in snuffing, cleaning, fillin &c. is never thought of; though, in larg works, it is, perhaps, as expensive

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the manufacturer, in loss of the workmen's time, as that of attending the gas apparatus.

Where the expence of candles rises to 800*l.* or 1000*l.* per annum, the saving will be a full half; because the attendance is very little increased, and the first cost, and wear and tear, by no means in proportion. This consideration should weigh forcibly with the inhabitants of London, to adopt large and general apparatus for the shops, rather than small ones for individual establishments, as has been done in several situations in London where the expences of attendance is proportionably so much greater: also that they may reasonably expect a greater saving, because the light used in shops and dwelling houses, are more costly than the common lights or lamps burned in manufactories or streets. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read in your Magazine some time ago of a patent obtained for a case to cover the head, to prevent the bad effects of the fumes of muriatic acid on the constitution in some branch of manufactures. It appears to me that great benefit might be derived by those employed in many unhealthful trades, such as painters, scythe-grinders, and others, by using a covering of that nature for the face, made with thick cotton or linen, as the injurious effects is known to be produced by what is taken in at the mouth and nose. C. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the deaths recorded in the provincial intelligence of your number for April last, p. 274, occurs the name of the "Rev. Mr. Mathson, of Pattesdale." The article was doubtless copied from one of the newspapers, in some of which I noticed the insertion of his death as having lately happened. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the Rev. Mr. Mattison, of Patterdale (for so his name and place of abode ought to have been spelt), died in the year 1765, as appears from the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine of that year. The account of the singular circumstances of his life is inserted in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 432, where it is said he lived to the age of 96. It has often been copied into different publications, as an amusing instance of industry and economy in the clerical character. J. J.

Basingstoke.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ascendency of reason in the affairs of a people, is the test of their advancement in civilization and freedom. It is the unhappy condition of nations, still savage or subject to despotic sway, to be the dupes of prejudice and passion. On the contrary, a nation governed by its own free-will, and by good intelligence, makes laws which impose no impracticable conditions, and balance the just pretensions of every class of the community.

The latter, in a qualified degree, is the condition of the people of England. The House of Commons may not be wholly adequate to all its professed constitutional purposes, because so many of its members do not represent their due proportion of the people; yet six hundred and fifty legislators cannot deliberate two hundred days in every year, without passing, even by chance, many salutary laws. In points which do not affect their personal interests with the minister, it must be admitted by the severest patriotism, that they distribute equal justice between their fellow citizens; while, in the four hundred public and private acts of every session, many of the provisions evince a disposition to ameliorate the condition of society, either closely following or often preceding the progress of public intelligence.

It is my present purpose to invite attention to a law which has recently been passed to adjust the relations of debtors and creditors, commonly called, "Lord Redesdale's Act;" though its principle had been urged for twenty years, by the present enlightened and benevolent Governor General of India. It is one of those laws in which the intelligence of the legislature preceded that of large and active portions of the public, in regard to some of whom its provisions interfered with their profits; while, in relation to others, it took away powers which they had too long been accustomed to exercise. An interested opposition has in consequence been organized against this law, which will call for all the firmness of parliament to resist. Practising attornies have not occasion to commence the half of their customary number of suits; sheriff's officers do not make a half of the usual number of captions; the spunging-houses are without company; the gaolers have fewer inmates on whom to prey; the barristers get but a tythe of their ordinary fees; Jews and discounters meet with fewer cases of

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urgent distress; and the officers of the courts of law experience a serious defalcation in their perquisites.—How then, say all these people, can so injurious a law be suffered to remain in the Statute-book?

Such, at least, is the question of the hungry pettifogger, who calculates his gains by the number of victims he can embarrass or immure—of the bumbailiff and his follower, whose subsistence depends on the business of their patron, the attorney—of the gaoler, who calculates his salary on the gratuities paid by debtors for indulgence—of the barrister who gets a fee for his opinions, his pleadings, his declaration, and his brief on one side or the other—and of the officers of our tribunals, who, by a narrow policy, are allowed to derive their salaries from misery, instead of being liberally paid by the public. In the county of Middlesex, I am told, this business of these several classes has fallen off in the proportion of 1 to 3; and, through the whole kingdom, in the proportion of 1 to 4. Can we wonder, then, that every trifling difficulty, in the execution of the bill, has been improperly magnified—that cases, in which it may happen to release unworthy objects, have been unduly dwelt upon—and that every means have been exerted to alarm the commercial world, and the powerful members of the legal profession, into a belief of alledged dangers from its operation?

Let us, however, dispassionnately enquire into its purpose and objects. We shall find, that its principle is to render not only the present, but the future property of the debtor, liable for his debts. And what more can reason expect or desire? Can creditors ask more of debtors than their property, present and future? Ought not the present property to have been sufficient—could justice fairly ask more?—Yet this law commits all future property, and renders the debtor virtually a slave, till the creditor is satisfied!—With what ground of reason then can creditors complain of this act? Do they want more than the present and future possessions of their debtor?—If they do, their wishes ought not to be gratified—they are Shylocks, seeking their pound of human flesh, who ought to be hunted out of civilized society—and tyrants, who ought not to enjoy the protection of laws made by free-men in the spirit of reason and justice!

The terms and provisions of the bill all tend to that object, the transfer of the property of the debtor to his creditors. For this purpose an assignee, or assignees, usually the chief of the creditors, are appointed to take possession of the property and make dividends—the penalty of transportation is inflicted for making false returns—public advertisements and circular notices are given to creditors who are heard in person, or by counsel—the debtor is subjected to public interrogatories—and great rewards are offered for discoveries of concealment. These provisions, if not effectual, were made as much so as is consistent with the spirit of the British Constitution; and, if on any point they appear to be insufficient, the framers of the law can have no objection to improve or extend them, so that, as far as human inquisition can extend, a full disclosure of the debtor's property shall be made. Let the reward be increased for the discovery of concealments—let the punishment be the most terrible known to the law, and let it be invariably inflicted, rather than innocence should suffer for the frauds of guilt—or that the just principles of this law should be abandoned, because they may occasionally be abused by knavery! Let the guilty be amenable for crimes, but them only. Define, as accurately as you can, the really culpable acts of debtors; and punish offenders as severely as you please, but do not extend your penalties to the innocent or unfortunate, or, what would be worse than any definite legal penalty, leave them to be punished in the discretion of any enraged, vengeful, and inexorable creditor.

Other provisions of the act deprive a debtor of a second enlargement within five years, so that no man can insult public decency by incurring debts, in the expectation of being speedily liberated again.—An unprincipled career of a year must be atoned for by four years unpitied imprisonment, a penalty so far beyond any prospect of advantage, that no better security could exist against the immoralities of spend-thrifts and swindlers, than this provision of this very statute.

It appears that, in the first fifteen months of its operation, the new law has relieved from personal duress, no less than FOUR THOUSAND debtors; that is, 2,400 in London, and 1,600 in the provinces; the whole of whose debts, averaging five hundred pounds, amounted to TWO MILLIONS. The dividends they have paid have been trifling; but neither this consideration, nor that of the

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the vast numbers discharged from confinement, afford any just or valid objection to the bill.

If their means had been commensurate with their debts, they would not have been objects for relief; they were in confinement simply because they did not possess the means of paying their debts. It is therefore most absurd to object to the bill, because the means of those who have been relieved by it, have borne any inconsiderable proportion to the amount of their debts. Rather would it not have been as cruel as unreasonable, to have persisted in detaining persons whose means are proved to have been so inadequate, than blame the instrument which has relieved them from the pressure of debts, whose payment could not have been accelerated by the imprisonment of the debtors, and by the hopeless sufferings of their families.

The prodigious numbers relieved, or who remain to be relieved, are in like manner no evidence against the justice of the law; but rather seem to prove at once its necessity as well as justice. The operation of twenty-two years' wars on the national industry—of taxes to support their expences—of paper-money to sustain the taxes—of speculations and experiments in every branch of industry, to obtain a living in such times—of monopolies of land, which have driven the starving population into towns—and of depreciated currency, affecting all annuitants, and small incomes, has created a load of private debt and domestic suffering, which it would have been faithless not to have relieved, by abating the severity of the laws between debtor and creditor. This mass of insolvents arising from the foibles of the state, merited the attention of those for whose errors they have innocently or wilfully suffered; though it must be confessed, that under other circumstances it would have been more just to have given such a law a prospective operation, and not to have stept so abruptly between the contracts of debtor and creditor.

It however behoves those creditors who complain of the early effects of the new law, to state whether they believe that in any instance their condition would have been improved if it had continued in their power indefinitely to detain their debtor in prison. Unless they can make this appear, the retrospective operation of the bill is no valid objection to it; and it may be suspected, that the indulgence of an implacable spirit against a helpless debtor, is their true ground, rather than any calculation of legitimate advantage to their own estate. It is notorious, that, under the system of indefinite imprisonment, not one creditor in twenty ever obtained a farthing of an imprisoned debtor; while he was often fixed with heavy and ruinous costs, and on the wretched debtor and his family a load of useless misery was heaped, which generally terminated his life, attended by circumstances that often defied all the powers of the tragic muse![*]

Are we then to yield to the wishes of harpies of the law, and mistaken creditors, and revive a system so pregnant with horrors, so indiscriminate in its severity, and so inefficient in its operation? Are we to outrage every feeling of humanity, and abandon every check on the indulgence of bad passions, that cruelty may stand in place of prudence and discretion among tradesmen? Is law to be the snare in which the unwary or incautious are to be caught by the speculating and grasping trader, who gives loose and unguarded credit, trusting that he may exact, by the torture of imprisonment, from tender-hearted parents, kind relatives, or sympathizing friends? Is it not more reasonable that trade should be carried on at the proper risk of the trader; and that it should be his duty scrupulously to ascertain what, as well as whom, he trusts, or cheerfully submit to the penalty of his credulity, and be satisfied with payment in the property of his creditor,

[*] Often have men been detained in prison for debt or costs, of trifling amounts, for twenty or thirty years. I once saw a man in Newgate, who had been detained there twenty-seven years; and I have known a family of four brothers, who were detained in four several goals for the same debt above seventeen years, two of whom died prisoners, and the other two became victims of their novel condition of liberty, within a few months after the heir of their debtor had given them a free discharge. The man in Newgate told me, that his creditor died a few years before, after paying him ten times the amount of the debt in groats, and he was then able to supersede the action; but in twenty years his friends, or connections in the world, as he termed it, being all dead; and having been so long habituated to one mode of life, in which by services to new comers he gained a living, he felt the greatest terror at the idea of being ejected from a habitation which had become natural to him, and which time had changed from a prison to an asylum. Persons who wish to inform themselves of all the villanies and extortions to which the system of arbitrary imprisonment for debt is liable, should consult *Mr. Pearce's* late publication *on the Abuses of the Law.*

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ditor, as far as it goes, and not expect, in part of liquidation, the blood, bones, and marrow, of the victims of his credulity or avarice?

It is impertinent in the opposers of this law to speak of the relief which they say it affords to swindlers. No swindler is or can be enlarged by it. All fraudulent transactions are excluded from relief by an express clause. Swindlers continue also as much as ever obnoxious to the criminal law, and the civil law as it stood, effected as little relief in the recovery of property from swindlers, as is pretended in regard to this new bill. Nor does it appear by past experience that swindlers, or any class of swindling creditors, enjoy an immunity from this bill. Among the 2400 liberated in London, a large majority were unfortunate and unhappy persons, who but for this statute would have been borne down to their graves by the oppression of debts, which they could never pay, or they must have suffered imprisonments without any prospect of relief. Old and young, industrious and idle, wise and foolish, male and female, virtuous and vicious, have all stood at the bar of the court created by this statute; and, after surmounting the opposition and cross-examinations of their creditors, have happily been liberated.—I say *happily* liberated, even though some score of them might have merited perpetual imprisonment; for was it not better that the whole should be liberated, however culpable some might have been, than that many hundreds of unfortunates should have been doomed to interminable miseries? Are we on this subject to reverse all the axioms, even of criminal jurisprudence; and are we to punish ninety-nine who are innocent lest one guilty should escape?*

In a word, then, I conjure the humane and intelligent part of my countrymen to make themselves acquainted with the spirit and the provisions of this law, before they suffer themselves to be misled by false statements and interested reasonings. They will then, I persuade myself, hail it as a signal triumph of reason and benevolence over the prejudice of custom, and the tyranny of avarice. Among our laws on the subject of property, they will find it a ray of sun-shine breaking into a cavern of darkness. To the weak and helpless, they will discover that it serves as a guardian against the caprice of the strong and wealthy, and places those under the protection of dispassionate authority who, without such aid, were liable to become the victims of hatred, revenge, and insatiable avarice. And, on whichever side they view it, they will find that its tendency is to break the galling chains of hopeless and pennyless prisoners, serving to restore thousands to the bosoms of their afflicted families, affording them an opportunity of paying their creditors, giving them a chance of retrieving the errors of inexperience or credulity, and enabling them to become useful and respectable members of society.

Ought more—need more—be urged in favour of any human law? Considered merely as an alternative in a choice of difficulties—its only errors are those of charity and beneficence. But, estimated as one of those contrivances of wisdom, by which man endeavours to confer perfection on his establishments, its faults, though magnified by the prejudices of inordinate self-love, can never be made more evident or conspicuous, than the spots in the ALL-GLORIOUS SUN.

COMMON SENSE.

P. S. A petition having been presented against the Act *in toto*, from the Common Council of London, and Mr. Serjeant Best having denounced it in the House of Commons, it seems likely that some alterations will be proposed in the present session of parliament. The principle of the bill cannot be amended, but in the following particulars, its practice may doubtless be greatly improved:—

1. The court should consist of three Judges instead of one. No human being ought

* I should diminish the utility of these remarks, if I forbore to state, as general conclusions, founded on the disclosures before this busy tribunal, that, in nine cases out of ten, the original cause of insolvency arose from negociating accommodation bills. These led the parties into labyrinths, from which they never could extricate themselves. That legislature therefore would honour itself, which should, by some special enactments, such as those which I formerly pointed out, (see Monthly Mag. for September, 1810,) prevent inexperienced persons from rushing into this gulph of destruction, just as a moth rushes into a candle. Another great cause of ruin appears in the costs of attornies in vexatious suits, against which, to the disgrace of our jurisprudence, there exists no check, in civil cases, like that of grand juries in criminal ones. The enormous costs of a civil suit, are an evil against which the inoffensive ought to be tenderly guarded by special enactments; and it appears that a full third of the insolvent cases which have come before the court, have been created by the costs and extortions of inexorable attornies.

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ought ever to be trusted with unrestricted powers; and, above all men, no English lawyer, a class of the community whose professional subtleties lead them, in spite of good moral dispositions, into as many labyrinths and erroneous conclusions, as the school-men in the dark ages fell into, from an equal use and abuse of logic.

2. On all points in which the three Judges do not agree, the parties should be at liberty to appeal to a court, composed of one Judge and of a Jury, drawn in equal proportions from Middlesex, Surry, and Westminster; this court to sit one week in every month.

3. Written notices should be sent one month before the application for discharge to every creditor, which notices should also exhibit an abstract of the totals of the debts and effects.

4. The assignees should appoint a meeting of the creditors within twenty-one days after their appointment, by circular letters, and send an abstract of the debts and effects, as sworn before the court.

5. An allowance to the debtor, as a guard against the necessity and motive for fraud, should be made of one-fifth of the effects, provided it do not exceed 150l.; the same to be selected and estimated by three persons, one named by the court, one by the creditors, and one by the debtor.

6. A special reward of one hundred pounds to be paid for discoveries of concealments over and above the proportion of the property now allowed.

7. Once a year, on request from the assignees, or three of the chief creditors, the discharged debtor, on one month's notice, to be required to state the nature and value of his property, a dividend being to be made on such amounts as exceed treble the fifth allowed as above.

8. In all cases of debtors and creditors, the decision and agreement of three-fourths of the creditors in number and amount, the proposal having been submitted to the whole, shall be binding on the other fourth, so as to preclude the necessity of seeking relief under the bankrupt laws, or this bill, whenever three-fourths are satisfied with any proposed arrangement.

9. Debts of the crown to be concluded by the agreements of other creditors, and by the provisions of the laws in regard to debtors generally, the same general principles of equity applying to crown debts as to all others, and the crown being more able to bear its proportion of losses than private creditors; whereas, at present, without the plea of necessity, and therefore of justice, the claims of the crown usually involve debtors and creditors in one common loss, and often in irretrievable ruin.

10. No person shall be allowed to obtain his discharge under this bill, who has obtained goods from any creditor, for which he had no probable means of paying, or who re-sold or pawned such goods, or the major part thereof, not being a dealer in the same, for less than they cost him, or who assigned them in preference to another creditor, within 12 months after he obtained the same, if for not less than 50l. and more than 100l.; or 18 months if between 100l. and 300l.; or 24 months if above 300l.

11. For the purpose of satisfying the creditors, in regard to the disposition of the property, the debtor applying for discharge should give an exact account of all his receipts and disbursements, within three months previously to his being in custody; also a list of all bills, notes, bonds, assignments, or securities which he has granted, or negotiated, within the same period; and likewise an account of the sales of all real property which may have been in his possession, within two years.

12. Cases of uncertificated bankrupts should be heard and decided in the same manner as that of other debtors; and, if no fraud or reservation of property is substantiated, they should be discharged like other debtors, under the act.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON Monday, September 7, 1812, about 12 o'clock at noon, as I was travelling along the turnpike road, I observed, about two hundred yards before me, something rising from the middle of the road, which appeared like a quantity of steam, or smoke, issuing rapidly from a narrow aperture (perhaps six or eight inches in diameter,) in the surface; but, on my nearer approach, I perceived it to be dust. It immediately ascended, in a compact column, to the height of fifty or sixty feet, where it expanded, and was soon lost in the surrounding atmosphere.

I would further observe, that the air was unusually calm at the time; and, although I particularly examined the ground, I could not discover any traces to mark the precise spot whence it issued.

The time from its first rising from the earth, till its dispersion, could not be more than half a minute.

Would not the same cause, acting upon a body of water, have produced what is commonly termed a water-spout?

C. S.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT *for the last* TWELVE MONTHS *at* CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
									W. SW. S. & S. E.	E. N.E. N. & NW.
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.			
January	41	2	24.47	30.20	28.75	29.646	.44	12	10	21
February	47	20	35	30.47	29.12	30.02	1.12	10	15	13
March	56	24	38.21	30.58	28.72	29.807	.93	12	13	18
April	65	35	48.7	30.34	29.15	29.837	4.31	18	19	11
May	62	34	47.18	30.64	29.60	30.087	.51	5	7	24
June	67	38	53.32	30.46	29.71	30.087	1.50	9	6	24
July	79	47	59.5	30.28	29.56	29.923	3.61	17	25	6
August	69	42	57.74	30.47	29.37	29.91	2.09	17	20	11
September	69	37	55.7	30.48	29.45	30.091	.96	8	13	17
October	61	30	45.85	30.41	29.14	29.8	3.01	15	21	10
November	53	18	40.07	30.26	29.12	29.676	4.16	18	14	16
December	55	21	38.1	30.21	28.72	29.631	4.92	15	16	15
Annual Mean			45.32	Ann. Mean		29.8763	27.56 Total.	156 Tot.	179 Tot.	186 Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1814.

January was remarkable for the intense frost and great falls of snow, which prevailed in every part of the United Kingdom. For a particular account of the temperature, and other phenomena of the weather experienced here, see Monthly Magazine for March, p. 121.

February.—During this month we had some mild and pleasant days, but the nights were generally frosty. On the morning of the 6th, about eight inches depth of snow fell, which, on the 9th, was nearly all dissolved in this neighbourhood; and the rivers here also cleared of the ice. The weather was very dry, and the latter half of the month was fair throughout.

March.—From the beginning till the 21st, was an uninterrupted succession of severe frost: the average temperature from the 28th of last December, to this time, (three months,) is no higher than 32°, the freezing point, which is an extreme of cold for the same period, probably unprecedented in this climate: the last ten days of this month were uniformly mild and pleasant.

April.—The weather continued mild and genial, and exceedingly favourable for the season, till the 23d, when a fall of rain commenced, which, without ceasing, continued for forty-eight hours: during the remainder of the month we had some heavy rains, particularly on the 28th, which was wet throughout.

May was extremely cold and drougl ty, with strong parching easterly winds the average temperature being 1° lowe than that of the preceding month: whit frosts were very prevalent, and we fre quently saw strong ice; scarcely an rain fell, the 51 parts of an inch in th table was chiefly sleet, which fell on th 23d, and on the following morning al the mountains visible from this place were capped with snow.

June, excepting the 14th and 15th which were very sultry, was a continuation of most unseasonable cold weather in the former part of the month, the nights were frosty, when ice was often observed in the mornings; it was also very droughty, and the brisk parching easterly winds which prevailed were extremely injurious to vegetation.

July continued droughty and very cold for the season, till the 23d, when we experienced a sudden change to sultry and oppressive heat, which prevailed during the remainder of the month: in the night of the 25th we had some vivid lightning, and on the 28th and 29th an excessive quantity of rain, when nearly the whole 3,61 inches in the table fell on these two days.

August.—The first six and the last eight days of this month were very sultry;

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dry; the rest was uncommonly cold for the season; the weather was showery and rather unfavourable for the harvest.

September was a succession of exceedingly fine weather; twenty-three days were brilliant and serene, and the sky generally cloudless; the trifling quantity of rain (,96) fell in light showers between the 20th and 28th. On the evening of the 11th we were visited by a singularly beautiful and interesting aurora borealis; soon after twilight, two luminous arches appeared in the northern hemisphere; the altitude of the centre of the smaller one, from the horizon, about 12°; the other, which was very brilliant, extended across the heavens from the south-west to the north-east, its centre at first about 5° north of the zenith; this rain-bow like arch was about 4° in breadth, it moved slowly over the zenith to the southward, and in three-quarters of an hour disappeared; during the receding of this arch to the southward, the smaller one increased in altitude by a uniform motion, keeping concentric to it till it became invisible; immediately after the disappearance of the arch, active streamers darted from the north, and in a short time nearly the whole hemisphere was most beautifully illuminated; this phenomenon continued with uncommon splendour till midnight, when it gradually disappeared. The luminous arches crossed the magnetic meridian at right angles. The last aurora borealis, previously observed here, was in Feb. 1807.

October.—The first ten days were fair and brilliant; the remainder was chiefly wet, with intervals of serene and pleasant weather; the temperature of this month was remarkably variable: we frequently experienced a change of upwards of twenty degrees within the space of twelve hours. On the 16th we had some lightning and a peal of thunder, it being the only time thunder was heard in this city during this year: some smart frosty nights occurred, and on the 25th snow was observed on the neighbouring mountains.

November.—The greater part of this month was very wet and gloomy. The 20th, 21st, and 22d, were intense frost: on the 21st, the thermometer was as low as 18°: the mountains were generally capped with snow.

December.—During the former half of this month, we had some most unseasonable mild weather, accompanied with excessively heavy rains, which made the rivers here overflow their banks to a greater extent than we have witnessed for many years. The destructive hurricanes which occurred on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and which prevailed all over the kingdom, were felt here with great severity; chimnies were blown down, and the roofs of a great many buildings considerably damaged, but fortunately nothing very serious happened. On the 20th, a frost commenced, with a strong parching east wind, which continued till the 29th; the two last days of the year were mild and showery. In the beginning of the month we had some heavy falls of snow, which soon dissolved, and the surrounding mountains were frequently observed to be perfectly white.

W. Pitt.

Carlisle; Jan. 2, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to trouble you with one line as to pokers. I have for several years had all mine pierced below the bright part, and a round pin put through, extending about an inch on each side. When the poker is inserted in the grate the least turn of the wrist leaves it so secure that it cannot fall out; or a cross piece might answer still better. H. T. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

ÆSCHYLUS is supposed to have written seventy tragedies. Of these only seven remain. If the number ascribed to him excites surprize, the improbability will be much diminished by considering that among them might be many short and occasional interludes.

1. The first in order is the "Prometheus Chained." Extravagant as the fable of this drama must now appear, it displays great force and sublimity of genius, blended with a wild and terrible magnificence. The poet composed three tragedies on the Story of Prometheus, of which, this alone, has survived the wreck of time. The first exhibited the crime of Prometheus, which seems to have been his endeavour to civilize the human race, and render them happy. The second, or that which is now extant, makes a tremendous display of the punishment of this great delinquent, who was doomed by Jupiter to be chained to a wild and desolate rock, frowning over the sea; exposed to a ravening eagle, or, as other authorities equally authentic state, a vulture, by which his liver, daily growing, was destined to be daily consumed.

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In these circumstances, he refuses with scorn to make the submission required of him; prescient that fate to which Jupiter himself was subject, ordained his deliverance; which was at length, according to the eternal and immutable decree, equally binding upon gods and men, effected by the hand of Hercules. This constituted the subject of the third Promethean drama.

2. The second tragedy is styled, "The Supplicants." These Supplicants were the fifty daughters of Danaus, who sought refuge on the coast of Argos, where Pelasgus then reigned, from the persecution of their uncle Egyptus, whose wicked purpose it was to marry them to his fifty sons. This tragedy is not without its beauties, and the character of Pelasgus is that of a monarch, just, wise, and beneficent; but, compared with the former, the Supplicants is a feeble drama, and the subject too nearly approaches to burlesque.

3. "The Seven Chiefs against Thebes." This is a stately and dignified performance: and the story, so celebrated in antiquity, had its origin doubtless in traditionary facts. Such were the high ideas entertained of the virtue of patriotism, that Eteocles, though the original aggressor, was venerated as the defender of Thebes; and Polynices, the injured party, who brought a foreign army against the city which gave him birth, was held accursed. And, after the death of the two brothers, it was decreed by the rulers of the Theban state, that the former should be interred with honour, and the corpse of Polynices

"Cast out unburied to the dogs a prey."

In this play, there is much more of description than of action. It is remarkable, that Iocasta, equally wretched as queen, as mother, and as wife, is not introduced, named, or even alluded to in it. The most animated scene is that in which the Seven Chiefs, their persons, characters, and devices on their shields, are successively delineated. But description soon becomes tedious, and it is difficult not to acquiesce in the criticism of Pere Brumoy, who says, "*Cette Scene est fort longue et n'a pu être interessante que pour les Atheniens qui connoissent Thebes et les Chefs dont on va parler.*" We are at length informed, that—

"The city is preserved, the brother kings
Are fallen, each slaughter'd by the other's hand."

This is followed, and the play concluded, by a scene, in which a herald appears, and denounces the curses of the Theban state against Polynices.

"In death, the vengeance of his country's gods
Pursues him; for he scorn'd them, and presum'd
To lead a foreign host and storm the town:
Be this their his reward, to be expos'd
To ravenous birds—unhonour'd of the rites
That grace the dead."—"So say the Theban rulers."

This language awakens the heroic spirit of his sister, Antigoné, who replies:—

"And to these Theban rulers I declare,
If none besides dare bury him, myself
Will do that office; heedless of the danger
And think no shame to disobey the state,
Paying the last sad duties to a brother."

This forms the subject of a drama, rendered interesting by the genius of Sophocles.

4. "Agamemnon." This is a noble tragedy; the *chef d'œuvre* of Æschylus the subject is grand, and the execution in all respects equal to it. The play opens with the long-expected appearance of that joyful signal, which had been previously fixed upon to denote the fall of Troy:—

"The fire that from the top of Ida sent
It's streaming light, blazed jocund to the steep
Of Lemnos—Athos' sacred head receiv'd
The mighty splendor—It mounts the summit
Of Arachné, which, with towering pride looks down
On Argos."

After an interval of gratulation and triumph, Agamemnon appears in person and the speech by which he announces himself, is worthy of the great and magnanimous leader of the Grecian host "The King of King's beloved of Jove."

"To Argos first, and to my country gods
I bow with reverence, by whose holy guidance,
On Troy's proud walls I pour'd their righteous vengeance,
And now revisit safe my native soil," &c.

Clytemnestra, the remorseless and abandoned Clytemnestra, receives her lord with all the fascinating arts and wiles of female perfidy:—

"——— At thy return,
The gushing fountains of my tears are dried;
Welcome as land, which the tossed mariner
Beyond his hope descries. Welcome as day,
After a night of storms, with fairer beams
Returning; welcome as the liquid lapse
Of fountain to the thirsty traveller."

Agamemno

Agamemnon is accompanied by Cassandra, daughter of Priam, the royal prophetess, whose fate it was ever to predict the truth, and never to be believed. This high-born virgin he recommends to the care of Clytemnestra, who affects to receive the illustrious captive with every mark of kindness. Agamemnon and Clytemnestra having withdrawn themselves, Cassandra, who had hitherto remained silent, wholly unmoved by the soft words of Clytemnestra, being left alone with the chorus, is suddenly seized with the prophetic *furor*, and frantically exclaims—"Wo! wo! O Earth! Apollo, O Apollo!" Upon the subsequent demand of explanation from the chorus, a scene ensues which must be classed among the chief efforts of tragedy; and the fate of Agamemnon, with the preceding and succeeding calamities of the house of Atreus, is depictured and deplored in all the dark, but magnificent imagery of poetic enthusiasm. At the conclusion of this terrific scene, the voice of Agamemnon is heard within, exclaiming, that he has received a deadly wound: and a second time, that he is basely murdered: immediately after which, Clytemnestra appears, and avows, with pride and exultation, the horrid deed:—

"Entangled in the gorgeous robe that shone
Fatally rich; I struck him twice, and twice
He groan'd, then died."

The character of Clytemnestra is admirably supported in the following scenes; and Ægisthus, her paramour and accomplice in the murder, and the sworn enemy of Agamemnon, also boasts in the spirit of a Zanga:—

"All this plan of ruin was mine, reckless
Of what ensues; e'en death were glorious
Now that he prostrate lies, caught in
My vengeance."

The sequel of this horrid story, occupies the two next tragedies of this great poet; and they contain likewise very great, though, from the nature of the fable, not equal beauties or equal interest with the first part.

5. "The Choephorœ, or Bearers of Libations to the Tomb." The scene of this tragedy, as of the former, is at Argos, before the royal palace. Orestes, the only son of the slaughtered monarch, and as yet a child at the period of his assassination, was, in consequence of that event, conveyed to the court of Strophius, King of Phocis, his uncle; and, after the lapse of some years, being grown up to man's estate, he secretly, and in disguise, returned to Argos, with the full purpose of vengeance on the murderers. But, in the first place, repairing to the tomb of his father, and according to the custom of ancient times, making thereon the offering of his hair, as indicatory of his grief and affection, he sees a train of females advancing from the palace, and bringing libations to the tomb; whence the tragedy derives its name: and it closes with the terrific and bloody sacrifice, not only of Ægisthus, but of his mother, Clytemnestra, by the enraged and pitiless Orestes; an act of very doubtful moral rectitude. In this play, the murder of Ægisthus precedes that of Clytemnestra.

6. "The Furies." This is the termination of the same story. Orestes had shed the blood of his mother by the express command of the oracle of Apollo; yet he is haunted by the furies and driven to distraction. His sufferings were regarded by the generality, as the just punishment of parricide: for no authority, it was supposed, could sanction so direful an act. At length an appeal being made to Minerva, that goddess referred the cause to the court of Areopagus. The trial took place, and on counting the shells, they were found equal; Minerva, herself, giving her vote in favour of Orestes, who is consequently acquitted of moral guilt, and the Furies declare themselves appeased. Thus we are ingeniously given to understand, that though the act of Orestes might be vindicated, on the ground of strict and rigorous justice, it was too horrid in its nature to deserve the meed of pure and virtuous applause.

7. "The Persians." This fine drama represents the confusion and consternation of the court of Susa, on the intelligence of the battle of Salamis. Distracted by opposing counsels, the ghost of Darius, invoked by the assembled chiefs and satraps of the empire, arises, and with theatric dignity, not inferior to any other ghost, warns them not to continue the war against Greece, as perseverance will produce only a succession of disasters. A more refined piece of flattery, no poet ever offered on the altar of national vanity; and no people, perhaps, were ever more gratified by such incense, than the Athenians; nobly conscious of their own personal, political, and intellectual superiority.

On a general review of the existing dramas of this great poet, it is impossible to sum up his character better, than in

the words of Quintilian:—*Tragœdias primus in lucem Æschylus protulit, sublimis, et gravis, et grandiloquus sæpe usque ad vitium; sed rudis in plerisque, et incompositus.*—Quint. L. x. c. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will much oblige a constant reader of your useful publication, if you would enquire, among your numerous correspondents, for a specific for the cure of sheep that are seized with a sort of vertigo, called by us "turn giddy." They are mostly subject to the disease when one year old; and, by a constant inclination to turn round, it causes them to waste in their flesh, and carries off great numbers in about two weeks after they are attacked with the disorder.

A HEREFORDSHIRE FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HEREWITH send you a copy of Dr. Spencer's plans for "A FREE GOSPEL." I am desired to observe on the words "and an elder of a Christian Society," that this is not insisted upon as a condition of learning, but you are to understand that the object is to qualify persons to become elders of Christian Societies. And again, with respect to the time mentioned, Mr. S. says, he finds that his pupils may begin to teach at the end of the first year; and that, consequently, their education may be completed in less than half the time he at first thought would be necessary.

Bristol. THOS. PHILIPPS.

A FREE GOSPEL.

To the Lovers of Divine Revelation, who are desirous of promoting the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures throughout the whole World, the following Outline of a Plan for forming Christian Tutors, and Teaching Elders of Christian Societies, is respectfully submitted.

Every pupil is to be gratuitously taught to become a tutor of other pupils, and an elder of a Christian society. No pupil or tutor is to be withdrawn from his secular occupation for more than two hours each day. Every pupil is to engage to instruct, when he shall be able, four other pupils, if they can be procured, upon the same free terms on which he is to receive instruction himself. No tutor or elder is to receive any emolument for his instructions. No person is to become a Christian elder of a congregation before he is about thirty years of age, and, therefore, not to become a pupil till he is about twenty.

As the tutors and elders are to receive no emolument for their instructions, so none are to be encouraged to become pupils, tutors, or elders, who have not the probable means of supporting themselves and families by their fortunes, professions, or trades.

The time the pupils are to devote to their studies, is two hours each day for six years. During the first three years they are to be taught their own language grammatically, the Hebrew of the Old Testament, the Greek of the Septuagint translation, and of the New Testament. And, during the remaining three years, the pupils are, for their greater improvement, for one hour every day, to teach pupils English, Hebrew, and Greek. And for one hour they are to be taught what is further necessary to enable them to read well, and explain clearly, the New Testament in public: namely, the geography and natural history of the countries where the Scriptures were written—the history of the four great empires with which the Jews were connected—the customs of the Jews and other Eastern nations—Christian ecclesiastical history—the elements of natural philosophy, of logic, and of rhetoric. The pupils having, at the end of six years, completed their course of studies, are, for three years more, to teach their pupils what they themselves shall have learnt during the last three years of their own education.

The following calculation shews, that if one teacher complete the education of four pupils in six years, and the four pupils shall each of them have begun the education of four other pupils at the end of three years, the education of those pupils will be finished at the end of nine years; and they will have had in train sixty-four pupils, whose education will be completed at the end of twelve years, and so on, till all the world might soon be instructed in the knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures in the languages in which they were originally written.

Teacher....1	
Pupils.....4	.....Years 6
16	 9
64	12
256	15
1,024	18
4,096	21
16,384	24
65,536	27
262,144	30
1,048,576	33
4,194,304	36
16,777,216	39
67,108,864	42
268,435,456	45
1,073,741,824	48

The author of the above plan is aware that it cannot be carried into execution in its fullest extent with respect to number; but

but that it may in a sufficient degree, he is so fully persuaded, that he is ready to put it to the test, if a sufficient number of proper pupils shall offer.

Bristol, Feb. 7, 1814. B. SPENCER, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just been the calm observer of a dispute, carried on with much acrimony, about the actual acreal measure of an estate, which has lately changed hands; which dispute originated from the following circumstances:—

The recent purchaser, with a view of satisfying himself that the purchase really included the number of acres indicated in the deed, caused the whole to be re surveyed by a gentleman, whom he considered eminently qualified. The result of whose survey varied so materially from that of the person who had preceded him, as to occasion a very considerable difference in the estimated purchase-money. When the period arrived for the payment of the final instalment, the purchaser claimed an allowance to the amount of this difference. To support this claim he produced his own surveyor's map; to which was opposed the map of the surveyor on the other side. Map thus opposed to map, *and both being executed with neatness almost inimitable*, left the parties so little to say, that, each relying on the accuracy of his own, and the ability and integrity of his own surveyor, it was mutually determined to leave the final decision to the surveyors themselves. The surveyors met; and it was soon made to appear that all this difference had arisen from one having given what he called the *horizontal*, and the other the *hypothenusal*, or superficial, measure. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that each defended his own as the true method, and condemned that of his opponent as altogether erroneous—it was *e converso*, right and wrong, and an adjustment in this way became impossible.

The confession of my own incompetency, must be my apology for presenting you with this detail. If deemed eligible, its insertion in your invaluable Magazine is earnestly requested, as well as the following queries:—

1. Whether is the *horizontal*, or the *hypothenusal*, the right or saleable measure of lands?

2. Are there any circumstances under which one mode of mensuration is to be preferred to the other; and, if there are, what are they?

Though many of your intelligent and professional readers may smile at these questions, it is hoped they will receive such a reply as will render it unnecessary to repeat them; it being obvious, that something is to be done to emancipate science from error, and to correct innovation.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, VIATOR.
Dec. 26, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with great pleasure, in your Magazine for December, Mr. W. Deacon's letter respecting coffee, and I take the liberty to point out to him, and to your readers, what I take to be an error, taken (if I understand rightly) from Le Spectacle de la Nature, and this respects the introduction of the coffee-trees from Java into Martinico. In the eighth volume of Labat's Voyage aux Antilles, is a certificate from the captain of the quarter, and some other public functionaries, with respect to the state of the coffee-tree, then just introduced into Martinico from the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. I quote from memory, not having this or any books, on this side of the Atlantic. This, I think, was dated about the year 1720 or 1721. Labat hopes, that the introduction of the coffee-tree may, in time, compensate for the loss of the cocoa-trees, which, from some unknown cause, had then recently perished. I have no means of getting at Labat here, but the book is not, I believe, very scarce; and a copy of this certificate might interest such of your readers as have any curiosity on this question.

It would be desirable to learn from what part of the world the tree was procured? that was presented by the magistrates of Amsterdam to Louis the XIVth, in 1714;—it is probable from the Levant.

A very respectable proprietor, at Demerary, is interesting himself in procuring for that colony, the Mocha coffee-tree, thinking that it will greatly improve the quality of coffee there. I am of opinion, however, that the difference arises more from diversity of soil, and, perhaps, difference of cultivation and curing, than from any difference in the seed; for I conceive it very likely that the origin of all our trees is from that quarter of the East. A few ripe berries of the coffee, taken out there, would, I have no doubt, easily germinate, and

and determine the question of superiority. Twenty-five years ago, or thereabout, I remember the Society of Arts advertised a gold medal for bringing home a certain quantity of coffee in the Cherry. I never heard if it was attempted.

I observe that your correspondent states, on the authority of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, that, in 1808, the quantity of coffee there had increased to 28,000,000 lbs. I had been taught to believe it was much more. By the return for taxes of the United Colony of Demerary and Essequibo, it appears that the quantity of coffee, in the year 1810, was 21,139,920 Dutch lbs. to which adding 9 per cent. for difference of weight, it will make 23,000,000 lbs. and, if to this Berbice be added, for which I have no data, I apprehend the quantity stated, as produced by Jamaica, will be exceeded. It is true that this was a very productive year; it must, therefore, not be taken as an average: it is also true that it was a most ruinous year to the planter—heavy expence was incurred to get in and prepare a large crop, and taxes were paid on a commodity which, when it came to market, was wholly unsaleable. The long deteriorated state of the coffee market, and the annihilation of the African trade, having put a stop to the cultivation of new lands in this colony, many coffee estates have, of late, been converted into sugar ones; and, it is probable, that the quantity of coffee produced in it will be considerably diminished. The torrent of prejudice that has been swelled, by every art in Europe, against the colonists on the subject of the slave trade, has borne down all before it, and it is vain for us to attempt to oppose it. Too many inducements yet exist to that cheap *humanity*—that economical *philanthropy*, which, exercised wholly at the expence of the fortunes and lives of others, brings home such ample and liberal returns of self-applause, and of mutual gratulation to its authors, for my feeble pen to oppose it; but the time is coming when it will be found that, in spite of all abstract reasoning, in the exact proportion to the facility or difficulty of procuring negro labourers, the colonies of all nations will flourish or decline; and neither kidnapping Chinese, or any other Eutopian substitute that has fallen within the scope of my observation, will supply their place.

AGRICOLA OCCIDENTALIS.

Bath, December 19, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE in the last number of your Magazine, the notice of a new edition of Dr. Letsom's Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion. I am not aware from what source your information has been derived, or from whom it has been obtained: I beg leave, however, as the subject has been brought before your readers, to state, that I have in preparation an edition of that valuable work, in which it is proposed to add an account of the recent discoveries in the several branches of science therein treated of, and this will be executed under the author's inspection. The publisher of any pirated copy will be immediately prosecuted. T. J. PETTIGREW.

Bolt-court, Fleet-st. Dec. 22, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing the Latin classics, there are no synonyms which puzzle me more than the two verbs *Invenire* and *Reperire*. I have consulted the best authorities on the subject, I have examined Stephens, Faber, Facciolati, Gesner, and other lexicographers, but without success. Their distinctions are either vague, or proved by indisputable evidence to be false. I have also consulted Dumesnil, Hill, and Crombie, of whom the two first professedly treat of synonyms; but I have not received from them any clear and certain information on the subject. The last of these writers, indeed, in his excellent work the *Symbola Critica*, has shewn, that the explanation of these words, given by preceding authors, is erroneous; notwithstanding, however, his extensive acquaintance with the Latin classics, and his acknowledged metaphysical *acumen*, he seems to me to have himself failed; for, though he has detected the errors of preceding writers, and evinced the probability that *Invenire* is the generic term, the specific difference between it and *Reperire*, he has not, in my judgment, clearly explained. If such Philologists have failed in investigating the real distinction between these two verbs, it will naturally be inferred, that their failure is owing, not to a deficiency in critical talent, but to the difficulty of the subject. If any of your classical readers can furnish a satisfactory solution of this difficulty, by doing so, he will confer a favour on

PHILOLOGOS.

Winchester, Dec. 24, 1814.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question respecting the Detonating Balls, as far as they relate to the ignition of gunpowder, has not been satisfactorily answered. Mr. Banks' mishap at Queen-square has been misrepresented, and made the ground-work of an attack against his good name.

There can be but one opinion as to the motive which induced Mr. Banks to come forward in the disinterested manner he did, as it does honour to his feelings: it was the defence "of an ingenious foreigner, then absent from the country." This speaks "trumpet-tongued" in his favour. As to the mishap itself, one cannot but regret it. "*Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis*;" yet, the destructive canister held only three ounces!

The sarcasm contained in the paper to which I allude, is aimed against a tender point; it might have been spared. Is this the return? alas! that "a generous action should meet a base reward." The character of this respectable individual, as a tradesman, has nothing to fear from the puny assaults of a feeble mind. For myself, I can only say, that a finer electrical plate machine than that I have from Mr. Banks, cannot be desired. Its intensity and uniformity of action have been admired by numbers; nay, more, many have, on my suggestion, purchased electrical machines from Mr. B., who have uniformly expressed to me their approbation of, and satisfaction with them, tendering their acknowledgments for my recommendation.

From this digression, I pass to assert that the experiments detailed in that author's paper are any thing but conclusive, and that he was not warranted to form the deduction he has done; we may collect even from his own account, that the results were equivocal, and being subject to variation, are incomplete and unsatisfactory; besides, the spark elicited from the collision of steel and glass, would alone be sufficient to inflame gunpowder; therefore the whole becomes nugatory. I have placed the detonating ball in contact with gunpowder, between two smooth boards; the gunpowder was uniformly dispersed, never ignited; merely crushing the ball will not inflame gunpowder; the collision obtaining between the glass ball and iron may.

My experiments with fulminating silver have not been many. I put one of the balls with gunpowder on a plate of iron, and exposed it to heat. The detonation of the ball was certainly accompanied with an inflammation of the gunpowder. I next, on a thin deal board put about half a grain of fulminating silver and gunpowder together; the time elapsed prior to the fulmination was considerable, from the wood being a slow conductor of heat; but, when this did occur, as in the former instance, the gunpowder was ignited. I have considered it but justice to mention these particulars; but it does not follow from hence that without the aid of heat such effects would take place; all I contend for is this, that neither a detonating ball nor fulminating silver will, by mere compression, ignite gunpowder.

With regard to the definition of Fire, technically called the "igneous element," it is the product, according to the theory of Crichton, of the union of caloric and light, therefore not an element. The electrical spark, whether produced by friction, or that modification of excitement the voltaic circle, is capable of exciting heat and flame, but it is questionable whether this element resides in the agent acting on, or the material acted upon by it. Combustion is not the result of the union of substances with oxygen (according to the Lavoisierian theory), for many bodies combine with it, not exhibiting this effect. It is the consequent of the rapid union of bodies in opposite states of electricity; and when their relations are changed, they become either supporters of combustion or inflammable bodies, as the relation may be. The two agents must be positive and negative with respect to each other: thus when sulphur combines with some of the metals, and potassium with arsenic; and chlorine, fluorine, and iodine, are entitled to the appellation of "supporters of combustion," as well as oxygen.

From the tenor of Mr. Banks' observations on that day, it is evident, that he embraced a philosophical definition of the term "fire," and did not regard the subject through the perverted medium of vulgar prejudice or popular error.

I would not be mistaken—I applaud the Interdict which the magistrates of the metropolis have passed on the sale of the detonating balls to incautious individuals. A child e. g. might put one of them into its mouth, the consequence would be dreadful; if swallowed, the issue would be fatal. The force of these remarks will be readily admitted by Mr. Banks; all that he contended for, (as I presume)

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presume) was merely, that these did not come within the meaning of the vague term "firework," to save the imposition of penalty.

Bishop's Stortford, J. MURRAY.
Dec. 17, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 428, vol. XXXV, I find a Poem, translated from the Swedish, entitled "The Child of Sorrow;" may I request you to peruse it with attention, and then to say, whether there is no resemblance between that and the Poem of Parnell's "An Allegory on Man." In my humble opinion there is. I would wish to be understood that it is not my intention to insinuate that the learned translator has been guilty of plagiarism, as I am confident, from *the original productions* I have seen from his pen, that he stands in no need of borrowing from others. Would Mr. H. inform me the author's name?

I beg also to observe, Mr. Editor, that there appears no common similarity, between the following lines of Aaron Hill's, and a stanza from a hymn in use of the Romish church.

"When Christ, at Cana's feast, by pow'r divine,
Inspir'd cold water with the warmth of wine,
See, cried they, while in red'ning tide it gush'd,
The bashful stream hath seen its God and blush'd." Vide AARON HILL.

Compare the above with the following.

"And since the harden'd Jews mistook
Both Beth'lem's star, and Jordan's brook;
The waters, to reproach their sin,
At Cana blush, and turn to wine."

The title of the above hymn is "Crudelis Herodes Deum;" it is to be found in a book called "A Manuel of Prayers and Devotions," printed 1705; one of which, bearing the autograph of Lord Langdale, is in my possession.

Cambridgeshire. H. G. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT permit the misrepresentation of P. P. of Newington, in your last publication, on the subject of copper coinage, to pass uncorrected. I agree with him, that, unless the present opposition to receiving counterfeit copper money and tokens, is well followed up, base imitations of good copper money will be forced into circulation; and that it is the duty of persons in public offices to resist by every means, the introduction of that evil, which is for the present fortunately removed. So far P. P. is correct, but I am surprised that a writer in a public print should suffer himself to assert as a fact, without inquiry, or any foundation, a circumstance totally false, as that—"When you take the good old copper to the Mint, you are given weight for weight in the last new coinage, so that you do not get above seven new half-pence for nine old;" the contrary is the fact.

I can assert from my own knowledge, and I appeal to the principal brewers of London, for a confirmation thereof, that when persons, possessing old Tower half-pence, carry them to the Mint; and after examination they are found free from counterfeits, the proprietors receive the full value in drafts on the Bank of England.

Dec. 2, 1814. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND, under the signature of I. K. in his remarks on the high price and restrictions on the importation of grain, inserted in your last number, page 496, alluding to a small pamphlet I published about two months since, on the Effects of Lowering the Rent of Land, and on the Corn Laws, says, "that I have endeavoured to prove that lowering the rent of land would very little affect the price of grain: and that, if the rent were lowered ten shillings per acre, calculating the average produce of wheat at twenty-five bushels per acre, it would not be more than five pence per bushel." This I. K. grants, but adds, "if the land-owner enables the tenant to grow wheat five-pence per bushel lower, and the labourer, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, and every other artificer and tradesman, works for the farmer so much lower than he now can do, (by paying so high for provisions,) as equals five-pence per bushel for each of them, how many five-pences per bushel may the farmer afford to sell his grain (wheat) lower?"

Now, from the manner in which the question is asked, many of your readers will naturally conclude that a reduction of ten shillings an acre in the rent would enable the farmer to sell his wheat a considerable number of five-pences per bushel lower, and the public in general will be confirmed in their prejudices and erroneous opinions on the subject;

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subject, and discontent excited, particularly among the lower orders; and, as the author has not stopped to give an answer himself to the question, I shall not scruple to do it, by answering—that, instead of the farmer being enabled to sell his wheat at a considerable number of five-pences per bushel lower, in consequence of the lower rate of wages at which the labourer, wheelwright, blacksmith, &c. could afford to work for him, owing to such reduction in the rent of land, he will not be enabled to sell it at more than one-tenth part of *one* five-pence per bushel less; the truth of which will be shewn below.

It is demonstrated, in the pamphlet mentioned above, that lowering the rent of land ten shillings per acre, would only produce a saving of *two farthings* per day to the labourer, manufacturer, mechanic, artificer, &c. It is therefore evident, that it would not produce any reduction in the rate of wages, or in the price of the implements with which they supply the farmer; and, were he to inform them that he expected they should lower their wages, and charge him a less price for his carts, ploughs, &c. on account of their savings of two farthings per day, owing to the lowering the rent of land, it would only excite a laugh amongst them, and they would think him scarcely in his senses, that he should expect them to lower their wages on account of these contemptible savings. With respect to all his domestic servants, male and female, it has likewise been demonstrated, that the savings to them would be only about one shilling per annum to each servant. In fact, the farmer would not be benefitted at all by his work people, &c. obtaining wheat at five-pence per bushel cheaper in consequence of the rent of land being lowered.

To ascertain, however, how much per bushel lower the farmer could afford to sell his wheat, (but which, surely, must be an idle task, after what has been shewn above,) supposing wages to lower in proportion to the savings to the labourer, &c. owing to the rent of land being lowered; and these paltry savings not to be divided between the workmen and the farmer, but all to go into the latter's pocket, though, in reason, they ought to be divided, if a workman would accept of a moiety so perfectly insignificant.

Suppose then a farmer grows 100 acres of wheat annually, and the wear and tear of his implements employed in its culture, including fifteen per cent. per annum on the value of the labour in the first cost of them, be equal to 80*l.* per annum, and the expence of labourers employed in the said culture, exclusive of the labour of all his domestic servants, be 70*l.* making 150*l.* an ample allowance. Suppose then, the raw material, and the duty on it, be equal in value to the labour of the mechanism in forming the implements; then the half of 80*l.* added to 70*l.* makes 110*l.* which is the value of the labour. Now, suppose the wages of a labourer, mechanic, &c. be equal, on an average, to 15*s.* per week;—it has been proved that the savings per day to the labourer, &c. by procuring wheat five-pence per bushel cheaper, owing to the rent of land being lowered, is only one half-penny, or $\frac{1}{30}$th part of his wages; therefore, 110*l.* divided by 30, gives 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the savings of the farmer, equal to nine-pence per acre, or one-third part of a penny per bushel, not one-tenth part of *one* five-pence, as stated above. Besides, the farmer, as well as every other person, would have additional taxes to pay, to make good a considerable deficiency in the public revenue, which would inevitably be produced by lowering the rent of land.

Those who are acquainted with agriculture know, with certainty, that, if a farmer were to pay no rent, his other expenses being the same, he could not grow corn at the present prices.

The real and sole cause of the high price of provisions, and of all other articles, are the destructive wars that have been waged within these last forty years, and which have involved the country in an overwhelming debt, and a load of taxes scarcely supportable. Though nations will never profit by experience, individuals will. The next war will most assuredly teach stockholders, or those who lend money to carry on wars, the folly of such a practice. The invention of the funding system is one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted mankind. Its evils are incessant and eternal, while others are of a transitory nature. Raise the supplies within the year, and wars will be less frequent and shorter; while the funding system renders them more frequent and of longer continuance.

To expect the prices of corn and other commodities to be low, while the country is struggling under a load of

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taxes to the amount of more than one hundred millions annually, is as absurd and irrational as, to use the words of I. K. to attempt to regulate the winds, or the height of the tides.

An early insertion of these lines in your valuable Magazine, will oblige a constant reader from its commencement.

Allerton, GEO. BOOTH.
January 7, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the practice of several past years, I herewith transmit you an account of the dead-weights of the twenty-two animals for which premiums were lately awarded, at the Smithfield Club cattle-shew, in Goswell-street, by three experienced graziers appointed as judges of the shew, viz. *Mr. Edward Auger*, of Imberholme farm, near East Grinstead, Sussex; *Mr. Richard Goord*, of Milton, near Sittingborne, Kent; and *Mr. George Watkinson*, of Woodhouse, near Loughborough, Leicestershire. Since my last communication on this subject,* his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the absent president of the club, liberally signified his wish, by a letter from Spain, to offer annually five extra premiums of plate, and as many gold medals, (of the value together of one hundred and twenty-five guineas,) to the feeders and breeders of the best oxen, sheep, and pigs, exhibited at the Christmas shew; and which Bedfordean premiums were awarded by the gentlemen above-mentioned, as in the following account.

The same twenty-five premiums, amounting to three hundred and thirty-five guineas, as last year, (including his Grace's,) have been offered for the shew on the 15th of December next; and in order to encourage as wide a competition as possible, it has been determined, that more than one premium shall not in future be awarded for any animal, except the best young grass-fed ox, in class vi. should happen to exceed in perfection the animals which are allowed oil-cake, in any of the preceding classes.

* See an account of the prizes for 1813, vol. xxxvii. p. 217.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef, lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Hide and Horns, lbs.	Head, lbs.	Feet, lbs.	Blood, lbs.
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Hereford Ox, fed on hay and 500 oil cakes	1678¼	257	123	57½	30	32
Mr. Joseph Als's 6-year old Sussex Ox, fed on grass and 150 oil-cakes	1224	168	106	48	28	60
Mr. Robert Masters' 4-year old Warwickshire Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1185	117	124	47½	26½	46
Mr. James King's 4-year old Durham Ox,* fed on grass, hay, and mangel-wurzel	1424	176	113	54	32	64
Mr. Robert Masters' 4-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	805½	120	86	36½	19½	49
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Durham Cow, that has borne 3 calves, fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, and oil-cakes	1097½	213	81	42	21	85
Mr. John Westcar, the Bedfordean premium, for his 5-year old Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, and oil-cakes	1207	208	104	52½	27	41
Mr. Robt. Masters, the Bedfordean premium, for his 3-year and 8 months old Salopshire Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	972	109	97	41½	23½	41

* This Ox also gained another premium from the Club; and Bedfordean gold medals were awarded to Thomas Jefferies and Thomas Beache, as breeders.

PRIZ

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PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Skin, lbs.	Blood, lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Wt. alive. lbs.
Mr. John Wilkinson's three 22-months old new Leicester wethers, fed on grass, hay, and rape	1	129	16½	16½	7	18	187
	2	142	15	16½	5½	17½	197
	3	131	15½	17½	5	16	186
Mr. Thomas Moore's three 32-months old new Leicester wethers*, fed on grass and turnips	1	148½	16½	15½	5½	19½	206
	2	151½	17	16½	5½	19½	210
	3	148	15½	16½	5	17	202
Mr. John Ellman's, jun. three 32-months old South down wethers,† fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1	108	14	14	5	27	168
	2	110½	13	13	5½	25½	168
	3	113	16	13	6	28	176

* These sheep also gained a Bedfordean premium.

† Ibid, and also a Bedfordean gold medal to the breeder; and one was awarded to Mr. Thomas Moore.

PRIZE PIGS.	No.	Pork, Head and Feet, lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Blood, lbs.	Entrails, &c. lbs.	Weight alive, lbs.
Mr. William Hayward's 58-weeks old Oxfordshire pig, fed on barley-meal and the washings of spent malt		353	11	11	32	407
Mr. George Dodd's 38-weeks old Essex and Suffolk pig, fed on barley and pea-meal		197	5	9	25	236
Mr. George Dodd, a Bedfordean premium, for his three 32-weeks old Berks, Suffolk, and Essex pigs*, fed on barley and pea-meal	1	224	7	6	42	279
	2	213	6	6	41	266
	3	185	4½	5	35½	230

* And a Bedfordean gold medal was awarded to Messrs. J. and W. Weller, breeders.

In order, as fully as possible, to accomplish the important object of making known the *breeders* of the animals best adapted for the fat cattle markets, it has been determined, that no animals shall be shewn without their certificates mention the Christian and Sir-names, and residences of the breeders, and as much of the pedigrees of the animals as can be readily obtained; except of Scotch, Welsh, or Irish beasts, purchased of cattle dealers. The certificates must be delivered at my house, on or before the 9th of December. The printed Bills, stating fully every condition of the next shew, with blank forms for the certificates, &c. are left for distribution, as usual, with *Mr. Mitchell*, draper, No. 7, Cloth Fair, Smithfield Market; and at the *Agricultural Repository and Reading Room*, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street. J. Farey, Sec.

Jan. 14, 1815.

P.S. I beg to mention, for the information of your agricultural readers, that, from the very numerous documents, similar to the above, collected and preserved by the Smithfield Club, and from many others preserved at his Majesty's victualling-office at Deptford, &c. &c. Mr. Layton Cooke has drawn extensive and very accurate *averages*, and constructed tables therefrom; which, from having given the live *weight of* a fat beast, sheep, or pig, shews by inspection its weight of meat, fat, &c.; and these tables, with many other things useful to farmers, may be seen and purchased at the Agricultural Repository above-mentioned.

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MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of* FERDINAND SMYTH STUART, M.D. MAJOR *in the* BRITISH ARMY, *and* GRANDSON *of the* DUKE *of* MONMOUTH.

IT is in vain that philosophy affects to despise all prejudices. Her most devoted disciples must entertain many from habit or inadvertency, and cherish others for their own sake, and for the pleasure they afford. Thus it is, in regard to illustrious descent. We may despise the ostentatious display of the pride of ancestry, and we may not admit this species of distinction as a substitute for virtue, or an apology for vice; yet there exists in the descendants of famous ancestors, a charm which fascinates, which commands respect, and which always excites the warmest sympathy when they are assailed by any of the calamities of ordinary life.

The public at large, and the sternest lover of republicanism, will therefore participate in one common feeling, on hearing the recent unhappy fate of one of the nearest descendants of the royal house of Stuart; and the occasion will justify a revival of certain historical particulars which have either been forgotten, or till now have been buried in the records of the family.

Dr. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart, the immediate object of this biography, was killed on the 20th of December last, in Bloomsbury-square, by the unfortunate circumstance of the carriage of a Mrs. KELLY, daughter of Mr. Dolland, in St. Paul's Church Yard, suddenly turning the corner of Southampton-street; when, being unable to escape in time, he was knocked down by the pole, and trampled on by the horses. He was carried alive to his residence, in Vernon Place, adjoining; but, in spite of every care, he expired on the 28th, leaving an amiable, but destitute, widow, two sons and a daughter.

No event could have been more ill-timed in the fate of this family. After buffeting with fortune in every part of the world, Dr. S. Stuart had determined, in this his 67th year, to avail himself of his experience and connections, by attempting to establish himself as a physician in the metropolis; and, so lately as the latter part of the previous November, had entered on his establishment in Vernon Place: just as he was beginning to be recognised by his friends, he met his death by this dismal catastrophe.

He was the only surviving son of Colonel Wentworth Smyth, who was the son of James Duke of Monmouth, by Henrietta Maria Wentworth, Baroness of Nettlested, and grand-daughter of Thomas Earl of Cleveland. All our historians agree, that, before his execution, the Duke of Monmouth was refused the sacrament, by Drs. Tennison and Hooper, unless he confessed the sin and adultery in which he lived with Lady Wentworth,—his wife, the Countess of Buccleugh, being still alive. Dr. Smyth Stuart's papers inform us, that the Duke alledged that his first marriage was forced on him by his father, at the age of fifteen, before he was capable of making a proper choice; and that, having been married to Lady Wentworth, in his mature age, he considered her as his lawful wife before God and man. But this as it may, Lady Wentworth, after the duke's execution, retired to her country seat, where she pined for nine months; and, dying of a broken heart was buried at Teddington, in Bedfordshire.

Her infant son, then but two years old, and, as illegitimate, deprived of all inheritance, was conveyed to Paris by Colonel Smyth, an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth, who educated him, and left him his fortune. He afterwards engaged in the cause of the Stuart family in 1715; and, concealing himself in the Highlands, continued to reside in Scotland. But engaging in the second attempt, in 1745, he was, a few years afterwards, being then in his 72d year, way-laid on a bridge, by three men of the royal army, in the hope of reward, when, in the struggle, he and two of them fell over the battlements into the river, and were all drowned!

His son, Ferdinand, the subject of this biography, was then only in his sixth year, and an orphan; his mother, a great grand-daughter of the same Duke of Monmouth, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Needham, having died three years before. This double affinity to the Stuart race, was probably the cause of the striking likeness which the late Dr. S. Stuart bore to all the portraits of Charles II. which indeed he might have adopted for his own. Nor will it diminish the interest of this narrative, when it is remarked, that his daughter, now in her seventeenth year, bears an exact similitude to all the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, when of the same age. His eldest son, now in his ninth year

is like that portrait of Charles II. where he is painted with a Newfoundland dog of his own height; and, doubtless, as he grows, his resemblance to the characteristics of his family, will increase.

The subject of this memoir received, however, amid the Grampian hills, a liberal education, and learnt English, as a foreign tongue, with Latin and French, in a country where four-fifths of the inhabitants speak Gaelic or Erse, and call the tongue of the Low-lands, Sassenach, or Saxon. In due time, he was removed to Aberdeen; and, having entered on the profession of a physician, he attended the lectures of Dr. Gregory, whom he always described "as a blessing sent from Heaven to serve mankind, and as an honour to human nature!" His first experiment in this profession was as surgeon to a Greenland-man, to which he was stimulated by a passion to see the polar regions, and he was in that respect highly gratified.

A fondness for travelling induced him to make a voyage to America, where the spirit of adventure led him to pass a considerable time among the Indians, in the back settlements; but he finally settled in Maryland, becoming a considerable proprietor of lands in Virginia, and occupying one of the delightful seats on the picturesque banks of the Potowmac. Here he combined the occupation of a cultivator, with that of a physician, when the commencement of the disputes between the colonies and the mother country rendered it necessary for every man to declare himself on one side or the other. As the republican, or liberty, party were in truth the descendants of the very families who had been driven from England by the intolerance of the Stuarts, and as Dr. S. Stuart inherited the political errors and prejudices of his family, which he cherished to the last day of his life, he became a staunch supporter of the pretensions of the mother country, and so bitter in his hatred of the modern roundheads, that his residence soon became unpleasant and dangerous.

Hence, abandoning his profession and the arts of peace, we find him in 1774 a captain in the Western Virginia troops, when he particularly distinguished himself in a severe action against the Indians; and, on the rebellion, as he always called it, breaking out, he openly attached himself to the British government, in a province where for three counties around him there was scarcely another loyalist. He was, in consequence, soon marked out for public vengeance, and compelled to abandon his home, his fortune, and his family, in October, 1775. After encountering many dangers, the nearest British post being 330 miles from his residence, he joined the British army; and, being appointed a captain in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Rangers, was ordered on a most important and perilous expedition; but, after conducting the enterprise in perfect safety, nearly four hundred miles, on the day after he relinquished the charge, he was taken prisoner, and rigidly confined.

On the 30th of December, he escaped from a guard of 50 men, at the peril of his life, and travelled three hundred miles on foot, over the Alleganey mountain, the most inaccessible and extensive in the world, in an extremely rigorous winter, almost destitute of clothes and food, and encountered a series of dangers and hardships scarcely to be paralleled. He was however recaptured when nearly out of danger, and dragged seven hundred miles, bound with cords, and delivered up a prisoner at Philadelphia. Here he suffered captivity, during eighteen months, and subsisted only on bread and water, in dungeons, and in irons. Being ordered to be taken after the Congress, which had fled from Philadelphia to Baltimore, he was compelled to march one hundred and fifty miles in irons, forced on with bayonets, and covered with blood, occasioned by the irons and broken blisters. Unable to march any further, by the wounds and lacerations of the irons, he was thrown into the hold of a privateer, upon pig-iron and stones, the ballast of the vessel, where he was kept, *without food and clothes*, for three days and nights, in the snow that was falling fast through the hatches, *and still in irons*. At length, however, having again effected his escape, and having a fourth time undergone great hardships and dangers almost incredible, in passing down the great bay of Chesapeak, two hundred miles by water, and more than three hundred by land, through a hostile country, where he was well known, and while a high reward was offered for securing him, he got safe on board the Preston, then 21 miles out at sea, where he had been tossed about in a storm all night in a canoe. During these very hazardous escapes, he was, of course, under the necessity of expending considerable sums of money; but so ardent was his loyalty and zeal, that, on his arrival at New York, he declined accepting a very handsome gratuity, in money, from Sir William

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William Howe, the British commander in chief. He afterwards did duty in the Loyal American Regiment, as a captain, and in the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment. Besides forty-five men in the Loyal American regiment, he raised a corps of one hundred and eighty-five chosen men, out of Clifton, Chambers, and Allen's regiments, at a very great expense. From that time he commanded his corps, as captain commandant, in the most active service, until he was attached, by his own choice, with all his men, to the Queen's Rangers.

He used to relate, that, during this period he refused high and flattering commissions from the Americans; that before he left his house, he defended it against a superior force, till one of his servants was killed, and himself dangerously wounded; that, while he was in the hands of the enemy, he prevented numbers of British prisoners from entering into the American army; that he hazarded his life in saving Detroit and Upper Canada from falling into the hands of the enemy; that, during his escape, he, by his advice and influence, preserved many loyalists from utter destruction, to the number of one thousand families; and that, in the Danbury expedition, with only ten men, he repulsed and drove back with fixed bayonets above one hundred of the enemy, who greatly harassed the rear of the British army, leaving nineteen dead on the field.—That, at the capture of Philadelphia, he discovered eighteen serviceable pieces of cannon concealed in the Delaware; that with a small detachment covering the woodcutters near Derby, being attacked by six times his force, he repulsed them, and killed more of the enemy than his detachment consisted of; that he was particularly distinguished at the action of Edgehill, against a great superiority of the very best troops of the enemy (Morgan's riflemen), pursuing them to the abattis of Washington's camp; that with only two men he went into the country beyond a considerable force of the enemy, at noon-day, and captured a very active partizan officer. That on the 1st of May, 1778, in the battle of the Crooked Billet, he totally routed nine hundred of the enemy, with only sixty-five officers and men of the Queen's Rangers, leaving two hundred dead in the field, and taking sixty-seven prisoners, with their waggons, baggage, &c. That, at Croswick's Creek, upon Captain Stephenson being shot by his side, he, with eighty men, attacked the en my, consisting of two thousand five hu dred, with six pieces of cannon, dro them from the bridge which they h fortified, and secured the safe passa of the British army. That, at the batt of Freehold, the regiment being or three hundred and forty strong, havi alone, and unsupported, sustained t attacks of five thousand of the enem under General Lee, during two hour and commanding eighty men, as a fo lorn hope, he was ordered to sustain t attack of the whole column of the en my, in order to cover and secure t retreat of the rest of the detachmen but, after a long and severe conflict, in narrow pass, in which he posted h men, he repulsed the enemy. And th in the evening of the same memorab day, being again detached with two com panies under his command, to cover t retreat of some troops in danger of bei cut off by a very superior force, aft performing that service, he, by an am bascade, killed five and captured twent seven of the enemy.

Such was part of the summary of h services in this inglorious and disastro contest—in a cause which he thoug meritorious, and which was thought b tens of thousands, besides him, to be i the laudable defence of their "King an country;" though it is now universall felt, that the Americans were fighting i defence of their dearest privileges a freemen. On such a subject, the error of a Stuart may, however, be forgive more than that of any other man!

His services have been recounted, bu his reward became matter of calculatio before commissioners and powers, whos he was unlikely to conciliate by flatterin or even by courtly deference. At firs 300l. per annum was granted him, bu his claims for 65,000 acres of land, mo nies advanced, and various losses, ex ceeding 200,000l.; and, being insisted o by a man who from principle and habi despised the low-born insolence of office he never was able to obtain any com pensation, and even the pension at firs paid him was withdrawn. The commis sioners appointed to investigate the claim of the loyalists, were at once judges an jurors, and there was no appeal fron their decision; it is not therefore to b wondered that their conduct toward one, who, being disgusted with their pro ceedings, made no secret of his contempt was harsh and unyielding.

Dr. Stuart afterwards presented a petitio

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petition to parliament for redress; but, though he passed many years of his life in circulating it, and in urging its prayer, he died without receiving any remuneration for losses which he estimated at the enormous sum of 244,346l. but which, if commuted for by a moderate pension, would have rendered him happy, and rescued his family from destitution. The debt still, however, remains unliquidated, and it may be hoped that it will now be reconsidered, and some equitable arrangement made, so as to save the honour of the country, and the feelings of those who are not devoid of all sensibility.

Disappointed in all his applications, he embarked for Jamaica with his family, on the 26th of September, 1785, intending to settle there in his profession; but, a tremendous hurricane having destroyed all his property there, within sixteen days after his arrival, and being attacked with a dangerous illness, he was compelled to return in the greatest distress; but, on his arrival in England he was arrested at Plymouth on a false process, and thrown into St. Thomas's ward, the prison for debtors for the county of Devon, where he suffered a series of ill treatment, most disgraceful to the nation and the rights of humanity.

He now presented a Memorial to the King, stating his case at large, at his first levee, in December 1792, which was most graciously received; and very soon afterwards General Delancey officially requested him to present another memorial to the Board of Treasury, according to the instructions he would give, accompanied by such additional proofs and vouchers as he considered necessary; when he said, there then could be no doubt of success. He did as directed, and waited six months for a reply, but then found that his memorial to the Treasury had not even been laid before the Board, and had actually been lost!

His distress compelled him at this juncture to accept the appointment of assistant barrack-master-general of St. Domingo, upon receiving assurance, from very high authority, "that his claims on government, so far from being weakened, would be strengthened thereby." In his voyage, he was wrecked three times in Admiral Christian's fleet, in 1795 and 1796, above 5000 men being lost, and not one sixth of 400 sail returning to England. He was afterwards at the capture of St. Lucia, at Martinique, and again in St. Domingo, when 7600 British troops; and as many seamen, died in five weeks, of the yellow fever, which, though not of the medical staff, he discovered a means of alleviating or curing. All the remedies prescribed by impudent empirics (says Dr. S.), are the basest falsehoods and impositions; for the disease is merely a bilious fever, with the bile rendered acrid and corrosive by the extreme heat, "and is cured by five grains of tartarised antimony, and one table spoonful of soft sugar, dissolved in fifteen table spoonfuls of boiling water, of which one is taken every fifteen or twenty minutes, until it has operated three distinct times, when an immense quantity of acrid thick viscid bile is evacuated, and the patient immediately relieved: toast and water with nitre is used for constant drink, and one ounce of natron vitriolatum (Glauber's salts) taken in it on the second or third day after, which, with bark in port wine during a state of convalescence, has constantly completed the recovery."

In 1803, being appointed barrack master of Billericay, where the barracks were ruinous erections, some insubordinate militia, encouraged by their commanding officer, who declared to his men, that he would not put his dogs into such places, assaulted and almost murdered him, as the cause of the wretchedness of the buildings, actually beating out six of his teeth. He prosecuted and convicted the commanding officer, who suffered his sentence, and paid his fine to the king, but the prosecution cost Dr. Stuart, above 100l.

As a physician, Dr. S. had the reputation of considerable skill, and about the year 1787 he discovered a substitute, the produce of this country, of equal power with Peruvian bark, so that those prevalent disorders, the ague, with its concomitants, and the scurvy may be counteracted by a remedy, the basis of which is abundant in our own country, at one fourth part of the cost of bark. This he offered to government, but without success; and he took out a patent for it, but never derived any advantage from it, though it has been adopted in the French and other armies.

During the latter years of his life, he was barrack master at Landguard Fort, an unhealthy situation, where he lost two of his children, a daughter in April 1813, and a son in February 1814. On the occasion of the death of his daughter he caused the following affecting inscription

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scription to be prepared for a stone in the burying ground of Landguard Fort, near the grave of General Trelawry, where they were interred:

HENRIETTA MARIA STUART,—SMYTH STUART,
Born 18th March, 1797,——*Died 14th April*, 1813.
Inspired with superior genius and powers of mind,—
Pattern of the strictest integrity and honor,
Most interesting,—most beloved daughter
Of FERDINAND SMYTH STUART.
Great-grandson of King Charles the 2nd,
From James Duke of Monmouth,
(By Lady Henrietta Maria Wentworth,
Baroness of Nettlested——in this county.)
And Eunice his wife,
rests here:
An early and lamented victim
To her unfortunate father's heavy afflictions.—

(Three of her brothers are interred in St. Mary-le-bone.

Most beautiful smiling innocents!
Brightest of blooming blossoms!
Alas!—How fallen!—How changed!

What is the life of man?—
The duration of the human race?—
This terrestial globe?—
The solar system?—
Compared with endless, incomprehensible eternity,
With the innumerable systems of worlds—
Revolving in the unbounded—
inconceivable expanse!—
—A mote in sun beams—Less by far!—

The vital spark!
—The ray of pure intelligence,—
An emanation from the Almighty Supreme,
Has returned,—to enjoy true felicity,—
Where Sin and Death can never come!
We ought to rejoice; yet frail human nature laments, and grieves
At the liberation of the soul.
Selfish mortals!—It is for ourselves we mourn!—

We quickly follow thee,—Our blessed Maria!—
Hail! the welcome hour.—

After the death of his son, finding the health of his other children in danger, he solicited an exchange of barracks; but, not succeeding, he retired from the public service, brought his family to London, and settled in Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, as a haven in which he might hope to end his days in comfort and peace, and rear his children in virtue and in some useful occupation; when within a month all his cares were terminated, like a true member of the Stuart race, in the manner that has been described!

A veil is drawn over the distresses of the surviving family, through delicacy to those who ought not to have permitted such a family to be in such a situation. Dr. Stuart was, for many evident reasons, too proud to ask favours of such persons as he usually found in office; but it may be hoped that some friend of the royal house of Guelph, will do Humanity the justice to point out to them the necessities of this withered branch of the once-royal house of Stuart; and it may be hoped that, if this notice meet the eye of some of the favoured branches of that house, who still enjoy rank and wealth, they will feel what mankind will expect from their better fortune. The family in question suffer no disgrace from poverty—but disgrace cannot fail to attach on those, whose duty it is to remove it, because they have the power.

Dr. S. STUART was the author of several works, particularly of two volumes of Travels in America, published under the name of Smyth—of six elegies, called Destiny and Fortitude, and of many papers, and some poems in the Monthly Magazine, under the signatures of SIMPLEX and F. S. S. He also announced his own Memoirs, in two volumes 4to,, a work which, if published, could not be devoid of interest; and "a genealogical chart of the descendants of the royal house of Stuart, the most ancient and illustrious in the world, during a period of 2000 years."

The fate of the Stuart race, and of Dr. S. Stuart in particular, are most pathetically described by himself, in the following stanzas of his own composition.

Oh, cruel Fortune! when wilt thou relent,
And turn thy rage from our devoted race?
Our num'rous victims wilt thou not repent,
When in our blood our fatal dooms you trace?

Illustrious Guise! In war of high renown,
For wisdom, worth, and gen'rous valour known,
Was sacrific'd by him that wore the crown;
A crown he often might have made his own.

Th' accomplish'd Mary felt thy ruthless power,
For eighteen years in cruel durance held;
And then was murder'd in an evil hour,
Because her charms a rival queen's excell'd.

Henry of Gaul, the hero and the king,
As good and great as ever sceptre sway'd,
Was stabb'd by Raviliac the assassin;—'d.
Thus for his virtues rare was he betray

His lovely daughter, Albion's hapless queen,
By sleepy potion was deprived of life:
And her Eliza, only bare fifteen,
A victim fell to black rebellious strife.

The royal Henry, beauteous Mary's spouse,
Sov'reign of Scotia's ancient fair domain,
By blood allied, as well as nuptial vows,
In early youth was traitorously slain.

The

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The Thane of Lennox, Henry's noble sire,
His merit high, illustrious his descent,
Fell by the rage of faction's furious ire,
And no exertions could his fate prevent.

Young Henry, Cambria's accomplish'd prince,
The fondest hope of Albion's glorious throne,
By poison keen was early snatch'd from hence,
A loss our country ever must bemoan.

Bohemia's queen a sacrifice became,
Another instance of thy adverse power;—
Oh, cruel Fortune!—Fatal to our name!
A name now fallen like a drooping flower!

On Charles too thy vengeance must be hurl'd;
Charles, the martyr'd hero, brave and good,
His life must yield before th' astonish'd world,
And heal his subjects' phrenzy with his blood.

His children then through foreign lands must stray,
Nor house, nor home, nor country, could they boast;
And, when restor'd, the second Charles did sway,
By deadly dose he life and sceptre lost.

His sister Orleans, beautiful and gay,
A victim fell to her superior charms,
And unsuspecting, in the face of day,
Lamented sunk in her attendants' arms.

And gallant Monmouth on the scaffold bleeds,
Humane his heart, as mighty Cæsar brave;
The sanguinary axe on him succeeds;
Not universal love his life could save.

But in a glorious cause the hero fell;
The public good of Britain and mankind;
Honour and freedom sound his funeral knell,
And an avenger follows fast behind.

His cruel fate fair Wentworth overpower'd,
His best belov'd, accomplish'd, lovely wife;
In nine sad months by grief she was devour'd;
In bloom and beauty she resign'd her life.

Thy rage, Oh, Fate! his hapless son pursued,
Through every ill, captivity and death;
My father's blood thy ruthless hands embrued,
The name and honours fled like fleeting breath.

Most honour'd parent! cruel was thy doom,
Upright thy heart, integrity thy soul;
One struggle from the cradle to the tomb!
Nor could the power of Fate thy fortitude controul.

An Infant, left without a parent's care,
Or friendly guide to point the pathless way,
With passions strong at war with virtue fair,
Strongly contending which should bear the sway.

But steady virtue still would lead the way,
Though passions pow'rful would too often rule,
And their influence frequently display,
'Till better taught in sad misfortune's school.

Dominion, high command, and splendour, gone;
Glory and wealth and crowns and sceptres fled;
Our race reproach'd for adverse fate alone,
Although our lives with honour we have led.

That Stuarts sought for arbitrary rule.
Perish the thought!—as false as ill-design'd;
Excepting bigot James, religion's tool,
Whose sanguinary zeal debas'd his mind.

Too brave, too well-inform'd, for such a part,
Strong were their talents, as their judgments sound;
Pure *Amor Patriæ* possess'd each heart,
Their native land their true affections found.

But sycophants in every age abound;
Time-serving reptiles, cringing, mean, and base,
That scandal's brazen trump delight to sound,
For hire against their native royal race.

A race mark'd out to bear the storms of fate,
Through ages thus oppress'd by her to groan,
Crush'd by hard fortune's overpow'ring weight,
'Tis mine with them to join my mournful moan.

'Midst sylvan wrecks, like one tree left, I stand,
To storms expos'd, by furious tempests torn,
And branches broken by each passing hand,
Distress'd, oppress'd, unheeded, and forlorn.

What now avails to us our boasted blood?
No helping hand our infants to befriend;
Their widow'd mother no support allow'd;
With my poor life all hopes and comforts end.

Still conscience, smiling at her stern commands,
Firmly awaits each direful stroke of Fate,
Unmov'd amidst dread desolation stands;
Such strong support can never come too late.

For, at the lowest turn of Fortune's wheel,
No act of meanness e'er disgrac'd my name;
No deed yet caus'd my mind a pang to feel,
Or that, if publish'd, could occasion shame.

All hail! Oh House, thus borne down by Fate!
All hail! Oh Race, that's all but honour lost!
All hail! Oh House, e'en in misfortunes great,
That virtue, worth, and honour still can boast!

The tide may turn, for Providence is just,
And you may yet rise high in every land;
Prov'd by your sufferings still more worthy trust,
And most deserving nations to command.

The recent tragical end of Dr. S. Stuart has completed this muster-roll of human calamity, and has proved that he was a legitimate heir to the fortunes of his race! Whether the stanza which prophecies the condition of his own family after his death, is to continue to be verified—and whether, to this branch of the Stuart race, are to be super-added the severe penalties of the crime of poverty—depends more on the virtuous and sympathetic feelings of others, than on any exertions within their own power. Let us hope, however, that this unvarnished tale will not be laid before the world in vain—that existing royalty will thence be led to feel its duties—that the affluent descendants of the same stock will be led to respect the opinion of mankind—and that others will be induced to yield to the emotions which flow spontaneously from well-constituted hearts.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

TEDIUM EVERY WHERE.

M'DE MAINTENON was standing with the young Count Caylus beside a pond of carp. "These carp look moped," said the count. "They are like me," replied M'de Maintenon, "they regret their native mud."

O the vanity even of gratified ambition! The widow of a starveling novellist hitched to be the mistress, then lifted to be the wife of her king, and that king at the head of Europe, still repines for her native mud.

And the carp. Did they look moped: or does the human fancy illuminate with its own interior hues all the objects of mute nature on which its attention is flung? Mr. Fox, who was naturally merry, thought the song of the nightingale cheerful; Cowper, who was naturally sad, describes it as melancholy.

EPITAPHS.

Hic jacet A.B.; in expectatione diei supremi; qualis erat, ille dies indicabit. This epitaph is quoted and praised by the Spectator. We meet with the following translation, or rather imitation in the church-yard at Ditton, near Cambridge, "Here lies A.B. who died," &c. then follow these verses:

"What he has done, what he has been,
Will in the latter day be seen."

SUPERSTITION.

In a little manual of piety, composed, in 1712, for the young ladies who were then pensioners at the monastery of St. Augustin, at Bruges, we have been surprised into frequent smiles by the scrupulous watchfulness with which the ghostly writer followed the lady-pensioners (though with pious fancy only) to the very sacred of sacreds! He was not contended with directing them concerning the prayers which he believed proper to be used when they assumed, or laid aside, their respective garments, but even directed them what to do before they attempted to close an eye on the softness of their pillows! Prayers are specified by this zealous pastor for the following curious occasions:

In putting on your petticoat.
In putting on your night-gown.
In dressing your head.
In putting on your manteau.

In regard to the ceremony of laying aside these memorials of the weakness of Eve, our general mother, there is a prayer to be offered "whilst you undress yourself;" and the ladies are strictly enjoined, before they "get into bed, to take holy water." The writer concludes this part of his instructions by saying, "when you are in bed write the name of Jesus on your forehead with your thumb!"

CONVERSION OF JEWS.

The Jews are allowed to reside at Rome only on condition of their appearing once a week in a church, where missionaries are appointed to recommend their conversion. Vergers patrole the aisles, and touch with a white wand the yellow badge on the shoulders of those who fall asleep. The richer Jews attend with cotton in their ears. There is usually about Easter an annual conversion of some Jew, who is baptized with great exultation, and liberally rewarded. He often relapses again about Christmas, in order to be ready for the next anniversary triumph of the faith. The Jews should found such pulpits for the conversion of Christians; it would do us good to hear the modern innovations of scriptural religion attacked.

THE LORD PRESIDENT BRADSHAW.

Epitaph engraven upon a cannon at the summit of a hill near Martha Bray, Jamaica.

STRANGER,
Ere thou pass, contemplate this cannon,
Nor regardless be told,
That near its base lies deposited the dust of
JOHN BRADSHAW;
Who, nobly superior to selfish regards,
Despising alike the pageantry of courtly splendour,
The blast of calumny,
And the terrors of royal vengeance,
Presided in the illustrious band of heroes and patriots,
Who fairly and openly adjudged
CHARLES STEWART, tyrant of England,
To a public and exemplary death,
Thereby presenting to the amazed world,
And transmitting down through applauding ages,
The most glorious example of
Unshaken virtue, love of freedom,
And impartial justice,
Ever exhibited on the blood-stained theatre
Of human actions.
Oh! Reader!
Pass not on till thou hast blessed his memory!
And never, never forget,
That REBELLION to TYRANTS
Is OBEDIENCE to GOD.

SHAKSPEARE.

The genuine will of Shakspeare is preserved in Doctor's Commons. A fervent admirer

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admirer of the bard must needs behold the last stroke of his inspired pen with a feeling of respect approaching to awe! His name is signed in three places. His hand trembled at the first; when he came to the second, the pauses occasioned by lassitude or anguish would appear to be perceptible, from the tremulous breaks in the writing. When his name was to be signed for the last time, his energies appear to have been subdued! The name is almost indistinct, and the eye which guided the hand in its melancholy office seems to have been filmed.

The orthography used by Shakspeare in this instance, of course, prescribes the mode in which his name is to be spelt; yet many learned commentators have erroneously used the *e* final in regard to the first syllable of the word. The way in which his name was *pronounced* during his life may be learned from an inspection of his will. The notary (who had been called hastily to the performance of his duty) had no opportunity of correction, and he spelt the name of his immortal client from the recollection of accustomed *orthoepy* alone, Shackspeare.

THE HALIFAX GIBBET, OR ANCIENT ENGLISH GUILLOTINE.

The late Dr. Guillotine, of Paris, had the merit ascribed to him of having invented the terrible instrument of death which now bears his name; but, it appears, that all the honours of this invention were stolen, by him, from England. By an ancient tract, from whose frontispiece we have copied the above representation, it is ascertained, that in the liberties of the Forest of Hardwick, in Yorkshire, which include Halifax, Illingworth, Sowerby, Midgley, Stansfield, and twelve other towns and hamlets, this instrument has, from time immemorial, been the means of punishing felonies. It is their law,—"that, if a felon be taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty, or precincts, of the Forest of Hardwick, either *hand-habend, backberund*, or *confess-and-cloth*, or any other commodity of the value of thirteen-pence-halfpenny, they shall, after three markets, or meeting-days, within the town of Halifax, next after such (his) apprehension and being condemned, be shall be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head cut off from his body." The last time this instrument was used was on Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell, for cloth and horse stealing, in the year 1650, but numerous instances are recorded of its application in more ancient times.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

Men have been (always) represented by their contemporaries, not only as bad but degenerate. This is an opinion so generally received, that Virgil, (in conformity to it,) when he would express former times, calls them simply better,

as if the term *better* implied *former* of course.

Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati *melioribus* annis."

Æneid 6, v. 648.—*Harris Phil. En. ch.* 15.

The ingenious author has certainly either mistaken or misrepresented the passage. Virgil uses the word, *melioribus*, for *felicioribus*, with an exclusive reference to the misfortunes of Troy, and by no means absolutely for *prioribus*. He is therefore to be understood in the same sense, as if he had said—"*Magnanimi Heroes nati felicioribus annis, priusquam* (to use the poet's own words,) *res Asiæ, Priamique perdere gentem, Dis visum est superis.*"—Walter Scott has used the word *better*, in a similar manner:

The Minstrel was infirm and old,
His wither'd cheek, and tresses gray,
Seem'd to have known a *better* day.
Intr. to Lay of last Minstrel.

Upon reference, I find, that Heyne has fallen into the same error with Harris.

CHRISTMAS.

On Christmas Eve it is still a custom in the north to light candles of a very uncommon size, which are called Christmas candles: to burn also a yule log, or Christmas block, thus illuminating the house. This custom was perhaps borrowed from the Saxons; they began their year on the eighth of the calends of January, which is our Christmas day. The night before was termed by them "the Night of Mothers," and was observed by them as sacred. The log, perhaps, was burned in imitation of the sun's return.

The origin of Christmas-boxes is said to be this:—the priests had masses said for every thing. If a ship went on a distant voyage, a box was fixed to the mast, and consecrated to some saint. The mariners were expected to put money into this box, that masses might be said for them at their return. The mass was then called Christ Mass, this particular box Christ-mass-box. Many other customs may be enumerated: the Christmas-carrols, Christmas-pies. At the Universities, it is common to hang laurel in all the colleges and chapels, which, when we consider that the laurel was emblematical of peace and victory, is easily explained. One of the earlier councils forbade Christians to deck their houses with bay leaves and green boughs.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO FANCY.

MALICE, lay thy venom by,
Envy's arrows cease to fly,
Fancy's charms withstand them all,
Fancy rules the rolling ball:
All the fairest forms we see,
Are not half so fair as she.
Ever lovely, ever young.
Goddess listen to my song!
Tune the harp, and smooth the lays,
Soothe and suit them to thy praise,
That the tribute may not be
Unacceptable to thee.
So my sweeter sacrifice
Hourly on thy altars rise,
So may greener garlands twine
Round about thy sacred shrine.

How wild the haunts where fancy lives,
How sweet the joys which fancy gives,
How soft the soul, to art unknown,
Which Fancy forms, and calls her own.
There ev'ry virtue blossoms fair,
And ev'ry gen'rous germ is there,
There truth presides in fiction drest,
And nature dwells a constant guest,
And love, and joy, and art combine,
To rear the lovely sov'reign's shrine.

The passions, they who rule o'er all,
Themselves are ruled at Fancy's call.
Revenge in midnight murders dyed,
And guilt and anger near allied,
Consuming grief, corroding care,
And rankling rage and dark despair,
All, all submit to Fancy's chain,
And strive to burst their bonds in vain.

What are the thousand ills of life,
Bewildering woe, and care, and strife,
The miseries which mankind distress,
To him whom Fancy loves to bless.
For she can bid the desert bloom
With fairest flow'rs of sweet perfume,
Transform the dens where darkness reigns
To flow'ry fields and peaceful plains,
And make the pensive pris'ner's cell
A place for freedom's self to dwell.

When Fancy waves her magic wand,
Rich fruits adorn the barren land,
And Ceres spreads her golden store,
Where desolation ruled before.
The dismal caves, and yawning graves,
Where envy pines, and madness raves,
By Fancy touch'd, in scenes abound
With nature's greenest glories crown'd;
And rising hill, and verdant vale,
With joy the sweet magician hail.

Happy he whom Fancy leads,
Through her wild sequestered meads,
Over valley, over hill,
By the torrent, by the rill.
She will lead him to her bow'rs,
Cull for him the fairest flow'rs;
Sweetest pleasures he shall find,
Greenest bays his temples bind;
All throughout the livelong day
She will sing his cares away,
And her notes of soft delight
Lull his soul to rest by night.
By the torrent, by the rill,
Over valley, over hill,
Through her wild sequester'd meads,
Happy he whom Fancy leads.

Kentish Town. H. N.

STANZAS

On the PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S *beautiful Cottage at Old Windsor;*

BY DR. WOLCOT.

SHEPHERDS, now is the month of the May,
In a band let our village unite,
To yon COTTAGE with flowers let us stray—
The mansion of rural delight.

What a beauteous elysium around!
Here peace and simplicity reign,
Here the birds an asylum have found,
And with carols enliven the scene.

O may verdure for ever appear,
Unfading the verdure of spring,
No tempests be heard through the year,
But Zephyr with health on his wing.

Sweet Cottage, our chaplets receive,
Whom with Envy e'en Cities must see,
When ELIZA can palaces leave,
For the charms of retirement in thee.

TO SPRING.

OH, beauteous Spring! once more return
In Nature's soft attire,
Let me again those sweets discern,
Which now my thoughts inspire.

The primrose, from its lowly bed,
Shall shew its palest bloom;
The violet raise its drooping head,
And shed a rich perfume.

The cowslips next, with yellow hue,
A pleasant fragrance yield;
The king-cup, and the hare-bell blue,
Shall deck the verdant field.

Say, then, if mortal man could deck
His spring of life with flowers?
Summer, perhaps, would never check,
But warm his sober hours.

Autumn might then indeed be fair,
Enriched by peace and love;
His wintry age might then declare
His flight to God above.

March 2, 1814. F. BARNOTT.

TO MODESTY.

HAIL Modesty! serene and heavenly maid,
A perfect seraph both in form and mind;
Like to the cedar that doth the pale moon shade,
Such sweet and tender sentiments combin'd.

Thy raptures how inspir'd! how true and neat,
More chaste and delicate than India's pearls,
More mild than Justice throned on Mercy's seat,
Or the blossom'd treasures that the spring unfurls.

How quick the timid glances of thine eye,
How soft the infant pantings of thy breast,
How pure the tribute of thy murm'ring sigh,
How still the midnight slumbers of thy rest.

No gold can purchase thy assuasive mien,
The pomp of power does not belong to thee;
Thou'rt with the Graces and the Virtues seen,
And the worthiest brow is most adorned by thee.

Warwick. W. GOODMAN.

UNCERTAINTY OF HUMAN JOYS.

WHY dost thou pine for sordid gain,
Procured with toil, enjoyed with pain?
The wealth of Crœsus cannot save
Or buy one moment from the grave;
When Death commands, e'en monarchs must obey,
And change the purple for a garb of clay.
If thy desires be for gain,
Let VIRTUE in thy bosom reign.

Why dost thou seek delusive fame,
And barter substance for a name?
Those vaunting brows with laurels crown'd,
The solemn cypress must surround:
Impartial death prepares an equal grave
For conqu'ring heroes as the vanquish'd slave:
If thy ambition pants for fame,
Let VIRTUE be thy stedfast aim.

Why dost thou trust in beauty? say!
'Tis like a flow'r that fades away,
The tyrant smiles at beauty's bloom,
And plucks it to adorn the tomb;
His ruthless hand, with all-subduing sway,
Enshrines alike the youthful and the grey.
If thou wouldst be for ever fair,
Let VIRTUE be thy constant care.
When wealth, and fame, and beauty, pass away,
Her hand shall bear thee to eternal day.

June 21, 1813. MORTALIS.

LOVE'S FASCINATION.

IS there a flow'r that fragrant blooms,
Warm'd by kind Sol's enliv'ning ray,
But, when black night its shades resumes,
Withers, droops, and fades away?
So my fond heart, by Sarah's smile inspir'd,
Lives in the genial sunshine of her eyes,
But, when averted or in anger fir'd,
Shrinks by neglect, or by their splendor dies.

Have you not seen the lily bend,
Parch'd by fierce Sol's too potent ray;
But, as the fresh'ning showers descend,
Dare with new charms the beams of day?
So, when the tear which mourns my hapless lot,
Down Sarah's cheek, unbid, repentant steals,
How is each sorrow and each pang forgot?
What boundless raptures then my bosom feels!

Stanzas sent with a New Year's Gift of a Spinning Wheel,

By SIR WM. CECIL, to his daughter.

AS yeres do growe, so cares encreasse,
And tyme will move, so loke to thrifte,
Though yeres in me work nothing lesse,
Yet for yr years and New Yeres Gifte,
This huswife's toy is now my shifte,
To set you on work some thrifte to seeke
I send you now a Spynning-Wheele.

But one thing firste I wishe and pray,
Lest thirste of thrifte might soon yo tyre
Only to spynne one pound a daye,
And play the reste as tyme require.
Swete not, oh fy—fling worke in fyre.
God sende, who sendeth all thrifte and welth,
You long yeres, and yor father helth.

Anno 1566. *Cecil Papers*, vol. civ.

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PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Messrs. Rutt, Webb, *and* Fretton, *for improved Apparatus to Machinery for making Fillett, Sheet, and Hand Cards.—Oct.* 8, 1810.

THESE improvements enable the patentees to make two separate fillett cards, or two separate sheet or hand cards, by one and the same operation of the machine at the same time, by bringing all the works into the centre of the frame, and thus preserving an equal balance, they secure the steadiness of the machine. To construct a machine for making two separate fillett cards at once, and by which about two hundred and forty staples will be put in in a minute; the base frame is three feet eight inches long, and one foot eleven inches wide. This base frame stands on four feet, one foot nine inches high. At each end a stand is fixed, one foot eight inches high. At the distance of one foot ten inches from the stand on the right another stand is fixed. These stands are all coupled together by a bar at top. On the centre of the base frame, through the whole length of it, a bar is fixed, on which a carriage slides. This carriage consists of a bar, on which four upright pieces are fixed, each one foot six inches high. Two of these pieces are eight inches and a half from the centre of the carriage; from these, the other two are distant one foot. They are all coupled together by a bar at top, between each of the two upright pieces, which are one apart. Another carriage is placed ten inches wide and one foot high.

To construct a machine for making two separate sheet or hand cards, it may be made for cards for any size required, and will put in about two hundred and twenty staples in a minute. As many cards are used nineteen inches long, the machine, of which the improvements are now described, is supposed to make that length. The base frame is seven feet three inches long, one foot ten inches wide, and stands on six legs, of the same height as the frame for the fillett cards. In the centre is fixed a grooved bar, the whole length of the frame, on the back part of which three stands are fixed, one at each end, and one in the centre, two feet nine inches high, inclining to the back part, above the angle of thirty degrees. These are all coupled together by a bar, nine inches from the top. On the top of the grooved bar a carriage is placed; which carriage consists of a bar, on which four upright pieces are fixed, one foot eleven inches high: two of these pieces are placed within an inch of the ends, the other two at the distance of two feet four inches from them; these are all coupled together by a bar at the top. Between each of the bars, that are two feet four inches apart, a stretching frame is placed. These two stretching frames hang upon one lifting bar. Upon the top of the back stands a shaft-turn, in the centre of which a saw-tooth ratchet is fixed, to raise the lifting bar, which raises the stretching frame, both of which have been just mentioned. On the centre of the carriage, near the bottom, a round piece of brass is placed, which is cut in notches, for any pattern for twilled or plain work. On the top of the carriage two jointed bars are placed; on each of which a knob is fixed, which knob falls out of and into the aforesaid notches of the round brass piece, one to the right, and the other to the left. On the aforesaid jointed bars a moveable knob is placed, which, by pressing against the stretching frame, by means of a spring on the other end of the said stretching frame, shifts it till the desired pattern is obtained. On the front of the frame three stands are fixed, one on the centre, and one at the distance of one foot nine inches to the right, the other at the same distance to the left. These three stands are one foot high. On the top of these the main arbour turns. From the top of the middle front-stand, and nine inches from the top of the middle back-stand, a bar is fixed. Their working-dog-rack is placed on the centre of the carriage. The other rack is fixed a little to the right. The working-dogs, back-dogs, their shafts, and levers, are all in the centre of the machine. The working-dog-lever is fixed on the aforesaid bar. On the inner part of each outward front-stand, another stand is fixed, one foot high. On these the plates are fixed. These plates are described in the just-mentioned specification. Opposite the plates the crookers work; each of these work on a bar.—*Repertory.*

To John Duffy, *junior, of Dublin, Calico-Printer; for a Method of producing Patterns on Cloth made of Calico or Linen, by preserving or defending Mordants or Colours, previously applied to them, from Injury, when*

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when it is required to pass such Mordants or Colours through Solutions of Acids, of Acid Salts, or of Combinations of the oxymuriatic Acid.—Feb. 8, 1814.

After the mordants or colours have been applied to the cloth, either in figures or as a ground, by any of the well-known methods of calico-printers; he first prints, or otherwise applies to the cloth, over those parts of the said mordants or colours that are intended to be protected from the action of acids, acid salts, metallic salts, and solutions or combinations of the oxymuriatic acid, wax, resin, turpentine, mastic, elemi, frankincense, spermaceti, tallow, or animal fat, rendered fluid by heat, and so mixed or combined, and in such proportions, of two or more of them, or any other waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily substances, as will not only adhere to the cloth, and protect the mordants and colours during the operations they have to undergo, but be afterwards removable by warm water, or bran water, or by such other simple applications as will neither impair the mordants so preserved, or materially affect the natural brightness of the colours. After the said waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily composition has been so applied to the cloth, and over such parts of the mordants, or colours, as are intended to be preserved, he immerses the cloth in a diluted solution of vitriolic acid, or of oxymuriatic acid, or in such diluted solutions of the vegetable, mineral, or animal acids, or acid salts, or metallic salts, or oxymuriates, as will in a reasonable time dissolve or discharge from union with the cloth such parts of either the mordants or colours, or colouring matters alone, as have not been protected by the beforementioned waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily compositions. He then rinces the cloth well in water, or otherwise removes from them all the remains of the said acid, sowings, or salts, by the usual process.

And, having thus removed the mordants, or colours, or colouring matter, previously applied to the cloth, from those parts of the said cloth not defended by the aforesaid waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily compositions, he proceeds to finish the work by the ordinary methods of calico-printers, according to the nature of the patterns and colours it is intended to produce.

Example 1. If it is required to exhibit a yellow object, or pattern, on a dark blue ground, or a red object, or pattern, on a dark blue ground, he prints or pads the cloth all over with the common aluminous mordants, and afterwards rinces off, or cleanses it, after the well-known methods of the calico-printers. He then prints, stamps, or pencils, on those parts that are intended to exhibit the pattern or figure, the composition of one part of spermaceti, to two parts of Venice turpentine, and afterwards passes the cloth through a diluted solution of sulphuric acid, which removes all the mordants from those parts of the cloth not protected. By the aforesaid composition, he proceeds to dip it in the indigo blue vat, to the shade required; and afterwards, by warm water and washing, removes the composition. By the common process of dyeing in madder, he obtains a red, in the figure, or pattern, that has been protected from the action of the acid. And, with weld, or quercitron bark, he obtains the same figure in yellow on a dark blue ground.

Example 2. If it is required to exhibit a yellow object or pattern on cloth that has been printed or padded with the aluminous mordant, and dyed madder-red, or an olive object or pattern on cloth that has been impregnated with a mixture of alum and iron mordants, and dyed madder-brown, he applies the same composition of one part of spermaceti, to two of turpentine, over the parts intended to be preserved, red or brown, and destroys the colouring matter of the rest by immersion in a discharging liquor, prepared by adding one part by weight of concentrate sulphuric acid, to about two hundred and fifty parts of the watery solution of the oxymuriate of lime, of one thousand and thirty specific gravity; or proportionably to any of its other (water being considered as one thousand) earthy or alkaline combinations; the mordants of such destroyed colouring matter will remain attached to the cloth, and will become yellow in the red pattern, or olive in the brown pattern, by the usual process of dyeing in weld, or quercitron bark. If, on the other hand, it is required to produce a blue object or pattern, instead of a yellow or olive, on the foregoing dyed madder, red or brown, he uses the composition of three parts of black resin, one part of tallow, and one sixteenth part of bees-wax, to cover the red or brown parts intended to be preserved, and passes the cloth through the foregoing discharging liquor, to destroy all the unprotected colouring matter, and afterwards through some acid solution, to carry off the mordants. He next proceeds to dip it in the indigo blue

blue vat, to the shade required, and finally, by warm alkaline, or soapy water and washings, removes the composition.

The invention whereof he claims the sole and exclusive use, consists in printing, stamping, penciling, or otherwise applying over those parts of the mordants, or colours, that have been previously communicated to the cloth, and which are intended to be protected from the action of acids, acid salts, metallic salts, and solutions or combinations of the oxymuriatic acid, or suitable waxy, resinous, fatty, or oily composition.—*Repertory.*

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

E. Massey, of Coventry; chronometers and pocket watches.—Nov. 17.

H. Hall, of Golden-square; improved method of preparing and spinning hemp, flax, &c. communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Nov. 17.

R. Barlow, surgeon; a machine or instrument called the hydrostatic self-blowing machine.—Nov. 22.

*** *Copies of any of the Specifications of the preceding, will be highly acceptable.*

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Of the *ultimate* chemical elements of bodies, the greater number exhibit the last mentioned character, and a few only appear to be attracted towards the positive extremity of the Voltaic instrument; and as bodies possessed of dissimilar electrical powers attract each other, it has been concluded that the inherent electrical state of the former is positive, that of the latter negative.

These chemical effects were at first regarded as peculiar to the Voltaic pile, and were considered to depend upon the operation of a new agent, termed the Galvanic fluid, until Dr. Wollaston, in the year 1801, succeeded in imitating the effects by means of the electrical machine, and thus experimentally demonstrated the identity of common and Voltaic electricity.

More recent investigations, and especially the admirable researches of Sir H. Davy, have fully established the correctness of these views, and have shewn that the different action of the Voltaic pile and the electrical machine, depends chiefly upon the quantity of electricity in the former being great, while its intensity is inconsiderable, and *vice versa*.

When the flame of a candle is placed between two surfaces in opposite electrical states, the negative surface becomes most heated; this circumstance was considered by Mr. Cuthbertson as indicating the passage of electric fluid from the positive to the negative surface.

Mr. Erman has shewn that certain substances are *unipolar* in regard to the electricity of the Voltaic pile; that is, that they are only susceptible of transmitting one kind of electricity. The insulated flames of wax, of oil, of spirit of wine, and of hydrogen gas, only conduct positive electricity; dry soap, on the contrary, and the flame of phosphorous, under the same

same circumstances, only transmit negative electricity.

Sir H. Davy considers the result of Mr. Cuthbertson's experiment to depend upon the *unipolarity* of the flame, which would render it positive, and cause it to be attracted towards the negative pole.

On perusing these statements it occurred to me that they admitted of another explanation, and that the appearances might be connected with the chemical nature of the substances employed. I repeated Cuthbertson's experiment, and found that, when the electrical machine was in weak action, the negative surface not only became hot sooner than the positive, but that the smoke and flame of the candle were visibly attracted towards it. I now removed the candle, and substituted the flame of phosphorus, when the appearances were exactly reversed; the positive surface now became considerably warmer than the negative, and the flame and smoke of the phosphorus were powerfully directed upon it. I conceived, therefore, that the flame of the candle was attracted by the negative pole, in consequence of the carbon and hydrogen in which it abounds, and that the rapid formation of acid matter during the combustion of the phosphorus, was the cause of its attraction towards the positive pole: in short, that the appearances were consistent with the known laws of electro-chemical attraction.

To ascertain the correctness of this idea, it became necessary to examine the phenomena with greater precision, and to institute the more extended series of experiments.

Regarding these experiments, as connected with electro-chemical theory, they appear to furnish a more evident proof than has hitherto been offered, of the inherent electrical states of matter, which are decidedly exhibited by the attractions and repulsions between the opposite poles; and when connected with Dr. Wollaston's researches, to which I have elsewhere alluded, they amply demonstrate the identity in chemical powers of common and Voltaic electricity.

The attraction of acids by the positively electrified surface, and of alkalies and inflammables by that which is negatively electrified, is thus easily exhibited; and the theory which regards their mutual attractive energies, as dependent upon their opposite electrical states, confirmed by experiments, not less decisive, than those in which the Voltaic instrument was employed.

Of the former class phosphorus in slow and in rapid combustion, and benzoic acid, furnish the most striking instances; and of the latter the combustion of potassium and of camphor are excellent examples.

Some Experiments on the Combustion of the Diamond and other Carbonaceous Substances; by Sir Humphry Davy.

Since it has been shown by various accurate experiments, that the diamond and common carbonaceous substances consume nearly the same quantity of oxygen in combustion, and produce a gas having the same obvious qualities, a number of conjectures have been formed to explain the remarkable differences in the sensible qualities of these bodies, by supposing some minute difference in their chemical composition: these conjectures have been often discussed, it will not be necessary therefore to dwell upon them.

During a stay that I made at Florence in the end of March, and beginning of April, I made several experiments on the combustion of the diamond, and of plumbago, by means of the great lens in the Cabinet of Natural History; the same instrument as that employed in the first trials on the action of the solar heat on the diamond, instituted by Cosmo III. Grand Duke of Tuscany; and I have since made a series of researches on the combustion of different kinds of charcoal at Rome, in the laboratory of the Academia Lyncei.

In the very first trials on the combustion of the diamond, I ascertained a circumstance that I believe has not been noticed before; namely, that the diamond, when strongly ignited by the lens in a thin capsule of platinum, perforated with many orifices, so as to admit a free circulation of air, continues to burn in oxygen gas, after being withdrawn from the focus. The light it affords is steady, and of so brilliant a red, as to be visible in the brightest sunshine; and the heat produced is so great, that in one experiment, in which three fragments of diamonds weighing 1·84 grain only were burnt, a fine wire of platinum used for attaching them to the tray was fused, and that some time after the diamonds were removed out of the focus.

From the results of different experiments, it appears evident, that the diamond affords no other substance by its combustion, than pure carbonic acid gas; and that the process is merely a solution of diamond in oxygen, without

any change in the volume of the gas; for the slight absorption in the second experiment is scarcely more than a compensation for the volume occupied by the diamonds consumed.

It is likewise evident, that in the combustion of the different kinds of charcoal, water is produced; and from the diminution of the volume of the gas, there is every reason to believe, that the water is formed by the combustion of hydrogen existing in the charcoal.

The general tenor of the results of these experiments is opposed to the opinion, that common carbonaceous substances differ from the diamond by containing oxygen; for in this case they ought to increase and not diminish the volume of oxygen: nor, on the other hand, is it favourable to the supposition that the diamond contains oxygen, for the difference in the quantity of carbonic acid produced in the different experiments, is no more than may be reasonably ascribed to the generation of water, in the combustion of the common carbonaceous substances; and the results of the experiments, to which I have referred in the beginning of this paper, on the action of potassium on the diamond, may be easily accounted for from other circumstances.

The only chemical difference perceptible between diamond and the purest charcoal, is, that the last contains a minute portion of hydrogen; but can a quantity of an element, less in some cases than $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of the weight of the substance, occasion so great a difference in physical and chemical characters? This is possible, yet it is contrary to analogy; and I am more inclined to adopt the opinion of Mr. Tennant, that the difference depends upon crystallization. Transparent solid bodies are in general non-conductors of electricity, and it is probable that the same corpuscular arrangements which give to matter the power of transmitting and polarizing light, are likewise connected with its relations to electricity; and water, the hydrates of the alkalies, and a number of other bodies which are conductors of electricity when fluid, become non-conductors in their crystallized form.

The power possessed by certain carbonaceous substances of absorbing gases, and separating colouring matters from fluids, is probably mechanical and dependent upon their porous nature; for it belongs in the highest degree to vegetable and animal charcoal, and it does not exist in plumbago, coke, or anthracolite.

The nature of the chemical difference between the diamond and other carbonaceous substances, may be demonstrated by another process, namely, igniting them in chlorine; when common well-burnt charcoal, or plumbago from Cumberland, is intensely ignited in chlorine, white fumes are immediately perceived in consequence of the production of muriatic acid gas by the hydrogen, which acid precipitates the aqueous vapour in the chlorine: but the diamond occasions no such effect. A small diamond, weighing ·45 of a grain, was kept in a state of intense ignition by the great lens of the Florentine Museum, for more than half an hour; but the gas suffered no change, and the diamond had undergone no diminution of weight, and was not altered in appearance. Charcoal, after being intensely ignited in chlorine, is not altered in its conducting power or colour; and this circumstance is in favour of the opinion, that the minute quantity of hydrogen is not the cause of the great difference between the physical properties of the diamond and charcoal.

On Wednesday, the 30th of November, being St. Andrew's day, the Copleyan gold medal was presented, with an appropriate speech from the president, to James Ivory, esq. A.M. for his various mathematical communications published in their Transactions.—Sir Isaac Newton's principles began by assuming the earth to be a homogeneous fluid; but the theory did not correspond with actual experiment. Maclaurin was the first who demonstrated that a homogeneous fluid in rotatory motion would always remain globular, and the question is now finally established by Mr. Ivory.

The society then elected, as a council and officers for the year ensuing,—the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. president; Samuel Lysons, esq. treasurer; and Wm. Hyde Wollaston, M.D. and Taylor Combe, esq. secretaries. After the election the members dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

The number of ordinary members of the Royal Society amounts, at this time, to 580, and that of foreign members to 43, making a total of 623 members.

VARIETIES.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CARPUE is preparing for speedy publication, an account of a most interesting and fortunate Operation, by which he has restored a Nose to a military gentleman who had accidentally lost his original one on foreign service. Mr. C. had mentioned, in some of his lectures, the practice of Gaspar Taliacotius, the Bolognese professor, who, in the sixteenth century, published a book on the restoration of noses, lips, and ears; and also the operations of the Hindoo cast of brickmakers, by which they, for an unknown time, have restored the noses of the victims of despotic barbarism; and had stated his opinion, that the practice was rational, and not fabulous, as many persons had been led to suppose. This doctrine of so eminent a surgeon, coming to the knowledge of the gentleman above alluded to, he determined to submit to the operation, and placed himself under Mr. Carpue's care. Ours is not a medical work, we shall therefore state, in a popular way, that a plaster-model is made of a well shaped nose, which is fixed on the ruin of the former nose. The surface is then measured, by means of paper, and the paper-shape is carried to the forehead, a piece of which is marked of the very shape. This piece is then cut round by an incision, and stripped off in the manner of a scalp, except in the narrow slip, or isthmus, which joins it to the nose, through which isthmus the circulation of the entire system is to be kept up in the scalp, and the piece thereby kept alive. The scalp is turned at the isthmus, so that the cuticle of the scalp may become the cuticle of the nose. Incisions are then made in the cheek on each side the nose, and upper lip, into which the edges of the scalp are inserted, and in which it grows, hardens, and assumes a perfect shape. The nostrils are made afterwards, and the forehead heals while the nose is forming. Such has been the ingenious procedure of Mr. Carpue, and complete success has attended him. In the instance before us the patient has not had occasion to take a single dose of medicine, and has experienced no inconvenience from pain. The cuticle of the forehead is now quite restored, and the nose itself is already so well formed as scarcely to be distinguished from a natural one. It is now three months since the operation; but, in warm weather, Mr. C. is of opinion that the restoration would be completed in two months. His proposed work will inform the faculty of every particular which it is desirable should be known to those who have occasion to perform the same operation, and will be illustrated with several plates. The facts we have stated prove, that, although Mr. Carpue has not the happiness to be the original discoverer of the principle which he has practised, yet he has singular merit in conducting the operation so successfully, and is entitled to his country's gratitude for introducing, with so much intelligence, a practice that will restore to society thousands who have been driven from it by their unsightly appearance. For our part, we view, in the principle of reproduction, which this experiment so completely developes, new views of the animal economy leading to improvements in the practice both of surgery and medicine; and it justifies a sentiment which we have often pressed on the notice of the public, that there probably still exist, in the hands of the vulgar, meriting the attention of the most enlightened, very numerous discoveries as important as that of the cow-pox.

The booksellers of London, at a public meeting, have resolved to apply to Parliament for a revision of the obnoxious and unreasonable clauses of the late act relative to Copy-right, the particulars of which were shortly stated in our Magazine published December 1, and detailed at length in the pamphlet of Mr. Britton, in which that gentleman has ably advocated the rights of authors as well as publishers.

During the past month Mr. BACON, the sculptor, has indulged the lovers of art with a gratuitous exhibition of the great public monuments on which he has for some time been engaged. The chief of these are a monument of SIR JOHN MOORE, for St. Pauls; of the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, which we represented in a late number; and two of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, one for Bombay, and the other for Calcutta. Nothing could be more creditable to the state of sculpture in England than this exhibition, and it is gratifying to see it so liberally encouraged by the merit of the dead, and the vanity of the living. Three of the monuments destined for India,

India, must produce among the Hindoos, who annex so profound a veneration to the barbarous carvings of their gods, a degree of respect for the arts of England, which can scarcely fail to be as operative in securing our ascendency among a semi-barbarous people, as our feats of arms, many of which prove that we are greater barbarians than themselves.

The Exhibition of the Birmingham Academy of Arts was well attended, and its public reception equalled the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The accomplishment of the ultimate intentions of the academy depend on public support; but, if a general opinion of the public feeling may be inferred from a few instances of unsolicited liberality, the society may indulge the hope of erecting a permanent establishment. The pictures, drawings, and models, exhibited in the first year were 118, by 30 local artists. Of these fourteen were landscapes, by Mr. J. Burden, of Cook Hill, near Alcester; seven were models by Mr. Hollins, of Birmingham; and twelve were portraits, flowers, &c. by Messrs. Barber; four, cattle, &c. by Mr. Fussell; and four portraits by Miss Heape, all of Birmingham.

Professor Malthus announces two works of considerable interest at this crisis; one, an Enquiry into the nature and origin of Rent; and the other on the Corn Laws, and on the question relative to Importation. The public cannot fail to derive instruction from the luminous views of this writer, on topics so materially affecting our national prosperity.

Miss Hannah More has nearly ready for publication, in two volumes, an Essay on the Character of St. Paul.

The Hon. R. B. Bernard, M. P. &c. has announced a Tour in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium, during the last autumn.

Mr. Ralph Dodd has printed for private circulation, a report on the very evident advantages which would result from a collateral cut from the Grand Surry Canal at Camberwell, to the Thames at Vauxhall.

An Historical Account, is nearly ready for publication, of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum, or Salisbury, comprising biographical notes of the bishops, the history of the establishment from the earliest period, and a description of the monuments. The work is to be illustrated with engravings by Messrs. Cooke, Woolnoth, Byrne, I. and S. Mitan, Lee, Porter, Roffe, Skelton, and Hawkesworth, from drawings by F. Nash; and will be compiled from the best authorities, particularly from the episcopal and chapter records, by Mr. W. Dodsworth.

Mr. Brande is proceeding with a new course of chemistry, at the Royal Institution; and Mr. Singer with a course of electricity, at the Russell Institution. Mr. Millington, a manufacturer, late of Hammersmith, is delivering a general course of natural philosophy, which he accompanies by a very luminous exposition of its application to the useful arts, at the Rolls and Crown tavern, in Chancery Lane. Dr. Spurzheim, having finished his course on the skull and brain in London, is delivering one at Bath.

The Prince Regent, on behalf of the King of Hanover, has sent to the library of the University of Gottingen, a copy of the principal works which have issued from the English press since Hanover was occupied by the French and Prussians in 1803—4. They amounted to upwards of 3000*l*.

The St. David's Society offers premiums for the best Essay on the Evidence that St. Peter never was at Rome; and for another on the British Proverbs and British Proverbial Poems.

The Spring Course of Lectures at the Medical School of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, will commence the beginning of *February*, viz.—At St. Thomas's—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Astley Cooper and Mr. Henry Cline; Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Astley Cooper.—At Guy's—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry; Chemistry, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Marcet, and Mr. Allen; Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen; Theory of Medicine and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry and Dr. Cholmeley; Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton; Physiology, or Laws of Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton; Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox.

Bp. Horsley's Sermons on ancient prophecies of the Messiah, dispersed among the heathens, and four Discourses on the nature of the evidence borne to the fact of our Lord's resurrection, are printing in an octavo volume.

Charlemagne, or the Church delivered, an Epic poem, in twenty-four cantos; by Lucien Bonaparte, Member of the Institute of France, &c. &c. translated into English verse, by the Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D., and the Rev. F. Hodgson, will be published in a few days.

Dr.

Dr. HOLLAND's Travels in the Ionian Isles, in Albania, Thessaly, and Greece, in 1812 and 1813; together with an account of a residence at Joannina, the capital and court of Ali Pasha; and with a more cursory sketch of a route through Attica, the Morea, &c. illustrated by plates; will appear on the 20th February.

A work by that entertaining, but superficial, philosopher, the late BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE, is expected to appear at Paris in the present month, under the title of "*Harmonie de la Nature.*" It presents an illustration of the wisdom and beneficence of Providence in the works of Creation, by exemplifying many coincidences and aptitudes which do not occur to ordinary observers. A translation into English, from the proof sheets, is in progress.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON has read to the Linnæan Society, an account of some fossil bones found in the cliff near Lyme; of which, an intelligent correspondent, has given an account in this Magazine. The cliff abounds in belemnites, nautili, and the remains of other sea animals. The bones in question have been supposed to belong to the crocodile; but Mr. Johnson thinks they constitute the bones of a new and unknown species of amphibious animal. He is of opinion, that the animals whose remains were found here, lived and died upon the spot.

Sir HUMPHRY DAVY lately discovered in the Appennines, a jet of gas burning with great brilliancy, and forming a column of flame six feet high. The gas was pure carbureted hydrogen. It would be of importance to know, whether any coal exists in the neighbourhood of this flaming jet of gas, or whether it proceeds from a great depth under the surface.

The second and concluding volume of the dull Travels of Professor Lichtenstein, in Southern Africa, is nearly ready for publication, and will comprize the continuation of the Journey through the Karoos to Cape Town, a Journey to Bosjesweld and Gulbach, and the Return by St. Helena to Europe. Of all heavy German compilers, this professor is one of the heaviest.

Mr. WESTALL's Illustrations of the Lord of the Isles, will be finished early in March.

A Visit to Paris in 1814, by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Editor of the Champion, will appear early in February.

Early in the spring, will appear, Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, or, a Descriptive Catalogue of a singularly rare and rich Collection of Old English Poetry; illustrated by occasional extracts, with notes critical and biographical. It will be elegantly printed in royal octavo, and ornamented with capitals and about twenty portraits, finely engraved on wood.

Dr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, has in the press a third edition of his Treatise on Mechanics, with considerable improvements, especially in the volume devoted to the construction of machines.

Dissertations and Letters are printing, by DON JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ, the Chevalier DELAMBRE, Dr. THOMAS THOMSON, Dr. OLINTHUS GREGORY, and others, tending either to impugn or to defend the Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales, carrying on by Col. MUDGE, and Capt. CALBY; with notes and observations, including a reply to Dr. Thomson, by Dr. GREGORY.

The second volume of Mr. SOUTHEY's History of the Brazils is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Mr. WORDSWORTH's Lyrical Ballads, &c. with additions, will appear in a few days.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT is preparing for the press, a History of Europe, from the commencement of the French revolution to the restoration of the Bourbons.

A third and fourth volumes of the tedious Biography of the Margravine of Bareith, are printing.

G. J. PARKYNS, Esq. is reprinting his Monastic Remains, in two octavo volumes, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Proposals have been circulated for re-publishing 100 copies of the Censura Literaria, containing titles, extracts, and opinions of old English books, especially those which are scarce; by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J., in ten vols. 8vo. at twelve guineas.

A new Cover is printing to the Velvet Cushion.

Mr. EUSTACE is in Italy collecting materials for a third volume of his Tour.

A Supplement is printing to Mr. NORTHCOTE's elegant and interesting work on the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A variety of *catchpennies* continue to be announced about the Bonaparte family.

Mr. I. JAMES, of Bristol, has in the press, Pilgrim's Progress in verse, the first part of which may be expected in about a month.

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The selection from the works of GEORGE WITHER, announced some time since, by Mr. GUTCH of Bristol, and which he has been prevented from completing by other avocations, will appear in March or April, in three volumes octavo, containing a life of the author, with critical notices.

Mr. WM. JAQUES, translator of Professor Franck's Guide to the Study of the Scriptures, &c., will speedily publish an Abridgment of the True Christianity of John Arndt.

LORD CLARENDON'S Essays, in 2 vols. 8ep. octavo, are expected in a few days from Edinburgh.

The Twelve Scholars, a work intended for the instruction and amusement of young persons in humble life, will be published in February.

The Journal of a Tour and a Residence in Great Britain, in 1810 and 1811, by a French traveller, with remarks on the country, its arts, literature, and politics, and on the manners and customs of its inhabitants, will speedily appear, in two volumes octavo, with numerous engravings.

A new edition, with notes and illustrations, is printing, of Letters from a gentleman in the north of Scotland, to his friend in London, first published in 1754, and so often quoted in the Lady of the Lake, and in Waverly.

Dr. W. B. COLLYER commenced, on Wednesday evening, the 21st December, at Salter's Hall, London, a course of lectures on the Scripture Parables; which, when published, will form the fourth volume of Dr. Collyer's Lectures.

A work will issue from the Caxton press, early in the spring, in parts, by Mr. J. ASPIN, entitled, a Systematic Analysis of Universal History, presenting a compendium of history, chronology, genealogy, and geography, methodically arranged, and illustrated with explanatory and critical remarks; an introductory essay will be prefixed, on the nature, definition, and classification of history and chronology, and the systems of various writers. The work will extend to four quarto volumes.

Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, during the past summer, made an interesting experiment on the effects of the Tullian husbandry; his account of the results of which is worthy of being transferred from *the Farmer's Journal* to our pages.

"The breadth of the land was fifty-seven inches, Tull's last and approved measure; a double row in the centre, twelve inches apart for the hand-hoe, with intervals right and left, each of the width of 22¾ inches for the horse-hoe; a single row at the extremity of each interval right and left. In order to try the effect of a still greater distance, a distinct row, making the fifth, was sown at a yard distance from the eastern row of the regular land. Length of the rows 86½ feet.—Seed sown May 2. The species red spring wheat, one more plump than the other. The white seed having failed, the above rows were reduced to four. The first row received as nearly as possible one third of a heaped gill, or quarter pint of seed; the second full double the quantity; third more thinly sown than the first; fourth, double the quantity of the third: the two last receiving three parts of a heaped gill. Whole of the seed sown—two gills, or half a pint. The soil a fine light hazel loam, of sufficient tenacity—good potato land, but without manure. The plants appeared early, in nine or ten days. The four rows cut Sept. 17; the external ones the largest and heaviest; some greenish ears, very few small, the average of a large size; straw some of the stoutest I have seen; the weather dry. I believe the corn remained long enough abroad to get some wet, as the sample is rather cold, with a few grown kernels, and probably worse, by at least 2s. per quarter, than a specimen which I rubbed out before the rain came. The produce superior to the seed sown by several shillings per quarter. The longest ears rather more than six inches; highest number of grains in the best which I could find, seventy-one; many sixty to sixty-six, and the average of those I examined, including the worst blighted ears, forty-six grains; but, from the large ears being much the majority, in all probability, the average number of kernels in an ear exceeded fifty. The size of kernel followed the seed, larger and smaller. The quantity of land somewhat more than a square perch, and, I believe to a yard, the one hundred and fifty fourth part of an acre, making the acreable quantity of the crop 3 quarters, 2 bushels, 1¼ pints, and a fraction, or about 60 fold. The seed sown was after the rate of two pecks to full one bushel per acre, as nearly as I can judge or calculate. The straw weighed, Jan. 2, 49¼ lbs.; chaff, 10 lbs. The external rows produced more of these in proportion, as of corn. Quantity of straw per acre (*salvo errore*) 7661 lbs, or 3 tons, 8 cwts. 45 lbs. which make nearly 5¼ loads trussed for market. Chaff per acre 1540 lbs."

Mr. LAWRENCE will repeat the same experiment this year, on a somewhat larger scale, of which also we shall be glad to see the results.

The Paris Spectator, containing observations on Parisian manners and customs at the commencement of the eighteenth century, is printing in two volumes.

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The Editor of the Cheap Magazine, published

published with merited patronage at Haddington, has announced a new periodical miscellany, on a plan of similar utility, to be called *The Monthly Monitor, or Philanthropic Museum;* the chief object of which is to prevent crimes by stimulating virtue.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, author of a collection of valuable Essays called "The Ponderer," and master of Park-row Academy, Bristol, proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume 8vo. Memoirs of the late William Reed, of Thornbury; including extracts from his Correspondence, and Selections from his Poetical Productions. As an author, Mr. Reed is known only by a few songs, and by two papers in the Ponderer; he has, however, left several productions in MS. in addition to an extensive correspondence.

A work is about to appear, entitled Dialogues, Moral, Satirical, Critical, Biographical, Philosophical, and Speculative, between Pompey and Cæsar, two dogs of London, as overheard under the Piazzas in Covent Garden; taken down verbatim by Comus Cerberus, esq.

A translation is announced in 8vo. with a plan and map of Giraud's Campaign of Paris in 1814, to which is prefixed, a Sketch of the Campaign of 1813.

An improved edition of Mr. Bourn's Gazetteer, with references to Authorities, will speedily be published.

Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer, by the author of Waverly, in three volumes, will appear in the course of February.

A new method of operating for the cure of Popliteal Aneurism, has been employed in Dublin, by Mr. Crampton, Surgeon General at the King's Military Infirmary, with the most complete success, which seems to open new and important views with respect to the treatment of diseased and wounded arteries in general.

Beautiful specimens of flax and hemp were lately exhibited to the Linnæan Society, prepared by machinery invented by Mr. Lee, without water-steeping, or dew-retting. The advantages of the plan are, that the produce is greater and better; and the green part of the plant is preserved, which furnishes very good food for cattle, and is an excellent manure. The seed also is preserved.

Dr. BREWSTER has made some important discoveries on the depolarisation of light by different bodies, animal, vegetable, and mineral. It appears that bodies capable of depolarising light, may be divided into seven classes:—1. Those that have a neutral axis, and produce a double image; with respect to which the theory is evident. 2. Those that have a neutral axis, but produce only a single image, as the human hair. In these bodies he supposes that two images are really produced, but that they coincide with each other. 3. Those that have no depolarising axis, but depolarise light in every direction, as gum arabic. These he conceives to be composed of layers, placed one over the other, each of which has a depolarising axis; and as these axes are placed in every direction, the body acquires the property of depolarising in every direction. 4. Those bodies that have an approximation to a neutral axis, as gold beater's skin. 5. Those that have an approximation to a depolarising axis. 6. Those that allow the light nearly to vanish, but not quite, at every alternate sector, as oil of mace. 7. Those that allow it to vanish entirely at every alternate sector, as calcareous spar, when the light passes through the shorter axis.

Mr. SALT, in his Voyage to Abyssinia, says, as he approached the Peninsula of Aden, he was much struck with the singular appearances which the sun put on as it rose. When it had risen about half-way above the horizon, its form somewhat resembled a castellated dome: when three parts above the horizon, its shape appeared like that of a balloon; and at length the lower limb, suddenly starting up from the horizon, it assumed the general form of a globe flattened at the axis. These singular changes he attributed to the refraction produced by the different layers of atmosphere through which the sun was viewed in its progress. The same cause made the ship in the bay, look as if it had been lifted out of the water, and her bare masts seemed to be crowded with sail; a low rock also appeared to rise up like a vessel, and a projecting point of land to rest on no other foundation than the air; the space between these objects and the horizon having a grey pellucid tinge, very distinct from the darker colour of the sea. —In the Red Sea, Mr. Salt says, all the islands are composed entirely of marine alluvies strongly cemented together, and forming vast and solid masses, which may not improperly be termed rock, the surface being covered, in parts only, with a thin layer of soil. The larger portion of these remains consists of corallines, madrepores,

madrepores, echini, and a great variety of sea-shells of those species which appear to be still common in this sea. Dalrymple's hypothesis respecting the formation of coral islands, has been generally admitted to be correct, for those not elevated more than one or two feet above the level of the ocean; since the moment one point of coral rises to its surface, birds will of course resort to it, and there leave shells, bones, and other remains of their food, which, in time, producing vegetation, may continually accumulate until the whole mass become a solid stratum of earth. But this does not solve the present difficulty, for on these islands large pieces of madrepores are found, disposed in regular layers, full twenty feet above the level of high-water mark.

Mr. MYERS terminates his late publication on the Means of Improving the Condition of the Poor, with the following conclusions:—

1. Men of landed property, as well as others of fortune and influence, should afford encouragement to the lower classes of society, and one of the measures is an increase in the number of farms, and a consequent diminution of their magnitudes.

2. Each cottager in the country should have a piece of ground for the production of potatoes and other vegetables for the maintenance of his family; and, if cottages for this purpose were erected on the waste spaces by the road-sides, and inhabited by the honest and deserving, they would contribute much to public comfort and safety.

3. Each cottager who can purchase a cow, should be enabled to keep her at a moderate expence; and, that the loan of small sums, to the industrious and deserving of the lower classes, would not only be a great individual benefit, but a public good.

4. The institution and patronage of Benevolent Societies, for the relief of the sick and aged, deserve peculiar attention from the landholders, and afford opportunities of exercising influence, and of employing the talents committed to their charge.

5. The instruction of the rising generation becomes an object of serious importance to society, and one of the principal springs upon which its welfare depends.

FRANCE.

Dr. GUILLE, director of the Royal Blind Institution at Paris, has been enabled, by an infallible method of his own invention, to establish an immediate and perfect intercourse between the blind, and the deaf and dumb. The first trial of this ingenious practice was made before a numerous public meeting at Paris. A sentence was dictated to one of the deaf and dumb, and by him communicated to one of the blind, who immediately repeated it in a loud voice. He, in his turn communicated to another the sentence dictated by the meeting, who instantly wrote it down on a tablet.

The method which M. Parmentier has employed for preserving potatoes, during fifty years, is to divide the potatoes by rasping or grating them. Their aggregation is destroyed, the net work of the fibres is torn, and the vascular tissue is broken, to force out the water and fecula enclosed in them. The grater may be fastened to a mill-stone, which greatly abridges the labour, and it might be improved by adapting a fly-wheel to it, in order to regulate the motion, and facilitate the play. This mill will dispatch forty-eight bushels of potatoes, while twelve workmen can make 120 pounds of fecula, which is the same as starch.

The medals in bronze celebrating the achievements of *Napoleon le Grand*, amount to 130 in number, and in execution will perhaps for ever remain unrivalled. They are sold in many shops in London, and are now valued at double their weight in silver. These medals record all the events of his career, civil as well as military, with appropriate devices. The various overthrows of the confederated assailants of France, and their breaches of treaties, are represented in very striking emblems.—No period of history was perhaps ever so fully and so indelibly recorded as that of the reign of Napoleon, by means of these exquisite medals.

M. DEBURE has just put to press a very important work, under the title of "*L'Egypt sous les Pharaons; ou l'Histoire de l'Egypt avant l'invasion de Cambyse.*" The author is versed in the oriental languages, and is possessed of many original materials.

Professor BURNOUF is preparing a Commentary on the Speeches in Thucydides.

RUSSIA.

At Petersburgh are established fourteen printing offices, three of which belong to the senate, to the synod, and to the war-office. Among the others appertaining to the academies, or open to the public, one prints works in the Tartar language, and one prints music. The foreign booksellers and libraries are thirteen in number; the Russian establishments of the same description, amount to nearly thirty. There are many reading rooms,

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rooms, containing the best works on the subjects of history, literature, and voyages and travels. The journals, and other newspapers, and vehicles of intelligence are few, and not popular. Besides the great public libraries, there are more than twenty considerable libraries belonging to individuals; some of these are very extensive. Among them is the famous collection of manuscripts formed by M. Dubrowski, containing a great number of memoirs and original letters, written by sovereigns, ministers of state, and celebrated men.

The excavations into the ancient tombs in Siberia, are continued with diligence, and the antiquities found in them are sent in succession to Petersburgh. They consist of articles made of massive gold, in drinking vessels, vases, diadems, military decorations, cuirasses, shields, ornaments for the head, idols, and images of animals.

The Mahometans established in Russia have schools in very village where they reside; and in the towns they have also formed school-establishments for their daughters. Many of the peasants, and almost all the tradesmen of this religion, have a copy of the Koran, and so has also every mosque. Some among them possess small collections of historical manuscripts, and are sufficiently well acquainted with the history of their country, and that of neighbouring states. The christians and pagans among the Russian Tartars, are ignorant and superstitious.

The Bible Society of Petersburgh, has printed, in the course of two years, 38,700 Bibles, in seven different languages; and the sub-division committees printed 31,500 Bibles in four languages. New editions of the Bible are also printing at Warsaw, Posen, Thorn, and Cracow. Editions of the Bible are also preparing at Rorsemienell, and at Wilna, in the Polonese and Lithuanian languages; and even at Samogitia, in the barbarous language of that country.

GERMANY, &c.

Among the curious subjects of enquiry, interesting to naturalists, a German writer has treated, in a work published at Leipsic, on the Foretellers of Weather in the Animal Kingdom. It contains a general review of the animals which manifest symptoms of any kind at the approach of atmospherical changes. He reckons 20 mammiferæ, 37 birds, 7 amphibia, 1 fish, 20 insects, and 3 worms. He avoids giving any authority to the superstitious and exaggerated accounts of the country people; or, at least, he reduces them to their true value, and offers the result of facts known to himself, in consequence either of his own observations or experiments. He has formed the whole into thirty-five rules, established by his own knowledge; and which he presents as infallible, forming a part of meteorology and rural economy.

Mr. Balthazar Solwyns, a citizen of Antwerp, who resided above fifteen years in the East Indies, since his return to Europe has been employed in the description and engraving of the objects that merited observation during his travels. It is composed of four volumes in folio, and consists of a *Description of the manners, customs, ceremonies, &c. of Bengal*, with 292 coloured plates. Mr. S. began this publication at Calcutta, and it has long been deservedly admired in the libraries of the curious in Great Britain.

Dr. Wedel Simonsen, who had been ordered by the King of Denmark to travel into Fionia, has collected 464 ancient monuments intended to be placed in the Museum at Copenhagen, 1104 manuscripts and documents for the royal archives, 1034 documents relative to individuals, and 3000 other documents of various kinds.

GREECE.

A Greek literary society has recently been established at Athens, composed of distinguished scholars of that country, and of illustrious Europeans. The Hon. Mr. North is named the first president. Many ecclesiastics are members; and the meetings take place once a week in a monastery.

An English version is printing from the original Greek of the works of Aratus, the Cilician, which are to be accompanied by two stereographic planispheres, projected to the age of the author, by Dr. H. Clarke, of Sandhurst.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mozart's Symphony in G minor, arranged as a duet, for two performers on one piano-forte, by J. Wilkins. 6s.

WITH the works of the distinguished musician, whose name stands at the head of this article, the English ear can claim, even in the present day, but slender acquaintance. While the productions of those sublime masters, Handel and Haydn, and the compositions of the elegant Pleyel, have asserted their just title to admiration, received the warm encomiums of our professors and amateurs, and become standing models of excellence for musical students, in this as in almost every other country; the bright offspring of Mozart's genius have been destined to make a comparatively faint impression, and to meet with no very extensive encouragement in England. Of the multitudinous works of this eminent man, the most generally known and practised are those which, in our opinion, constitute the least favourable testimonials of his talents;—we allude to his sonatas. These, indeed, exhibit many original and fanciful conceptions, and frequently indicate a mind endowed, in a superior degree, with vivid and felicitous ideas: but they, certainly, do not form a portion of his principal efforts, nor admit of advantageous comparison with his more elaborated pieces. The chief evidence of his powers, is displayed in the numerous operas, symphonies, and concertos, with which he has adorned the musical world. In the first, we see a rich and diversified imagination, operating in conjunction with an able management of vocal and instrumental effect;—in the second we are struck with the alternate recurrence of florid, vigorous, and graceful passages, skilfully arranged, and admirably harmonized;—and in the last is visible, considerable fertility of invention, much ingenuity, and a comprehensive knowledge of the capabilities of the instruments employed. These are the compositions into which the spirit of Mozart is infused most abundantly;—these are the most shining exemplars of his style, the grand pillars of his fame. Considering, then, their intrinsic worth, and that the British public are but partially familiar with them, we cannot but commend the design of Mr. Wilkins to furnish a specimen, in the shape of a piano forte duet.

The symphony, selected by Mr. W. is in G minor, and comprises the usual number of movements. The commencement of the opening one is singularly pleasing: its character is formed of sweetness and tenderness, tinged with a species of melancholy, which, far from diminishing, imparts additional force to their interest. But, aware that a lengthened strain of this nature cannot preserve the attention it at first attracted, the composer proceeds, after a few bars, to display more animated and brilliant conceptions. In so doing, his judgment is not less conspicuous than his fancy. As the minor key is employed with peculiar propriety to express affecting sentiment, and awaken pathetic emotion, so the major is particularly calculated to exhibit vivacious ideas, and rouse energetic feelings. The latter is, therefore, adopted in the present instance, on the introduction of a passage, lively in its kind, and intended to excite the warmer passions;—the effect is fully accomplished, and receives much augmentation from the contrast with the opening melody. The succeeding bars contain many proofs of prolific imagination; develope a capacity to blend, in a captivating manner, the suggestions of a bold and graceful fancy;—and demonstrate an easy command of abstruse modulation. The second movement is extremely chaste;—considerable labour has evidently been bestowed on it;—refined taste is every where visible;—the natural conceptions of the mind are improved and embellished by art;—and the gentle flow of the passages is prevented from becoming monotonous by the occasional introduction of unexpected transitions. Of the remaining portions of this symphony, it will be scarcely necessary to detail our opinion; their merits are similar to those already noticed. Suffice it to say, that the general excellence they possess, is such as deserves no ordinary praise, and that they amply testify the source from which they sprang.

We cannot close our observations, without speaking of Mr. Wilkins's arrangement, and passing our judgment on the manner in which it is executed. The difficulties to be encountered in reducing a multifarious score into the form of a duet; in compressing into a small compass, beauties which lie dispersed over an extensive surface; and in so disposing the several *parts*, as to preserve the striking effects of the original; are unquestionably, serious and perplexing; but an examination of the arrangement before

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before us, might convince us, were we not already convinced, that they are not insuperable. We are in every respect satisfied with this specimen of Mr. W.'s skill and industry, and cordially acknowledge that he has performed the task he undertook with credit to himself and advantage to all piano-forte practitioners.

First Duet for the harp and piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Misses Sharp, by P. Lanza. 5*s.*

This duet consists of two movements; the first, *allegro moderato*, in common time, with four crotchets in a bar;—the second, *rondo allegretto*, in the same time, with two crotchets in a bar. The opening of the *first*, is not particularly distinguished either for novelty or attractiveness; though certainly not displeasing nor wholly deficient in idea. But the principal of the ensuing passages are of another cast. They are characterized by originality and liveliness, and adorned with a considerable portion of brilliancy. The softer melodies are smooth and tuneful, judiciously introduced, and well adapted to relieve the attention from those of opposite qualities. In the *rondo* we find much to commend: the *subject* is natural and graceful, and the digressional matter evinces both taste and invention. It is further heightened by many vivacious conceptions, which, without bordering upon eccentricity, are sufficiently diversified and ingenious. The author has, besides, exhibited very respectable talents in the arrangement:—the harmonical construction is correct and scientific;—the modulation easy and skilful;—and the disposition and interchange of the passages between the two instruments, display a familiar acquaintance with their respective powers, and greatly augment the general effect.

The Robin's Petition; the music composed by John Whitaker. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The musical, like the literary, press, teems with nonsense and insipidity, the usual concomitants of unlimited licence. But, as the benefits resulting from the uncontrolled freedom of publication are an hundred-fold in proportion to the inconveniences attached to it, we must bear the latter with complacency, while we reap the full enjoyment of the former. These brief observations are suggested by the extraordinary fecundity of the present race of musical authors; a fecundity which defies all comparison with past times, and demonstrates, that, if the human mind is not always in a progressive state of improvement, it at least unceasingly strives to encrease its productions, though not constantly blest with the power of imparting novelty to them. But, though we venture to say thus much in regard to the generality of the votaries of Apollo, it would be an unequivocal mark of injustice not to except, from this sweeping observation, those who are in any respect honorably distinguished from their brethren. Mr. Whitaker has long favoured the public with the effusions of his talents, and amply evidenced the possession of faculties of a superior description. His present effort is well calculated to uphold his reputation, and may be said to constitute one of the pleasing novelties of the day.

** *Publishers of Music are requested to send their Works for notice.*

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 54*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXLVI. *To alter the Punishment in certain Cases of High Treason.*

The sentence or judgment to be pronounced or awarded from and after the passing of this Act against any person convicted or adjudged guilty shall be, that such person shall be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until such person be dead; and that afterwards the head shall be severed from the body of such person, and the body divided into four quarters, shall be disposed of as his Majesty and his successors shall think fit.—And in case his Majesty or his successors shall so think fit, he may direct and order that such person as aforesaid shall not be drawn and hanged by the neck, but that instead thereof the head shall be there severed from the body of such person whilst alive.

Cap. CXLVII. *For the better Regulation of the Drivers of Licensed Hackney Coaches.*

Drivers of hackney coaches to have a sufficient number of tickets marked 1*s.* and

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and 1s. 6d.—Tickets to be delivered corresponding to the amount of the fare.—No complaint to be heard without production of tickets.—Number of the coach marked on the ticket to be evidence.—Commissioners to appoint a printer for printing the tickets.—No other person to print them on penalty of 300*l*.—Printer to deliver the tickets to persons producing the order of the commissioners.—Penalty 50*l*.—Penalty of 50*l*. on forging tickets.—Imprisonment not to be more than a year, nor less than six months.—Driver to account to his employer for the number of the tickets entrusted to him, and in lieu of wages may deduct 2d. for every shilling earned.—Penalty on drivers not faithfully accounting to their employers.—Penalties not exceeding 5*l*. how to be levied, &c.—Penalties amounting to 50*l*. how to be levied.—One half of penalties to the King, and the other to the informer.

Every hackney coachman may refuse to carry more than four adult or grown-up persons, (and not being children in arms or lap) in his coach, and a servant ontside, at one and the same time, and shall not at any time be compellable to carry above that number of such persons; but, if he shall agree to carry, or shall actually carry above that number of such persons in his coach at one and the same time, he shall be entitled to demand, and to receive and be paid for every such additional person, of whatever age he or she may be (not being a child in arms or lap), whom he shall so agree to carry, or shall actually carry, one shilling over and above the regular fare, under the circumstances and as allowed by the said act.

Commissioners may licence 200 hackney chariots, but not to exceed in coaches and chariots the authorized number of 1,100.—Chariots to pay the weekly sum of 5s.—Every hackney-chariot driver may refuse to carry more than two adult or grown-up persons (and not being children in arms or lap) in his chariot, and a servant outside, at one and the same time, and shall not at any time be compellable to carry above that number; but, if he shall agree to carry or shall actually carry above that number of such persons in his chariot at any one time, he shall be entitled to demand and to receive and be paid for every such additional person (of whatever age he or she may be, not being a child in arms or lap) whom he shall so agree to carry or shall actually carry, one shilling over and above the regular fare.

Cap. CXLVIII. *For imposing an Excise Duty on Silk Handkerchiefs sold by the East India Company for Home Consumption.*

Cap. CXLIX. *To regulate, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland, reciprocally.*

Cap. CL. *To consolidate and amend the Regulations contained in several Acts of Parliament for imposing and levying of Fines upon Parishes, Townlands, and other Places, in respect of the unlawful Distillation of Spirits in Ireland.*

Cap. CLI. *To repeal an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of his present Majesty, for better regulating the Office of Agent General for Volunteers and Local Militia, and for the more effectually regulating the said Office, and to make further Provisions for the Regulation of the Office of Agent General.*

Cap. CLII. *To repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the making, keeping, and carriage of Gunpowder within Great Britain.*

Cap. CLIII. *To regulate the Payment of Drawback on Paper allowed to the Universities in Scotland.*

Cap. CLIV. *For further amending and enlarging the Powers of an Act of the 46th Geo. III. intituled an Act for consolidating and rendering more effectual the several Acts for the Purchase of Buildings and further Improvement of the Streets and Places near to Westminster Hall and the Two Houses of Parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

Cap. CLV. *To repeal an Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in or resident in this Kingdom in certain Cases, and for substituting other Provisions until the end of the next Session of Parliament in the lieu thereof.*

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE *power* by which bodies unite chemically, known by the name of *affinity*, and the *proportions* in which they unite, called the *atomic theory*, have lately excited the chief attention of Chemists. It appears that Substances are decomposed by electricity according to a determinate law. Oxygen and acids are attracted to the positive pole; while hydrogen, alkalies, earths, and metals, are attracted to the negative pole. This is considered as owing to an affinity subsisting between oxygen, and acids, and *positive* electricity; and between hydrogen, alkalies, earths and metals, and *negative* electricity. This discovery of Sir H. Davy pointed out the means of employing galva-

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tism as an instrument of analysis, and the probability by means of it of decomposing many bodies which had previously resisted chemical experiment. He showed that bodies which have a chemical affinity for each other are in different states of electricity. Thus, when quick-lime and oxalic acid are brought in contact, and separated, the acid is found to be negative, and the lime positive. Hence the reason why oxygen and acids are attracted by the negative pole of the battery. Hydrogen, alkalies, earths, and oxides, are in a positive state of excitement; therefore they are attracted to the negative pole of the battery. According to this doctrine, chemical affinity is the same power with the attraction which exists between bodies in different states of electrical excitement.—In consequence of it, Sir H. Davy was led to attempt the decomposition of the alkalies and earths, and to obtain the splendid success with which these attempts were attended. BERZELIUS has bestowed much attention on this subject. According to him the acid or alkaline nature of a body depends upon the state of its electricity. If it be permanently *negative*, it is of an acid nature; if it be permanently *positive*, it is alkaline, and a body may be positive with respect to one body, and negative with respect to another.

The same great Chemist has given a table of the chemical substances in the order of the intensity of their electricities beginning with that which is attracted most strongly to the positive pole, or most intensely *negative;* and terminating with the body which is attracted most strongly to the negative pole, and therefore most intensely *positive*. The *negative* intensity diminishes as we proceed downwards in the table, and at last in the centre finally disappears, then the positive intensity begins and gradually increases, becoming greatest at the lower end of the table. Hence the affinity of the two substances at the two extremes of the table is greatest of all; and as we advance to the middle of the table, that affinity gradually diminishes, and at last disappears. Thus oxygen and potassium have the greatest affinity for each other; and there is very little affinity between iridium, platinum, and gold.

Oxygen,	Tungsten,	Rhodium,	Manganese,
Sulphur,	Antimony,	Palladium,	Cerium,
Nitricum.	Tellurium,	Mercury,	Yttrium,
Muriatic radicle,	Silicon,	Silver,	Glucinum,
Phosphorus,	Columbium,	Lead,	Aluminium,
Fluoric radicle,	Titanium,	Tin,	Magnesium,
Boron,	Zirconium,	Nickel,	Calcium,
Carbon,	Osmium,	Copper,	Strontium,
Hydrogen,	Bismuth,	Cobalt,	Barytium,
Arsenic,	Iridium,	Uranium,	Sodium,
Chromium,	Platinum,	Zinc,	Potassium.
Molybdenum,	Gold,	Iron,	

OERSTED has adopted the electrical theory of affinity. He considers the phenomena of electricity, galvanism, magnetism, heat, light, and chemical affinity, as depending on the same forces; and the same cause, which in one case produces electrical action, occasions in another chemical action. These actions are produced by two forces; the one *negative*, the other *positive*. These forces are opposite to one another; and by being made to act against one another, may suspend or destroy one another. Heat, says he, is produced by the extinction of the two forces, either in electrical or chemical processes. Light is derived from the same cause. Acids which are attracted to the same pole as oxygen, possess the same force with that principle; while alkalies and combustible bodies, which are attracted to the opposite pole, possess the opposite force. He arranges chemical substances under two series: the first containing the products of combustion; the second, the supporters and combustibles. Those of the one series, according to him, do not combine with those of the other; except sulphur and phosphorus, which combine both with the metals and alkalies, and therefore constitute, as it were, the *transition* from the one series to the other. Combustibility, then, is the preponderance of the positive force in a particular state, called the *state of supporters*, or of the first class of bodies. Alkalinity presents the same force, but in a different state, called the *state of products*, or of the second class.

There exists three principal combinations between the electrical forces, which are the same as the chemical forces. *Expansion*, which is the effect of a repulsive force in bodies, is most frequently owing to an excess of one of the electric forces. *Contraction* is the effect of an equilibrium between the forces, and of their mutual extinction. The forces which produce the electrical and chemical actions of bodies are the same as those which produce the mechanical properties. *Impenetrability* depends on the resistance which the expansive power of two forces opposes to a body endeavouring to penetrate the space already occupied by another body. *Cohesion* is the effect of the two forces, which attract one another. *Universal attraction* consists in the action at a distance of the two forces upon each other, supposing the expansive power of each force not to extend beyond the surface of bodies. At present, concludes Dr. THOMPSON, it seems to

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to be the prevailing opinion of chemists that chemical affinity is identical with electrical attraction. The opinion possesses much plausibility, and even probability; but much remains to be done before it can be considered as established, and made the foundation of accurate chemical reasonings.

That substances always enter into chemical combination, in determinate proportions which never vary, has been known ever since chemists acquired the art of analysing bodies. Thus carbonate of lime, wherever, or in whatever state, it occurs, is always a compound of 43·2 carbonic acid and 57·8 lime; and sulphate of barytes, 34·5 sulphuric acid and 65·5 barytes. Mr. DALTON was the first person who ventured to account for this fixedness in chemical proportions. According to him, it is the atoms of bodies that unite together. One atom of a body, *a*, unites with one atom of a body, *b*, or with two atoms of it, or with three, four, &c. atoms of it. The union of one atom of *a* with one atom of *b* produces one compound, the union of one atom of *a* with two atoms of *b* produces another compound, and so on. Each of these compounds, of course, must consist of the same proportions, because the weight of every atom of the same body must of necessity be the same. We have no means of demonstrating the number of atoms which unite together in this manner in every compound; we must, therefore, have recourse to conjecture. If two bodies unite only in one proportion, it is reasonable to conclude that they unite atom to atom. Hence it is most likely that water is composed of one atom of oxygen and one atom of hydrogen; oxide of silver, of one atom silver and one atom oxygen; and oxide of zinc, of one atom zinc and one atom oxygen. BERZELIUS has established two propositions, axioms or chemical first principles:—

1. In all compounds of inorganic matter one of the constituents is always in the state of a single atom. According to this axiom, no inorganic compound is ever composed of two atoms of *a* united with three atoms of *b*, or of three atoms of *a* united with four atoms of *b*, &c.; but always of one atom of *a* united with one, two, three, four, &c. atoms of *b*.

2. When an acid unites to a base, the oxygen in the acid is always a multiple of the oxygen in the base by a whole number, and generally by the number denoting the atoms of oxygen in the acid.

Berzelius conceives all bodies to be in the gaseous state, and embraces the opinion of Gay-Lussac, that gaseous bodies always unite in volumes that are aliquot parts of each other. One volume of one body always unites with one, two, three, &c. volumes of another.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES

In N. W. London; from Dec. 24, 1814, to Jan. 24, 1815.

ANASARCA	2	Enterodynia	4
Ascites	3	Hæmorrhois	2
Asthma	6	Opthalmia	6
Apoplexia	2	Pleuritis	5
Amenorrhœa	4	Peritonitis	1
Bronchitis Acuta	1	Pneumonia	7
Cholera	6	Podagra	15
Catarrhus	14	Rubeola	10
Cephalalgia	4	Rheumatismus Acutus	4
Cynanche Tonsillaris	7	——— Chronicus	12
Diarrhœa	10	Scarlatina	7
Dyspnœa	5	Typhus	3
Enteritis	2		

The latter part of the preceding month was marked by the prevalence of Catarrh, slight sore throats, bowel complaints, and all the variety of disease comprised under the familiar, but indefinite, term of Colds.

About the 8th of January the weather set in with unusual severity; since which we have been visited, in addition to the former list, by the usual accompaniment of winter's cold and frost—a long catalogue of inflammatory disease.

The Measles, which are less easily traced to particular states of the weather, have been aggravated this season; in some crowded and poor districts they have been very fatal,—but less so among the higher classes of society, who have not only the benefit of early advice, but generally the wisdom to profit by it when given.

From the preceding list, it will be observed, that by far the greater number of the inflammatory affections are those which attack the respiratory organs; and, with the exception of one case of acute Bronchitis, the symptoms have been more or less speedily relieved by the judicious employment of bleeding.

The instance of death from Bronchitis, or inflammation of the air vessels of the lungs, should be noted as a specimen both of the insidious nature of this rapidly fatal disease, and

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and of the hazard of domestic quackery. A poor woman after exposure to cold and moisture, was seized by a sense of tightness and uneasiness in the chest, with hurried and laborious respiration; she had cough, wheezing, and slight febrile symptoms. On the second day finding her distress increase, and knowing her father to have died of asthma, she determined to have recourse to a *fine medicine* prescribed for him twenty years ago by a physician of celebrity. Most unfortunately it happened, that æther entered into its composition; it was taken with at least no benefit, not to say with certain detriment. A third day was lost in the unavailing efforts of her friends to obtain a letter of recommendation to an hospital; and at length I was called to her as an object of charity. My visit was too late to be of service—the hand of death was upon her, the symptoms had been exchanged for the most complete debility, and her forehead was bathed with cold perspirations. In this state bleeding was out of the question; in the evening delirium supervened, and she died without a struggle.

The absence of pain in this complaint has frequently misled the unwary practitioner. How little do we know the things that are really good for us. The man who writhes with the agony of pleuritic pain, little suspects that the intensity of his suffering may be the salvation of his life. It gives a character to the disease intelligible to the most ignorant pretender.

One of the cases marked inflammation of the lungs, was an instance of the repulsion of gout to the thoracic viscera, in consequence of local applications improperly made to the feet of the patient while labouring under that disease. But the symptoms disappeared on the return of the gout to the limbs.

11, *North Crescent*,
Bedford Square.

JOHN WANT,
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODIGIOUS Exports have taken place of COLONIAL PRODUCE to all the Continental markets, to the great profit of the West India Planters and Merchants; but with little advantage to the revenue or industry of Great Britain. The sudden foreclosing of the bonds of the merchants have also compelled them to ship for foreign markets all colonial produce, for which they were unable to pay the duties for home consumption, and this has added enormously to the recent shipments for all parts of Europe, even without an actual demand.

For most of the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, it deeply affects us to say, there is very little, and in many places no demand, the length of the war having compelled all the European nations to encourage their native ingenuity, so that many of the ancient staples of Great Britain are superseded and undersold in the German, French, and other markets. This is a truth, which in spite of peace, is felt in most of our manufacturing districts, and it is to be feared that the same warlike propensity will be found to have produced a similar effect in the best market for our manufactures—the United States of America.

On the other hand, it appears by the returns that no less than 260,000 quarters of wheat have been landed in the Port of London only, within the last three months, chiefly from France, being the full consumption of the metropolis within that period. For what purpose then need our farmers grow wheat, if this supply is to be continued? What kind of people however shall we be, without employment either for the towns or the country, and how is a revenue of sixty millions to be collected from such a population? These are considerations which call for wise and energetic determinations of Parliament.

Such is the extent of our cotton manufactures, that it is said no less than 300,000 bags of cotton wool, each weighing 2¼ cwt. have been consumed within the last twelve months.

Coals were in 1813, at the cheapest time, 64s. per chaldron; in 1814 at 63s. In October 1813 at 72s. in 1814 at 75s. The duties on a CHALDRON at London are

	s.	d.
To the Duke of Richmond, (purchased by Government,) 1s. 4d. per Newcastle chaldron, say	0	7
Corporation of Newcastle	0	2
Corporation of London	1	3
Customs, London	12	6
Total	14	6

The Average monthly consumption of the last four years has been 89,251 chaldrons. The winter of 1813-14 required 789,251 chaldrons, to supply which demand, the number of cargoes was 8,280, of chaldrons 692,375, leaving a deficiency of 56,876 chaldrons.

Among articles of import from France, their Paper Hangings have excited much notice and admiration. The prevailing taste at Paris seems to be for obtaining upon the walls the effect of hangings, either of silk, satin, velvet, or some other elegant fabric: this is effected by the grounds of the papers, having all the character and expression of the texture designed to be imitated; and the papers being shaded, to represent folds, and the ornaments of the papers are arranged relatively to the supposed shadows, as they would dispose themselves upon a real hanging. The illusion is continued, from the festooning and cordage at the ceiling, to the very flooring of the room; the skirting appearing beneath the bold sweeping fold of the hanging, in a colour elegantly contrasting with it. There are papers of another class, however, which are manufactured in the same manner as the former, that still further merit regard. These are landscapes, and other subjects, executed to produce an effect strictly *panoramic*. This has not hitherto been obtained in England for the decoration of dwellings, but from the pencil of the artist, upon a comparatively small scale, and at great expence. The French paper-hangings of this species, in design, delicacy of execution, and colouring, rival the magic of the pencil.

The Maranham cotton, cultivated so abundantly in the Brazils, has lately been transplanted into the East Indies, and the experiment has been attended with great success. Under the patronage of the Prime Minister Araujo, a number of tea-plants, with Chinese gardeners, have been imported into the Brazils; and plantations formed under their management, afford every prospect of a rich harvest from that important vegetable. The decoction prepared from this exotic is said to be equal to that produced from the commodity on its native soil.

Prices of Merchandize, Jan. 27, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3	16	0	—	4	5	0	ditto.
———, ——— fine	5	8	0	—	5	15	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
——— Demerara	0	2	3	—	0	2	4	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	5	0	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	58	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	10	0	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	5	5	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	5	5	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
——, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	0	—	1	10	6	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
———, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
———, Pepper, black	0	1	0	—	0	1	1¼	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	2	—	0	5	4	per gallon.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	6	—	0	6	9	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	5	1	0	—	5	3	0	per cwt.
——, ———, fine	5	12	0	—	5	16	0	ditto.
——, East India	4	14	0	—	5	18	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	7	4	0	—	7	8	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	4	4	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	11¼	—	0	3	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	4	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Sherry	110	0	0	—	130	0	0	per aum.

Premiums,

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Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, Jan. 27.—Amsterdam, 34 2 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 32 1 2 U.—Paris, 22 10—Leghorn, 53.—Lisbon, 67½.—Dublin, 7.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India Dock shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 160l.—Grand Junction Canal 220l. per share.—East London Water-Works, 65l.—Albion Insurance Office 42l.—Gas Light, 10l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 9s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s.—Silver in bars 5s. 10½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 65⅝, 5 per cent. 94¼, omnium 1⅛ discount.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of December, 1814, and the 20th of January, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

Bankruptcies. [This Month 104.]

[*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Armitage D. Huddersfield, innkeeper. (Blackburn
Adams J. Bristol, grocer. (Whitcombe and King
Alexander W. Suffolk, grocer. (White and Woodcocke
Browel J. Coal Exchange, coal factor. (Atchefon
Brown W. Tering, grocer and draper. (Wood and Clarke
Banks W. Bradeley, engineer. (Parker
Bloom D. Trowfe Mligate, Norwich, merchant. (Rackham
Banks J. Thomas Street, Newington, flationer. (Young
Butler W. H. watch maker. (Thompfon and Oram
Burton T. Gloucefter, horfe dealer. (Bridges
Bell J. Watling ftreet, merchant. (Nind
Brearley B. Rochdale, dealer and chapman. (Wigglesworth
Beard J. Great Stalnbridge, Eflex, victualler. (Vanderbeet and Compert
Barnes G. Ewell, Surrey, builder. (Ware and Young
Bliz W. Northiam, Suffex, merchant. (Gattie
Bailey J. Portica, coal merchant. (Weddell
Cottrell W. Chichefter, fadler. (Clarke
Cochran T. C. York, glover. (Brook and Bulmer
Codman G. Sheffield, cutler. (Greaves
Cording R. Somerfet, dealer and chapman. (Stone
Caitcheon R. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Dalton and co.
Crabtree D. Bodmindfor, miller. (Poole and Greenfield
Copeland T. Lincoln, iron founder. (Windus and Holloway
Calebatch G. Milverton, Warwick, mealman. (Burbury
Day R. Deocafter, innkeeper. (Stringer
Emery G. Stafford, dealer and chapman. (Flint
Evans R. Briftol, corn factor. (Frankis
Finch T. Southampton, feedsman. (Barney
Fifher J. Cheltenham, carpenter. (Watley
Fynney A. Afhby-de-la Zouch, wine merchant. (Wilde
Fleach J. Northampton, ironmonger. (Edmund and Geyt
Firth J. Boton, Lincoln, merchant. (Tunnard and Rodgerfon
Friend S. Old Windfor, dealer in hay. (Stokes, London
Fox J. Aldersgate ftreet, merchant. (Hackett
Frafer G. Brixton, Surrey, flower factor. (Dawes and Chatfield
Flintoft T. York, corn factor. (Hicks
Graham J. Carlifle, mercer. (Elrkett
Garfide J. Chefter, cotton fpinner. (Shaw
Gamaere R. Grantham, victualler. (Manners and Dawfon
Greenwood W. Leicefter, ironmonger. (Quilter
Gange T. Liverpool, merchant. (Woods
Grefwell R. Bargh-in-the Marfh, Lincoln, fhopkeeper. (Walker
Baker C. Chatham, brewer. (Nelfon
Barren J. Cratheld, grocer. (Jackfon and Woodbridge
Barnard M. J. Stockport, druggift. (Pearce and Sons
Bennett L. Oxford, corn dealer. (Merrick and Broderick
Beeges R. Old Bailey, confectioner. (Usbaldefton
Barton J. Kidderminfter, rope fpinner. (Birt
Black A. Portica, merchant. (Bennett
John T. Narberth, Pembroke fhopkeeper. (Evans
Johnfon E. fen. Lincoln, draper. (Edmonds and Joyce
Jefferan A. Fenchurch ftreet, merchant. (Parton
Jones W. Aldermanbury, filk weaver. (James
Kenworthy J. D. Manchefter. (Maddeld
King T. Charlotte ftreet, Sadlers Wells, carpenter. (Tubbutt and co.
Knott J. Kent, miller. (Netherfole
Kirkgell J. Sheffield, ornament maker. (Rimington and Wilfon
Kirkeft W. North Shields, fhip owner. (Cockerill
Legg T. Briftol, mafon. (Poole and Greenfield
Lathbury W. Stafford, miller. (Price and Williams
Luscombe P. Gravefend, tailor. (Hurft, London
M'Clatchley, Manchefter, cotton manufactory. (Hewk and Kirk
Maybury W. Briftol, liquor merchant. (Edmunds and Jeyes
Macmichael J. and co. Bridgenorth and Fleet ftreet, carpet manufacturers. (Bigg. London
Mullins G. Sheffield, edge tool maker. (Remington and co.
Neville S. and J. Sowden, Leeds, millers. (Pearsley
Owlett J. Chilmherne, Kent, farmer. (Abbott, London
Ouldon D. Beverley, coal merchant. (Lockwood and Shepherd
Powell J. Southampton Buildings, taylor. (Rigby
Palmer J. Croyden, lace manufacturers. (Swain and co.
Parfons G. Edgeware Road, coal merchant. (Palmore
Paynter C. J. Falmouth, merchant. (Barrett and Wilfon
Parker T. Araclife. York, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis
Pike T. Mungerford, victualler. (Hall
Pix W. Northiam, Suffex, merchant. (Gattie and Haddon
Pullen W. Shaftesbury, Dorfet, victualler. (Maflter
Rodell R. Allifley, Warwick, butcher. (Wilmot
Ruff J. Lewes, ftraw hat manufacturer. (Gwynne
Rose J. Camomile ftreet, merchant. (Sweet and Stokes
Rogers J. Cavendifh Suffolk. (Giles
Rowlindfon W. Hardfhaw-within-Windle, Lancafter, grocer. (Leigh
Sharp R. W. Godmimin, dealer and chapman. (Dodds
Sharp and co. Drury Lane, iron founders. (Stables
Sharp J. Camberwell, Market gardener. (Penfold
Savage T. Weftbourne, dealer in hay. (Mettlefold
Sheppard W. Briftol, bookfeller. (Coulfon
Serin R. C. Saffron Walden, upholfterer. (Roffer and Son
Stevenfon J. Durfet ftreet, St. Mary le Boane, plumber (Willingham
Skelton S. Plymouth, coal factor. (Walker
Savage W. Worcefter, glover. (Gillam
Sturley T. Coopers row, Crutched Friars, beer merchant, dealer and chapman. (Chapman and co.
Snow T. Stamford, upholder. (Thompfon
Stevenfon J. Weft Britton, York, grocer. (Longdill and co. London
Smith T. New Mills, Hereford, miller. (P. wrifle, London
Tappenden J. and co. Faverfham, iron maflers. (Shaw, Le Blanc, and Shaw
Thompfon T. Sandburton, victualler. (Harrley
Willoughby J. Taunton, fhopkeeper. (Pearfon and co. London
Watfon H. Weymouth Mews, coach maker. (Upfone
Wright W. Nottingham, maltfter. (Hannam
Webber S. Somerfet, gardener. (Stone
Wather S. J. and co. calico printers, Manchefter. (Heflop
Wyatt W. Dorchefter, innholder. (Ballaches and co. London
Weftbrook R. and H. D. Reeve, Reading, bankers. (Newbery
Werley T. jun. Fifh ftreet Hill, coffee houfe keeper. (Fielder

Dividends.

Ambrofe S. Weft Farley, Kent
Anderfon A. Philpot Lane
Aden G. and co. Chamford Briggs, Lincoln
Atkinfon J. Crutched Friars
Brace S. Whitney, Oxford
Bell T. Nicholas Lane
Bengham M. Bifhopsgate ftreet
Brenan G. Abingdon
Baker J. Worrking
Bent J. Cambridge
Barrett J. Lancafter
Barker P. and J. Heckmondwick
Beck W. Battle, Suffex
Burnafe D. Eaft Smithfield
Braufhaut C. and co. Southampton Place, Bloomsbury
Barchard W. Bury Greengs Edmonton
Bagshole C. and J. Bridgeare, Mark Lane
Blake J. Mile End
Bradley T. Strand
Boulton D. Cuper's Bridge
Bouchier C. Walbrook
Barton J. Weft Cowes
Bacon J. and W. Spear, Lower Thames ftreet
Coltart W. Whitehaven
Cowen G. Manfel ftreet
Champion J. Great St. Helen's
Crilly E. Sloane ftreet
Coufins W. Great Alie ftreet
Clarke W. F. Holborn

Caldicott W. Coventry
Clements J. Wapping Wall
Corbett N. Skinner Street
Davenport J. Huggin Lane
Dudley C. S. Gracechurch Street
Day R. R. Hoxton
Dyson S. Scotland, York
Davey M. jun. Chesthunt, Hertford
Dorrington W Cornhill
Davey J East Anstie. Devon
Dunsford S. Honiton. Devon
Dewar R. C. Great Winchester Street
Do at F. York Place
Earle S. Bramshaw. Wilts
Edwards S. and W. B. Stamford
Elliott G. North Shields
Elsden J. Bath Lane
Ford W. Beckington
Fulton A. Greenwich
Fowler D. and A. Anstie, Gracechurch Street
Follett and co. Liverpool
Glover J. St. Mary at Hill
Gillies and co. Billiter Lane
Green R. and co. Little Street, Leicester Square
Gardner, &c. Cannon Street
Gibson J. Liverpool
Garthorne S. and co. Hackney Road
Gregory G. Chester
Goldsmith G. M. Ipswich
Hatton W. Richmond Buildings
Harland T. Wilmot Street
Hicklin C. and T. Finsbury Square
Henry A. Finsbury Square
Henman S. Kent
Hayne J. Paternoster Row
Hardy W. and R. Gardiner, Cheapside
Harris, &c. Watling Street
Hands G. Tottenham Court Road
Hayes R. Widnes, Lancaster
Hind J. and co. Horsleydown
Hagger T. Watling Street
Hamilton R. Old Broad Street
Hilton G. James Street
Hodgson W. Playhouse Yard
Hannett T. Waltham
Jones N. Holborn Bridge
Jackson W. and co. Newcastle
Johnson S. Wood Street
Joseph J. Bristol
Jackson W. Ilkley
Jackson J. Greenlaw Walls
Keeling J. Manchester
Knowles A. Eltham. Surrey
Knott J. and co. Duke Street, Southwark
Kennett H. Ashford
Lande J. Tokenhouse Yard
Lowe W. J. Fields Lancaster
Lake J. Hyde Street, Bloomsbury
Longman C. jun. Stafford
Middleton R. D. Bishopsgate Street
Mann E. Yeovil, Somerset
M'Master W. J. Ben Lion Street
M'Vicar J. Liverpool
Millward C. S. Bromley
Mytton J. and co. Welch Pool
Martin F. Oxford Street
Minet J. Finsbury Square
Matthew J. Wigton, Cumberland
Markes J. Cross Street, Manchester
M'Crindal G. Pope's Head Alley
Nock T. Birmingham
Nibler J. D. Fleet Street
Nightingale J. Brown Street
Owen J. Southampton
Paige R. Tunnels, Devon
Percival R. Moulton, and P. Fawcett, Manchester
Payne J. Birmingham
Philpot J. Brighton
Parker T. Keighley
Pratt J. and S. Root, Southwark
Prentis J. Christ church
Phillips P. St. James's Street
Peppin R. Somerset
Phillips N. Worthing
Poole R. Worcester
Pereira D. L. Artillery place
Parker J. Chancery Lane
Quartermain W. Oxford
Rilton W. and J. S. Lomnitz, Fenchurch Street
Richards J. and J. Matthews, Gofwell Street
Rainsford W. High Street, Southwark
Rye S. Eltham
Rose J. Parliament Street
Rogers R. Liverpool
Ridley J. Lancaster
Strube T. Westminster
Simmons J. Lamberhurst
Stanton R. Frith Street, Soho
Sargent G. Abingdon
Scofield J. York
Stevenson H. and J. G. Gunning, Millbank
Spilling J. Somer Street
Salt A. Birmingham
Smith G. Newcastle upon Tyne
Swain J. Ramsgate
Stones R. Chelmsford
Smith R. Rempisham, Dorset
Sinnott W. Bowling Green Lane
Stepens W. Petticoat Lane
Stephenson W. Leeds
Stone W. Cheapside
Smith W. Birchin Lane
Sedgwick T. Clements Lane
Shewin E. Threadneedle Street
Sanders J. Shoreditch
Snuggs S. S. Vizard Street
Swainson L. Nags Head Court
Tyrrell J. Maidstone, Kent
Thirtkell G. Mitre Court
Taylor W. Woolwich
Tobin D. and co. Limehouse
Tite G. Northampton
Thickens, &c. Albany
Teffon V. Bennett Street
Willett M. Chepstow, Monmouth
Wilton W. Southwark
Woodhouse T. Lower Shadwell
Williamson W. Watling Street
Wilson P. Shoreditch
White G. Worthing
Walters J. Studham
Wild J. and T. Brownswood, Stockport
Walmsley and co. Bafinghall Street
Weightman J. Moor Street
Wood G. Doncaster, York
Worlock J. Chipping Sodbury
Waters M. Copthall Court.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats, according to general report, have a healthy and extremely promising appearance, being in most parts a thick and luxuriant plant. The mildness of the frost will have a favourable effect in checking a too great rankness of growth, and the snow, should it remain a while, will prove a good coat of manure. All the growing crops look well. The frost has necessarily put a stop to field work, but the lands may be thence expected in the finest order for bean planting, and for the succeeding spring crops.

Cattle feeding in the home stalls appears generally successful, but hay is scarce and dear; turnips in the same state in various parts. Coarse long wools in considerable demand, which is probable to continue. The price of cattle and butcher's meat declining weekly, as has the corn trade, until within these few days. A general opinion prevails that provisions of all kinds must gradually decline to a peace price.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—House Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s. 6d. to 7s.—Irish ditto 5s. 6d.—Fat 5s.——Skins 20s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 53s. to 66s.—Barley 23s. to 30s —Oats 18s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11d.—Hay 3l. 5s. to 5l. 8s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.—Coals in the Pool 42s. to 52s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, Jan. 23, 1815.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.10. Jan. 2 & 3. Wind N. E.
Lowest 29.00. Dec. 27. —— East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 35-hundredths of an inch. { This difference occured between the 27th and 28th of December.

Thermometer.

Highest 48°. Dec. 30. Wind West.
Lowest 24°. Jan. 9 & 20. —— W. & N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 10°. { This variation, which is not considerable, has occurred several times in the month.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report has been but trifling; and the snow in the neighbourhood of the metropolis has come in small quantities only; though, in the West

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West and the North, it has more than once completely blocked up the roads. The number of days in which there has been snow or rain is nine, and eleven others are in our Register marked as very brilliant. The remainder may be regarded as cloudy or dull, or, for the season of the year, fair.

The average height of the barometer is 29.57, and that of the thermometer is 32.16, being but little above the freezing point for the whole month. The wind has blown chiefly from the N. & N. E. points of the compass. There have been no thick fogs.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

HANOVER.

IT affords us satisfaction to discover a salutary effect of the progress of knowledge in the new arrangements in Hanover, where something like a parliament has been assembled. All Princes ought now to feel, that the strength of a state depends on the independent concert of the people in its measures, founded on their wisdom and rectitude, and not in a slavish and brutal submission to the will of an arbitrary monarch, or his favourites.

The opening of the first assembly of all the states of the kingdom of Hanover, took place on the 15th of December, with the solemnity worthy of the occasion. The *deputies* having taken their places in the hall, and also the members of the several courts of justice and boards of administration having taking the seats appointed for them, his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge repaired to the assembly, attended by the ministers, and followed by the whole court, escorted by a detachment of cavalry.

First were read the full powers granted by the Prince Regent, by virtue of which the Duke of Cambridge had to open the first meeting of the states.

His royal highness then made a speech, in which he paid some high compliments to the Hanoverian people, for their attachment to their sovereign, and to the Hanoverian warriors. Peace had relieved us from further shedding of blood, and prevented further desolation. "The race of the Guelphs," said he, "have been always distinguished for justice and mildness. Among my ancestors I count many fathers of their country; none who abused the strength of his subjects, to further ambitious views and subdue others. They have recognized the limits which the Lord of heaven and earth, who commands all sovereigns, has assigned even to the most powerful.—The first step towards the public happiness is made by the union of the states of all the different parts of the country in one assembly, to which are granted all the rights of granting money, and other parts of legislation. The several provinces have but one common interest This cannot be discussed, but by deliberations in common, or promoted but by one common resolution. If the administration of single provinces were formerly suited to their wants, imperious circumstances now require more vigorous, more speedy measures. The necessary agreement of the single bodies could not be legally effected, except by the union ordered by the prince. The necessities of the times are great. A strict examination of the obligations entered into for the country, will indicate what justice requires, in favour of those who with confidence lent their property to supply the public wants. The nature of the contributions may be fixed when we have before us the whole of our wants and our resources."

At the end of this speech his royal highness caused the list of deputies to be presented, with regulations for their deliberations, and the names of those members appointed by virtue of their official capacity: the abbot of Loccum, the abbot of St. Michael, and the president of the knights of the duchy of Bremen.

His royal highness then repaired in procession, with the whole assembly, to the church of the palace, where *Te Deum* was sung.

We give the House of Hanover full credit for this liberal introduction of a representative system into Germany; and if the members are not corrupted, or unduly influenced, so that a majority always obey the will of the minister, the happiest effects will result to the King and the people of Hanover.—But, on the other hand, if the plausibility and the consequent strength of a government, founded on the representative system, is given to a corrupted or dependent legislature, then no advantage is really gained, the increased power of the state serving but to add to the means of doing mischief, whenever the administration falls into the hands of a weak or wicked minister.

ITALY.

Every account from this garden of Europe proves, that the people are determined to assert their national independence, and unite all Italy under one free

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free government. But a practical commentary on the true objects of the Congress, has been exhibited in this country in the recent attempt to *deliver* free Genoa into the hands of the King of Sardinia! This is one of the least qualified attacks on public liberty and national independence that is perhaps to be found in the annals of Europe. Hamburgh had arrested Napper Tandy, and taken part with the allies against France; Geneva had done the latter; Holland formed a vital part of the confederacy, and as such was conquered; but what has Genoa done to draw on it this vengeance of united Europe. Her government took part with the allies, the French republican troops invaded her as an enemy; and, as a weak power, she suffered more than any of the confederacy—and is it her reward that her allies are to assign her to one of themselves, to destroy her ancient constitution, and to annihilate her as a free and independent nation? Is this the *morality* of the Congress of Vienna? Is this the *deliverance* of Europe? The following proclamation speaks, however, in too plain language to be misunderstood by the free and intelligent part of the people of England:

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Genoa, Jan. 7.

Victor Emanuel, by the grace of God, king of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, duke of Savoy, prince of Piedmont, &c. &c.

In taking solemn possession of our new estates, in concurrence with the wishes of the principal powers of Europe, it is extremely pleasing to us to reflect on the abundant advantages you will derive, our well beloved subjects, from your union with our ancient vassals, an union which ought to form between you and them the bonds of affection and brotherhood.

If your ancient glory, if all that you have performed at different periods for the defence and honour of Italy, is ever present to our mind, we cannot avoid recollecting, at the same time, the opposition of interests which has arisen between two people, which should constantly love and esteem each other. This opposition will no doubt cease when both are placed under the same government, and when both are deriving every advantage from the same beneficent authority.

Such is the purpose we have proposed in appointing as our minister plenipotentiary, Chevalier Ignacius Thaun de Revel, &c. lieutenant general of our armies, whom we have commanded to represent our royal person among you, and who will convince you of the affectionate sentiments we entertain for you.

And in order that your wishes may be fulfilled, we have determined to form a deputation, which will be principally composed of your fellow-citizens, who, after the concessions that we have voluntarily made, as a proof of our regard, will propose all such measures as may appear to be best in every department of the public administration.

We direct, above all, that your holy religion should be protected in all its dignity. We desire to be informed of those arrangements which are most favourable to your commerce, which, although hitherto restrained within narrow limits in point of territory, has been the source of abundant wealth. We have grounds for believing that in future it will flourish yet more under our royal protection, and with the facilities we can afford on every occasion, when they may be conducive to your true prosperity.

We shall also encourage the beneficent institutions which do so much credit to the piety of your ancestors; we shall protect the establishments of utility in the arts and sciences, and in the important business of public education. We shall never forget the services rendered to the state, and they shall receive the fit remuneration.

We persuade ourselves, that we shall find the best recompence for our exertions in your faithful obedience, in your loyal attachment, in your willingness to co-operate in our paternal intentions, which have no other object but your happiness.

Turin, Jan. 3, 1815. EMANUEL.

The appearance of this document, threw the people of Genoa and its territory into a ferment, which the ANGLO-Sicilian troops could not allay, and the ENGLISH Colonel Dalrymple is said to have written to the King of Sardinia, for Piedmontese troops to aid him in subduing them. The *president* of the Republic, M. SERRA, however, in quitting his functions, has addressed to the people of Genoa a strong proclamation, in which he invites the powers to guarantee the independence of a people who were free for ages, and who are deprived of their freedom at the moment when it was promised to be restored to them.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna relate only to the intrigues for spoil between the three great powers. One wants large slices of Italy—another demands Poland—and the third insists on Saxony. Each calls on the other to recede in its own demands, or concede the demands of the other. But, as the virtue of SELF-DENIAL belongs to neither—so it is to be feared, that Europe will be shocked at the *deliverance* which is to be effected by these powers!

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These sovereigns had the happiness of the world in their own hands.—The game, and the glory of winning it, was in their own disposal—but the accounts of their progress fill us with apprehensions, that they will lose both the game and the glory!

We believe, however, that, in regard to SAXONY and POLAND, the measures of the British minister have honoured his government,—yet we are at a loss to account for the different course of the same government, in regard to the free, ancient, and honoured republic of Genoa!

AMERICA.

Sufficient time has not elapsed for the ratification of the late treaty, to be known on this side of the Atlantic; but little doubt is entertained in England of a result favourable to peace.

In the mean time, the Spanish colonists in the fine countries of MEXICO, PERU, CHILI, and PARAGUAY, are declaring themselves independent of the tyranny of Ferdinand; and new relations highly advantageous to England, and changes beneficial to humanity, are likely soon to be established in that part of the world.

In our last, we published the sensible proclamation of Christophe, the black Emperor of Hayti; but there has since appeared in the public prints, a most extraordinary development of the alledged policy of certain governments of Europe, not only in regard to Hayti, but to all independence. It is true, the court of France has denied its privity to this particular instrument, which has unexpectedly perhaps been laid before the public; but it admits, that GENERAL LAVAYSSE was its agent, sent out to negociate with the Haytians. It has appeared in the Courier, Times, Morning Post, Sun, and other ministerial papers, and may therefore be presumed to be a genuine copy of the letter of LAVAYSSE, whether his assertions are true or false. We have room only for a few extracts, and for the answer of CHRISTOPHE.

Extracts from the Letter of General Dauxion Lavaysse, dated Kingston, October 1, 1814, and addressed to General Henry Christophe, Supreme Head of the Government of the North of Hayti.

"General,—You have been informed of the important mission with which I have been entrusted to your excellency; and, on arriving here, it was my intention to address you and General Petion simultaneously: for I am not come, as you well know, as a messenger of discord, but as the precursor of peace and reconciliation.

"I bring you, general, by the orders of that august sovereign, words of satisfaction and peace; and though, from the height of his throne, the most brilliant in Europe, he commands an army of 500,000 men, he has sent me singly to treat with you about your interests. We are no longer in the time of Bonaparte; all the sovereigns of Europe had leagued to pull down that usurper, all remained united in order to secure the tranquillity of all parts of the world. At this moment you may behold England punishing, at 1,500 leagues distance, the United States of America, who had dared to lend their support to the enemy of order and of the repose of the world; already the capital of that new empire has been committed to the flames; already its chief is flying; for not until these United States shall profess the principles of the sovereigns of Europe, will England cease to overwhelm them with the weight of her terrible vengeance: thus, as long as there shall remain a point on the globe where order is not re-established, the allied sovereigns will not lay down their arms; they will remain united, in order to finish their great work. If you doubt this truth, general, your excellency has only to consult, by means of your agents, the dispositions of England, late the enemy of France, now her most faithful ally, and they will attest the truth of what I have now said.

"Do not deceive yourself, general, the sovereigns of Europe, although they have made peace, have not returned the sword into the scabbard; doubtless you are not ignorant of what every body in Europe knows, although a thing not yet diplomatically published,—that the principal articles of the compact, which all the European sovereigns have just signed, on their royal honour, is to unite their armies, if need be, and to lend each other all necessary aid, in order to destroy all the governments which have been the offspring of the French revolution, whether in Europe, or in the New World. Know, also, that it is Great Britain who is the centre of, and principal party to this convention: to which, a few months, sooner or later, every government will find it necessary to submit: every government and every potentate, who shall refuse so to submit, must expect to be treated as traitors and brigands: whilst those who voluntarily and cheerfully shall prove themselves honest and reasonable enough to adhere to these principles, in contributing to induce the people whom they govern to return under the sway of legitimate sovereigns, will obtain from these sovereigns a provision and an establishment not less honourable than permanent."

The following is the speech of King Henry (Christophe,) in answer to the address of the grand council of the Haytian nation, relative to the letter of M. Dauxion Lavaysse, October 22.

"Haytians

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"Haytians! your sentiments, your generous resolution, are worthy of us: your king shall be always worthy of you.—Our indignation is at its height. Let Hayti, from this moment, be only one vast camp; let us prepare to combat those tyrants who threaten us with chains, slavery, and death. —Haytians! the whole world has its eyes fixed upon us; our conduct must confound our calumniators, and justify the opinion which philanthropists have formed of us. Let us rally; let us have but one and the same wish—that of exterminating our tyrants. On the unanimous co-operation of our union, of our efforts, will depend the prompt success of our cause. Let us exhibit to posterity a great example of courage, let us combat with glory, and be effaced from the rank of nations, rather than renounce liberty and independence. A king, we know how to live and die like a king: you shall always see us at your head, sharing in your perils and dangers. Should it so happen that we cease to exist before consolidating your rights, call to mind our actions: and should our tyrants so far succeed as to endanger your liberty and independence, disinter my bones; they will still lead you to victory, and enable you to triumph over our implacable and eternal enemies."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 28th of December both tides were remarkably high, the banks of the Thames were flooded to a considerable distance, doing great mischief in the lower stories of houses in its vicinity.

This month has been attended by an unusual number of fires. One in Rotherhithe, which burnt down ten houses; one in the S. W. corner of Smithfield, which destroyed four houses; another at Charing Cross, which burnt down three houses, and damaged Northumberland House; and another in St. Paul's Church Yard, which consumed four houses, and destroyed two children.

At the close of the January Sessions at the Old Bailey, no less than 26 culprits received sentence of death, among whom were two boys, one of the age of *twelve*, and the other of *eleven!* Yet *cui bono?* In 1806 the commitments in the metropolis were 899, and in 1812 they were 1663!

Christenings and burials, from Dec. 14, 1813, *to Dec.* 13, 1814.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1008.—Buried 1251.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4384.—Buried 4090.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 11,157.—Buried 10,015.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 3621.—Buried 4427.

Christened.

Males, 10,313 } In all, 20,170.
Females, 9,857 }

Buried.

Males, 10,287 } In all, 19,783.
Females, 9,496 }

Under two years of age	5845
Between two and five	2038
Five and ten	770
Ten and twenty	649
Twenty and thirty	1268
Thirty and forty	1678
Forty and fifty	1950
Fifty and sixty	1810
Sixty and seventy	1747
Seventy and eighty	1343
Eighty and ninety	592
Ninety and a hundred	88
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and eleven	1

Increased in the burials this year, 2461.

Executed in the city of London 17.

MARRIED.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Richard Paul Jodrell, jun. esq. to Amelia Caroline King, daughter of the Earl of Kingston.

The Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, son of Lord Boston, to Miss De Crespigny, daughter of Mr. and Lady Sarah De Crespigny, of the New Forest.

At Chertsey, Henry Rich, esq. of Trunkwell-house, to Miss Maria Ann Tippet, of Wooburn-hill, near Chertsey, Surrey.

John Mackie, esq. of Jewry-street, Aldgate, to Miss Simpson, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Tottenham, Mr. Henry Field, of Walbrook, to Miss Mary Jane Rutherford, of Stamford-hill.

The Rev. William Gillbank, to Miss Eliza Nicholson.

At Tottenham, Richard Hussey Mouhray, esq. of Dalgetty, to Miss Emma Hobson, of Mark-lane, Tottenham.

Mr. Vulliamy, of Pall-mall, to Miss Stiles, of Brompton.

At Newington, James Franklyn, esq. R.N. to Mary Hales, of Walworth.

At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Thomas Flint, Fish-street-hill, to Miss Sharp, Berner's-street.

At St. Pancras, Captain Bennett Carrington, to Miss Mary Ann Croft, of Hunter-street North, Brunswick-square.

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Mr. T. Powis, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, to Sarah Bedell, of Tiverton, Devon.

At Paddington, Richard Pollen, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Cockerell, of West Bourne.

At the Oaks, Surry, the seat of the Earl of Derby, Capt. Hornby, of His Majesty's ship Spartan, to Miss Burgoyne.

At St. James's church, London, Sir Philip Francis, K.B. to Miss Emma Watkins.

At Cleveland House, Cleveland-square, the Hon. Henry Charles Howard, to Lady Charlotte Gower, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford.

At St. Margaret's church, Westminster, James Jones, esq. to Louisa Moore.

At Mary le-bone church, Colonel Wm. Gore, of Baker-street, to the wealthy and accomplished heiress, Miss Ormsby, of Great Stanhope-street, May-fair.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Carr, to Mrs. Percival, widow of the late Right Hon. Spencer Percival, who was shot by Bellingham.

DIED.

At Camberwell, 82, *William Angell, esq.* late Deputy of the Ward of Cornhill.

At Farnham, at an advanced age, *the Most Noble William John Kerr*, Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, Baron Kerr, of Newbattle and Jedburgh, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the second Regiment of Dragoons, or Scotch Greys. The Christian virtues of charity and benevolence were conspicuous in the character and habits of this most excellent nobleman, whose memory will be long cherished, and whose loss will be sincerely deplored by all those who had the happiness of being known to him, and more particularly by the poor classes of the surrounding neighbourhood. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William, Earl of Ancram.

At Horsham, *Sir Bysshe Shelley, bart.*

In Berners-street, *Mrs. Tomlinson.*

Mr. Richard Hughes, many years proprietor of Sadler's Wells and the Plymouth Theatres.

In Berkeley-square, 69, *Susan*, Countess Dowager of Westmoreland.

In Grove-place, Brentford, *Jos. Pitt, esq.*

Near Acton, *Mrs. Akers*, of Berry Mead Priory.

At Bank Farm, Kingston, 58, *J. Meares, esq.* of Eastington, Pembrokeshire.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, *the Rt. Hon. the Dowager Lady Bolton*, widow of Lord Bolton.

In Edgeware Road, 41, the *Rev. James Thomas Gibson Riddell, M. A.* formerly minister of Portland and Portman chapels.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Moore.*

In Edgecumbe-place, Stonehouse, 77, *John Simpson, esq.* In the year 1766, he accompanied Commodore Byron, in the Dolphin, in a voyage round the world.

In Montague-square, *G. Morison, esq.* late of the island of Tobago.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Margaret Bagshaw.*—32, *Miss Maria Wood.*

In the New-road, 76, *Mrs. Margaret Croft.*

In Love-lane, 59, *Mrs. Ann Crawford.*

At Little Boston-house, Ealing, 76, *Lady Gott*, widow of the late Sir Henry Thomas Gott.

In Albemarle-street, *Miss Jane Maria Blake.*

In Queen square, Bloomsbury, 43, *Thos. Hamilton, esq.* late of Glasgow.

In Great Russel-street, 76, *Mrs. Barnard.*

In Jattingstone-place, 53, *Rear Admiral Thomas Western.*

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, *Mrs. Mary Delmain.*

At Hackney, *Mrs. Mary Glover*; also, 19, *Elizabeth*, only daughter of the above.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, 66, *Mrs. Mary Wilson.*

In King-street, St. James's the *Hon. Frederick John Hay Kinnaird*, third and youngest son of the late Lord Kinnaird.

In London-terrace, Hackney-road, *Mr. Samuel Cleuse.*

In Holborn, 72, *Mr. Walker*, of the White Hart Tavern.

In the Strand, *Mr. John Ford.*

In George street, Minories, *Mrs. Eleanor Hubbert.*

At Barnes-terrace, 58, *Mrs. Abigail Franks.*

At Rotherhithe, 71, *Mrs. Lister.*

In Somerset-street, *Mrs. Ann Cuthbert.*

At Upper Tooting, 71, *Mrs. Oldham.*

In Great Eastcheap, *Mr. James Whyte*; also, *Sarah*, his eldest daughter.

In Upper Gower-street, *L. Shadwell, esq.* of Lincoln's Inn.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, *Miss Matilda Frances Prestwidge.*

In Highbury-place, 18, *Harriet Watson.*

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, *Francis Green, esq.*

In Blackfriars-road, *Miss Maria Brown.*

At Chelsea, *John Peter Roberdeau, esq.* a valued correspondent of the Monthly Magazine.

At Kennington, 69, *Mr. W. Palling*, of Lombard-street.

In Cheapside, *Mr. D. G. Talkein.*

In Brunswick-square, *Jas. Muriset, esq.*

In Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, *Mr. Martin Forster.*

In Wandsworth-road, 31, *Charles Wm. Fonyn, esq.* late Captain of the 48th regt.

In Gloucester street, Portman-square, 88, *Thomas Normansell, esq.*

Aged 70, *Mr. Benjamin Simpson.*

At Rush-hill, Wandsworth-road, *Mr. Richard Cookes.*

At Blackheath, 31, *H. R. Goodwyn, esq.*

At Hornsey, 82, *Mrs. Danvers.*

In Little Stanhope-street, *Alex. James Findlater, esq.*

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, *Geo. Coare, esq.*

In Vale-place, Hammersmith, 60, *Mrs. Dobree.*

In Duke-street, St. James's, *Jane R. Bowen*, fourth daughter of Dr. J. Bowen.

At Camberwell, *Miss Buxton*, daughter of the late John Buxton, esq.

At Champion-hill, Camberwell, 59, *Wm. Gosne, esq.*

At Woolwich, *Emily*, the eldest daughter of Captain Bright, R.M.

In Newington-place, Kennington, *Louisa Frances Redford.*

In Gower-street, Bedford square, 90, *Samuel Gist, esq.* leaving immense wealth.

Aged 77, *Mr. John Allford*, porter to the Victualling-office.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, 80, *William Strong, esq.* one of the Stewards of Estates and Revenues of the Prince Regent, also of the Earl of Chesterfield, and many other noblemen.

In Charlotte-street, Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Meynell*, widow of Hugo Meynell, esq. late of Bradley Hall, Derbyshire.

At Clapham, *Henry Thornton, esq.* M.P. for Southwark, and a considerable banker in London. He was the author of some excellent Pamphlets on the Revenue and Paper Currency, and the soul of many Committees, and Reports of Committees of the House of Commons, on financial and economical subjects. No man ever passed through such numerous or arduous duties with a more unblemished reputation or attended by greater esteem of his contemporaries. He was a truly good man; and if he sometimes compromised a vote in the House of Commons, so as to baffle the exertions of more ardent patriotism—it is to be believed, that he only sought thereby to preserve the influence of doing more good in his own sphere of action. His character merits a formal eulogy, for which we regret we are not in possession of materials.

In his 43d year, *Mr. John James Ashley*, a very eminent organist and singing master. He presided for several years at the Lent performances at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, where he introduced many of his pupils, among whom were Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Salmon, Master Elliot, C. Smith, and other favorite vocal performers. He was early in life a scholar of the celebrated Schroeter, and well versed in the science of music, and author of some excellent Lessons for the Piano Forte, Canzonets, &c. &c.

At St. James's Palace, aged 69, *Mrs. Eliz. Dyer*, daughter of the late Rev. T. Dyer, and niece of the celebrated Author of "Grongar Hill," "Fleece," &c. Her amiable manners and her placid and benign disposition endeared her to all her acquaintance.

At Turnham Green Terrace, *Elizabeth*, wife of Dr. Moody, of that place, at an advanced period of life, but young to the last in her faculties. Blessed with genius by nature, she took up at an early age a passion for taste in literature, whether in verse or in prose. But it was no barren impulse; for she acquired in her own talents the distinction which in others had interested her attachment and preference: her Muse, in *jeux d'esprit*, and what are called *vers de société*, was gracefully animated by wit. Her letters to numerous correspondents had a variety of talent in that branch of eloquence, which has been seldom equalled by either sex. They reminded her friends of Madame de Sévigné: she had, like her, the talent so well described by Horace Walpole, as the magic of *his* favourite, that "of spreading leaf-gold over all her subjects." Whatever she wrote, whether serious or comic, was original, flowing, and beautiful.—She and Dr. M. have for some years been understood to write a valuable portion of the Monthly Review.

Right Hon. William Hanger, Lord Coleraine; and, having died without issue, the title and estates devolve on his only brother, Col. George Hanger, of the Waggon Train.

At her daughter's, (Lady Morris Gore,) Baker-street, in her 100th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Gore*, relict of the late Ralph Gore, esq. of Barrow Mount, Kilkenny. She was daughter and heiress of Henry Gorges, esq. Somerset, Londonderry.

At Hackney, aged 99, *Elizabeth*, wife of Robert Heunell, esq.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, 81, *the Rev. Dr. Scott*, Rector of Simonburn. Dr. Scott was born at Leeds in 1733, was educated at Bradford school, and admitted pensioner of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, in 1752, but afterwards removed to Trinity College. He took the degree of B.A. in 1757, and was chosen Fellow the next year. His first employment in the Church was the lectureship of St. John's, Leeds, which he held till he took his degree of M.A. in 1760. There his oratorical powers were first displayed. About the year 1764, Dr. Scott resided partly in London, and formed habits of intimacy with the father of the late Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Halifax, and with other public characters who were connected with Mr. Grenville's Administration. Under their patronage he wrote in 1765 the letters signed Anti-Sejanus, which were published in the Public Advertiser, and were so popular that they raised the sale of the paper from 1500 to 3000 a day. These letters unfortunately were never collected, but many of them were published in 1767 in a work called "A Collection of interesting Letters." In 1769, after vacating the lectureship, he was earnestly importuned to resume

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his political pen, which he did under the signature of Old Slyboots, and several others. These essays were collected and published by Richardson and Urquhart, in a small octavo volume. In 1771, after being presented to the Rectory of Simonburn, worth 500l. per annum, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Scott, esq. He resided in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and preached frequently at St. George's, Hanover-square; at Park-street and Audley Chapels. He published ten occasional Sermons, and printed one for the benefit of his parishioners on the necessity of receiving the Holy Sacrament. He also published three Seatonian Prize Poems, &c. which exalt him high as a poet. He devoted the last three years to the revisal of some of his Sermons for the press. As a public speaker he had scarcely an equal: his voice was loud and harmonious, and his action solemn and dignified. Mr. Clapham says, "His elocution is, I think, greatly superior to what I have ever heard either in the pulpit or the senate; and his sermons, whether considered as elegant compositions or persuasive exhortations, will, when published, be esteemed, I doubt not, superior both to those of Blair and Porteus." In private life he shewed himself influenced by the principles of the religion he so powerfully recommended in his public addresses. His fortune being considerable, and his preferment large, he lived in a manner becoming his distinguished station, exercising the utmost hospitality, and singularly happy when he had his friends around him, whilst his hands were always open to public charities and private distress.

[*The late Mrs. Roberts.*—Margaret Roberts was the youngest daughter of a respectable clergyman of the name of Wade, who resided at Boxford in Suffolk; and in the year 1792 she became, after a long and mutual attachment, the wife of the Reverend Richard Roberts, third son of Dr. Roberts, late Provost of Eton. Immediately after their union she went to reside with her husband at the village of Mitcham, in Surry. She had not the happiness of being herself a parent; but the situation which it was her lot to fill, was such as to awaken in her affectionate nature much of the tender anxiety of the maternal character, as Mr. Roberts had under his tuition seventeen or eighteen boys, from the age of seven to fourteen, over whose health and comfort she watched with tenderness the most endearing. This tenderness was repaid by them by feelings of affectionate gratitude, which survived the presence of the object that called them forth, since many a youth and many a man has continued eager to own, and anxious to return, his obligations to that care which constituted so great a part of the comforts of his childhood. On this scrupulous attention to the welfare of the children committed to the care of her husband, I might rest Mrs. Roberts's pretensions to the character of an excellent wife; but her claims to that title did not end there. The *manner in* which she fulfilled her arduous duties as a mistress of a family, was equally worthy of imitation. Like one of the heroines of her own novel, she was never idle, never for a moment unemployed; and to the conscientious employment of her time is to be attributed her power of doing more in a day with less apparent effort, than any one who had not witnessed it can be easily led to believe. Though she had to conduct a very large and troublesome establishment; though during the occasional short absences of Mr. Roberts she had to preside in the school, no one heard her complain of want of time for any useful or pleasant occupation. No one staying at the house ever missed her at the hour of projected amusement; and though every domestic duty was regularly fulfilled, she seemed, when in the company of her guests, to have nothing to do but to amuse herself and them. Never were her necessary avocations an excuse for any neglect of her person or her dress. She was neat, even to *Quaker* neatness, in her appearance and her apparel; and the same presiding spirit of nicety was visible in her house and in her grounds. It was remarkable also that, though she had so many serious claims on her time, she had more correspondents, and wrote more and longer letters, than almost any other person in a private situation. Such is the practical usefulness resulting from a resolution to allot to every passing moment some rational employment, or some salutary recreation. It was this resolution which enabled Mrs. Roberts to be in the space of one little day the superintendant of a large family, the delight of a circle of friends, the punctual correspondent, the elegant work-woman, the instructive writer, and the admirable reader of poetry or prose. About eight or nine years ago she was induced to write, and then to publish, a little work called "The Telescope, or Moral Views," for children; which was a promising proof of those talents for that line of writing, which she afterwards displayed in "Rose and Emily," a work, with her name to it, published two years ago. She has left behind her some other manuscripts, among which are several admirable songs*. She always seemed to prosper herself

* We once coveted a beautiful allegory of hers called "Travels from the Head to the Heart," as a means of enriching some pages of this miscellany; but her diffidence led her to withhold it from the public eye. With the permission of her representatives, we should now be happy to introduce it to our readers. EDITOR.

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herself in the prosperity of her friends; she identified herself so intimately with them, that their joy was her joy, their sorrow her sorrow, their fame her fame. Never did she abuse the familiarity of friendship so far as to wound the self-love of those whom she professed to regard, by needlessly uttering to them mortifying truths; never did she make herself the vehicle of others' malice, by repeating to them a cruel or severe remark which she had heard concerning them. *Her* lips, *her* eyes, were guiltless of

"The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
The obvious satire, the implied dislike,
The taunting word whose meaning kills."

It was the constant wish of her benevolent nature to be the means of as much innocent enjoyment as she could to all with whom she associated; and one felt so certain that her kindness was ever on the alert to veil one's foibles, and show one's good qualities to the best advantage, as moonlight casts a favourable shade over mean objects, and adds new beauty and new grandeur to objects of importance, that to be with her was a gala time to one's self-love; and perhaps some of the charm which her society possessed was owing to her wish and her ability, not only to appreciate her associates according to the exorbitant demands of self-approbation, but also to her power of making them *feel* that she did so. Yet still she was *no flatterer*. Where she bestowed praise, or felt affection, she had first reasoned or deceived her understanding into a belief that praise and affection were most righteously deserved. She seemed indeed to live, more than any one I ever saw, in a little world of her own creation; whose inhabitants were clothed by her beneficent fancy in virtues, talents, and graces, such as real life scarcely ever displays; and, losing her natural acuteness of discrimination in her wish to believe her dreams realities, she persisted often to reject the evidence of her experience,

"And thought the world without like that within."

The other line of this couplet applies to her with equal justice; for her mind was

"So pure, so good, she scarce could guess at sin."

Nor was it likely to run any risk of contamination; since she possessed that *quiet, mild* dignity of carriage and expression, which had power without offending to awe the *boldest* into propriety, and to give the tone insensibly to the conversation even of the *volatile* and the *daring*. To have known a woman so amiable and so admirable, will always be amongst the most pleasing recollections of my life, and to have lost her so soon, one of my most lasting regrets. Similarity of pursuits endeared us to each other, and did for our intimacy what is usually effected only by the slow hand of time. When we first met, we soon forgot that we had not met before, and a few years gave to our friendship a solidity and a truth, commonly the result of long acquaintance alone. I have merely to add, that after an illness of only three weeks duration, and one to all appearance not attended with danger, she sunk unconsciously into the grave, lamented not only by the husband and the friend who fondly watched beside her bed of death, but by a far far-spreading circle of friends and acquaintances, over whose prospects the unexpected loss of such a joy-diffusing being cast a thick and sudden darkness, and which must have been felt in order to be conceived. She was buried in the family-vault at Boxford, by the side of her parents and of her sister, the sisters of her virtues and her talents, Louisa Carter, whom she survived only two years and ten months.

AMELIA OPIE.]

[*Lord Auckland.* In 1771, his lordship was appointed auditor and a director of Greenwich-hospital; and about the same time he published his Principles of Penal Law. In 1772, he quitted the bar to become under-secretary of state, an employment which he retained for six years. In 1774, he became M.P. for Woodstock, and continued an active and useful representative till 1793. In 1776, he married Miss Eleanor Elliot, daughter of the late Sir Gilbert E. and sister of Lord Minto. In the same year, still retaining the office of under-secretary of state, he was appointed one of the lords' commissioners of trade and plantations, a situation in which he continued until the suppression of that board in 1782. Early in his parliamentary career, Mr. Eden began to distinguish himself. In 1776, he brought forward the bill for incorporating the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital: and, in the same session, the bill for punishing by hard labour offenders liable to be transported to the American colonies. In 1778, Mr. E. went to America as one of the commissioners for the restoration of peace with the revolted colonies. Soon after his return, in 1779, he brought forward a bill relative to the amendment of the laws concerning the transportation, imprisonment, or other punishment of offenders. In this business he is supposed to have had the assistance of Sir Wm. Blackstone and Mr. Howard. The objects of the bill were to enforce a strict attention to the health and the morals of the prisoners, to introduce solitary confinement for certain crimes, and to establish penitentiary houses. In 1789, Mr. E. published his letter to Lord Carlisle on various topics of public importance; which were followed by a short controversy with Dr. Price on the population of England. In 1780, he was appointed chief secretary in Ireland, under Lord Carlisle, a member of the Irish Privy Council, and of

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of the parliament: during this time, he introduced the bill for the establishment of a national bank in Ireland. In the beginning of 1782, upon the retirement of Lord North, Mr. E. returned to England, and, in the House of Commons, after a full explanation of the state of Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to repeal so much of an act of Geo. I. as affected the legislative independency of that county. In 1783, Mr. E. was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, an office which he resigned the same year. In 1784, he was chosen chairman of the committee to inquire into frauds on the revenue, and of that for examining the reports of the East India Company. In 1785, he was appointed a lord of the committee of council for trade and plantations, and was named envoy extraordinary to the court of Versailles, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Britain and France; which was signed 26th September 1786, with a farther convention executed on the 15th January following. Mr. E. also, on the 31st August 1787, concluded a convention for the prevention of differences between Britain and France, on the subject of their possessions in India. In all these negociations Mr. E.'s abilities as a man of business, his knowledge of commerce and manufactures were conspicuous: the mildness of his manners, his conciliating temper, his unassuming tone, his skilful management of the various interests intrusted to him, produced the most complete success. In March, 1788, Mr. Eden went as ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Madrid, where he became extremely popular; and on his return home, in October, 1789, he was created an Irish peer, soon after which he repaired as ambassador to Holland. In 1792 and 93, he took an active part in that country to prevent the mischiefs then occasioned by the revolution in France; and, in 1793, attended the congress at Antwerp. On the 18th of April, of that year, he was promoted to the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Auckland of West Auckland, in the county of Durham. In September, 1796, Lord A. was chosen chancellor of the Marischal College of Aberdeen; and, in 1798, he was appointed to the office of post-master-general. In the session of Parliament of 1798-9, he brought forward in the House of Peers a bill for the better prevention of adultery and divorce, the principle of which was, in imitation of the law of Scotland, to prohibit the intermarriage of the guilty parties. In 1799, Lord A. supported the measure of the income tax, and published the substance of his speech on that occasion: he also published his speech in support of the union with Ireland; stating that he had been particularly employed with others, in preparing the details of that business, to be submitted to Parliament.]

[*Particulars of the late Mr. T. Mullett, of Clapham, whose death was noticed in our last, (from Mr. Evans's Sermon.)* He was born at Taunton in 1745. His parents belonged to the community of *Friends*, among whom he was brought up, but on his marriage he relinquished his connection with that Society. He visited the United States of America *three* times, and formed connections in that distant part of the globe upon a large scale and of high respectability. There, as well as in this country, he was esteemed by a numerous circle of friends—who knew his worth, and will honour his memory. At Bristol, where he began his career, and where he resided for many years, he took the lead in what included the welfare of that ancient and populous city. There he opposed that unfortunate war which severed the American colonies from the parent stock, and in every stage of its progress he lifted up his voice against its impolicy and wickedness. When Mr. Mullett first visited the United States of America, it was at the close of the war, and he was introduced to General Washington. With this *great and good man* he passed some time at his seat, Mount Vernon. Beside other flattering marks of attention, General Washington, when alone with him in his library, asked him, if *he* had seen any individual in that country who was competent to the task of writing a history of that unhappy contest? Mr. Mullett, with his usual presence of mind, replied—"I know of *one*, and *one only*, competent to the task."—The General eagerly asked—"Who, Sir, can *that* individual be?" Mr. Mullett remarked—"CÆSAR wrote *his* own Commentaries!" The General bowed and replied—"Cæsar could write his Commentaries; but, sir, *I know* the atrocities committed on both sides have been *so great* and *many*, that they cannot be faithfully recorded, and had better be buried in oblivion!" Few understood better than did *the Deceased* the rights of the subject—none advocated with more manly firmness the principles of civil and religious liberty, which he knew included in all their ramifications the prosperity of mankind. His intellectual powers were of a superior cast, and he had an intimate knowledge of mankind. There was a clearness in his perceptions, and a calmness in his deliberations, favourable to accuracy of judgment. His information on most subjects was correct, and he exercised the utmost caution in making up his mind. His sentiments, once formed, were seldom altered, and his measures, determined upon, were invariably carried into execution. Indeed, his leading characteristics were firmness of opinion and consistency of conduct. Hence he was frequently occupied in

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in matters of arbitration between his fellow-citizens in the commercial world. He had, for some time past, withdrawn himself from the bustle of political life, yet he has been more than once consulted on transatlantic affairs. No individual was more strenuous in his exertions to persuade the government, that the late obnoxious Orders in Council would be the cause of a war, to be deplored eventually by Britons. Ever the advocate of Peace, he in these latter, as well as former hostilities, viewed alike the measures adopted towards America as destructive of public tranquillity. He rejoiced that the ravages of war had, in a measure, ceased—and he fondly hoped, that ere long human beings would discern the folly and wickedness of an appeal to arms, instead of having recourse to a wise adjustment of the opposite and jarring interests of mankind. With respect to his religion, having been educated in the principles of the Friends, he retained a partiality for their views, especially as they are detailed in the writings of Barclay and Penn—who held them in their purity. He married, Mary, the daughter of the Rev. and venerable Hugh Evans, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Caleb Evans, president of the Baptist Academy at Bristol. She bore her husband eleven children—four of whom only, a son and three daughters survive.]

[*Further particulars of Count Rumford, whose death, near Paris, has been already noticed.—Sir Benjamin Thompson*, commonly called Count Rumford, was born on the Trans-atlantic Continent, at that period when it contained the colonies, and formed part of the dominions of Great Britain. The little town of Rumford, perhaps so termed from the circumstance of some of its first inhabitants having come from Rumford in Essex, was the place of his nativity the scene of his early youth, and the spot from which, in his riper years, he derived his title, and by which he is now designated. His parents were neither too rich or too poor for the enjoyment of happiness. Their son Benjamin received the best education that could be afforded by an obscure country village in America. The narrator of this has been informed that so precocious were the talents of Mr. Thompson, that he began to instruct others at a period when young men in general are only obtaining instruction for themselves. He also married advantageously early in life, and, having always a turn for military affairs, obtained a majority in the militia of his native district. He had begun too to cultivate the sciences with success; but, as it is with science as with laws, to the former may be applied what has been said of the latter; "Silent *Leges* inter Arma." We accordingly find, that, no sooner had the unhappy contest between the mother country and the colonies assumed that serious complexion which it ever afterwards maintained, that Mr. Thompson retired within our lines, and ever after remained firm in the interests of Great Britain. His local knowledge, his good sense, his various information, and his superior attainments, soon made him known to, and rendered him respected by, the English generals. It was his wish, however, to visit the mother country, which he had been taught to consider as the seat of literature and of science; he accordingly repaired thither with the best and most respectable recommendations, and was applied to and consulted relative to the immediate appearance and the probable result of the then bloody and uncertain warfare. Mr. Thompson was no sooner introduced to Lord George Germaine than that nobleman conceived a friendship for him, and ever after exerted himself in promoting his welfare. In his office he enjoyed an honourable post, and at his table he was a frequent guest. The war, however, was now drawing to a close, and the American department was doomed to experience the fate of American dominion, and be annihilated along with it. Lord George Sackville, however, determined to make some provision for his friend, and accordingly sent him over to New York before the final close of hostilities, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, obtained the provincial rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and became entitled to half-pay. Soon after his return in 1784, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of *knighthood*. This, together with his growing reputation, induced the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria, to invite him into his service, and the most honourable terms were held out to him for that purpose. Having obtained his Majesty's permission, he set out for Munich, and soon introduced the most salutary reforms into the various departments of the electoral government. He arranged the military affairs, so as to form, instead of so many *disjuncta membra*, one complete whole. But this was not all; the Elector's capital swarmed with beggars, to the discredit of the government, and the unhappiness of the miserable wretches themselves. Mendicity had been actually formed into an art, and the many thousands who subsisted by this means from hour to hour and day to day, not content with reducing their trade to a system, seemed to consider this vagrant course of life as a profession, which, like others, possessed its own peculiar rights and privileges. Sir Benjamin, who had now obtained considerable influence in public affairs, determined to find a remedy for such an intolerable nuisance. He had by this time been decorated by the Sovereign with the *ensignia* of his various orders, obtained a respectable military rank, and been created Count of Rumford. Having taken the necessary previous steps, Count R. accordingly, at a given day and hour, accompanied by several military officers and a body

body of troops, issued orders for seizing all the beggars of Munich, and, being determined to obviate the possibility of disgrace attaching to so salutary a measure, he began by arresting the first proper object with his *own hand*. No sooner had their commander done this, than the officers and soldiers instantly, and without making any difficulty whatever, cleared the streets with equal promptitude and success, but at the same time with all imaginable good-nature, so that in the course of a single day not a beggar was to be seen in the metropolis. But to sweep away the whole mendicant tribe from the streets of Munich would have been doing nothing effectual, had not houses of industry been opened, work and employment found, and wholesome and plentiful viands provided for them. In order to attain these valuable objects, he introduced new manufactures into the dominions of the Elector Palatine, and entertained hopes of realizing the seemingly romantic but not impracticable scheme of enabling the poor of Bavaria to live comfortably by manufacturing clothing for the poor of Italy. On his return to England, Count Rumford was received with open arms by his friends, and recognized as a new acquisition to this country by the literary and scientific world. His fame had already preceded him, and he did not long remain inactive. In Germany, as the climate is cold, fuel scarce, and consequently expensive, great part of the miseries of the poor proceeds from a deficiency in this article. It is obvious, that he who either increases the quantity, or diminishes the use, of this essential requisite of life, which the French have very properly included among the *articles of the first necessity*, becomes the benefactor of mankind. To create forests, which produce the only fuel commonly used on the continent, immence labour, prodigious wealth, and a lapse of many years, are all absolutely necessary; but, to enable families to economize this article, and to make one bundle of fire-wood go as far as four, is far more simple, easy, and practicable; and this has actually been done by the Count. To effect this, he made inquiries into the construction of chimnies, and expedients for increasing the quantity of heat, which is tantamount to decreasing the *quantum* of fire-wood. This great improvement, after being attempted and executed with success in Bavaria, was also introduced into England. The Count first began here with the mansions of two or three distinguished individuals; he then turned his attention towards the public establishments, and he must have reflected with satisfaction, that there was scarcely a house in England which was not better and more comfortably warmed by his new and improved grates. Scotland and Ireland soon followed the example, and the Count repaired to the capitals of both these portions of the united empire, with a view of giving effect to his beneficial schemes. The Count was a member, and had long been a correspondent, of the Royal Society. So early as 1787, when the scientific world was occupied about the dispute concerning Dr. Priestley's *green filmy matter*, he made a variety of interesting experiments on this subject, and asserted its *animality*, which has since been confirmed. His paper on this subject has received the praise of the celebrated Dr. Ingen-Housz, although at that period he did not altogether agree in the result. He also published, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1799 (part ii. p. 179), "An Inquiry concerning the weight ascribed to Heat," which was read May 2d of the same year. The experiments to ascertain this question appear to have been made at Munich during the winter of 1787, by means of Florence flasks filled with distilled water and hermetically sealed, and an exquisitely correct balance. After detailing the various experiments, which are evidently the effect of much labour and considerable ingenuity, the Count concludes as follows:—"The capacity of water to receive and retain heat, or what has been called its specific quantity of latent heat, has been found to be to that of gold as 1000 to 50, or as 20 to 1; consequently the heat which any given quantity of water loses upon being frozen,—were it to be communicated to an equal weight of gold, at the temperature of freezing, the gold instead of being heated 162 degrees would be heated $140 \times 20 = 2800$ degrees, or would be raised to *a bright red heat*.—It appears therefore to be clearly proved by my experiments, that a quantity of heat equal to that which 4214 grains (or about 9¼ oz.) of gold would require to heat it from the temperature of freezing water to be *red hot*, has no sensible effect upon a balance capable of indicating so small a variation of weight as that of *one-millionth* part of the body in question; and, if the weight of gold is neither augmented nor lessened by *one-millionth* part, upon being heated from the point of *freezing water* to that of a *bright red heat*, I think we may very safely conclude that *all attempts to discover any effect of heat upon the apparent weights of bodies will be fruitless*."—In 1792, Count R.'s "Experiments on Heat" were published in Part I. of the Philosophical Transactions. From these, which were very nice and curious in their nature, he was confirmed in his opinion, "that, though the particles of air individually, or each for itself, are capable of receiving and *transporting* heat, yet air in a quiescent state, or as a fluid whose parts are at rest with respect to each other, is not capable of conducting it or giving it a passage; in short, that heat is incapable of *passing through a mass of air*, penetrating from one particle of it to another; and that it is to this circumstance

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cumstance that its non-conducting power is principallyto be attributed. But England, as well as Bavaria, is greatly indebted in another point of view to the economical improvement, and patriotic exertions of Count Rumford, and, as these are intimately connected with his history, we shall notice them here. It is to his hints that we are indebted for the numerous *soup societies* so prevalent in this kingdom; and which with an unusual spread have extended from Cornwall to John-a-Groat's house, and multiplied to such a degree in and around the metropolis, as to become eminently beneficial. Had Count Rumford effected nothing else but this alone, he would be justly entitled to the thanks, and even to the remuneration of a grateful country. His chief separate publication was entitled, "Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical." In this work, among a variety of other useful information, the Count fully developes the plan of reform successfully adopted and followed by him at Munich. He was a decided enemy to "the injudicious distribution of alms," than which, nothing in his opinion contributes more powerfully to encourage idleness and immorality among the poor, and consequently to perpetuate all the evils to society, which arises from the prevalence of poverty and mendicity. According to him, and who will deny the position? the most certain and efficacious relief that can be given to the wretched, is that which would be afforded by forming a general establishment for giving them useful employment, and furnishing them with the necessaries of life at a cheap rate. For this purpose he thought an *Asylum*, or school of industry on a small scale, ought to be introduced in every parish, under the superintendance of such worthy, able, and respectable gentlemen as might be disposed to volunteer their service. Essay III. is occupied with dissertations on various kinds of food, and on the cheapest mode of feeding the poor. The Count was a munificent contributor to the Royal Society of Great Britain, as well as to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, having presented each of them with a considerable sum to be expended in certain prize questions: of the former of these he was a vice-president, and frequently occupied the chair in the absence of Sir Joseph Banks. It was also owing to his exertions that the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, was first established; and, should any beneficial advantages arise from it, he, and he alone, ought undoubtedly to have the whole and sole merit. At the completion of this establishment, finding that his ideas of political justice did not accord with those of leading persons in Great Britain, he retired to Paris, where, and in its neighbourhood, he had resided for many years past, pursuing his philosophical researches, and corresponding with the chief societies and men of science throughout Europe. To recount those labours would be reprinting many valuable pages of the Monthly Magazine, to the Index of which we must refer our inquisitive readers. Count Rumford was a man of profound research, close application, and extensive science. When he lived in England, his house at Brompton was calculated to give an idea of the owner. The uppermost story was converted into a laboratory for chemical experiments; his chimnies were contrived so as to economise fuel, prevent smoke, and increase heat; while his double windows, constructed in imitation of those in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, excluded the frost during the winter, and served as conservatories for such plants as were incapable of being inured to bear the rigours of our climate. The Count received many special marks of favour, both from his natural and his adopted sovereigns. His Britannic Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on him, and he enjoyed till his death the half-pay of a field-officer; while the Elector Palatine created him Count of Rumford, obtained for him the order of St. Stanislaus from the late king of Poland, made him a knight of the white eagle, chamberlain, privy counsellor of state, lieutenant-general in his service, as Duke of Bavaria, colonel of his regiment of artillery, and commander-in-chief of the general staff of his army. He likewise was much favoured by the Emperor Napoleon; nor have the academies and literary societies of this and other countries been sparing of their approbation, as he was F.R.S. F. Acad. R. Hib. Berol. Elec. Boica, Palat. & Amer. Soc.—He had been once married, but his wife died in America; a daughter by that lady is still living.]

[*Owen Jones Myfur*, of Upper Thames-street, London, furrier, whose late decease has been noticed, and whose character has been represented as an eminent antiquary and patron of Welch literature, in most of the journals of the times, deserves a more minute memoir. It is from this consideration that the following sketch of his habits, talents, and peculiarities, is submitted, by a disinterested hand, to the perusal of the numerous readers of the Monthly Magazine. An acquaintance, rather intimate with Mr. Jones, and a conversancy with the topics he endeavoured to promote, and the productions he edited, will, in some measure, atone for this presumption of a free-will and unsolicited biographer. In delineating the life, manners, and productions of an individual, the most difficult labour is to picture the person and temperament: on this occasion there is no effort required, a mere reference supplies the desideratum; for, whoever has read Mr. H. Siddon's treatise from the German, "On Gesture and Action," and noticed the print representing "*Phlegm*," has seen a striking

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striking likeness of Owen Jones, corresponding with such as he was, in height of body, proportion of limbs, and physiognomical appearance. The habits of Mr. Jones, in social life, may be in a great measure perceived by the reference made to his accidental portrait. His days, from eight to eight, were spent in scraping of skins in his warehouse, where high or low characters, who might give a passing call, met with the alike reception of inattention and short replies. His evenings, from eight to ten or twelve, he regularly passed at the Bull, at Wallbroke. The approach of this venerable man was always known by his giving a summoning *hem* or two: on his entering the room, the persons assembled made way, as if it were to the civic chief; and three chairs were immediately handed forward, one for him to sit upon, and one on each side, with their backs towards him, so as to form a grand and convenient arm chair. The luxury of the evening consisted of Welch-rabbits, porter, pipes, and mixed liquors; the conversation generally related to the Welch language and customs, and to the poet whose works he had last paid for transcribing. The company was heterogenous, consisting of bards, men of burden, harpers, fiddlers, and fifers; and the ultimate business of the evening was always very interesting, which was the discounting of a few good bills, at short dates, for friendly and deserving Welchmen. Such were the incubrations of the parlour. The transactions in the club-room, on the first floor, were more meritorious. In this apartment, on every Saturday, met a society entitled the Caractacans, from Caractacus, (Caradog, *the beloved*,) and which should have been written *Caractacians;* the object was debate: and it was the first scene of declamation to many characters who have since acquitted themselves honorably and eloquently in the senate and at the bar. Mr. J. always attended, and frequently presided, at those debates; but he never entered the lists as an orator: for, on most occasions, not having sufficient learning to comprehend the topics submitted in debate, it could not be expected that he would undertake in their discussion. In the Welch society of *Gwyneddigion*, or Venedocians, who assembled, and continue to assemble, in the same room, on the first Monday evening in every month, Mr. Jones was in his proper Cambrian element. The object of this society is to promote Welch literature, more particularly bardism, by offering a medal, annually, for the best poetic production on a given subject. Owen Myfur, for so he was familiarly called, frequently gave, at his own expence, medals of from 2*l.* to 5*l.* value; and, on all occasions, subscribed in a generous manner. The different compositions of the competitors were referred to a committee of a few members, to receive their adjudication: Mr. Jones was always of such committee, and his opinion of merits always prevailed; but, it is to be regretted, that such prevalency was, in some instances, detrimental to superior talent; for his abilities were not equal to his zeal, and his decisions were not well tempered. The Gwyneddigion, like most Welch societies in London, sing *impromtus* to the harp, in rotation throughout the circle assembled: the verse composed usually runs in four lines, corresponding with the tune played; and, whilst the bard sings extemporaneously to the harp, the next man sings the burden, and thus gives him some little intervals for conception and arrangement. Most men of either education or poetic gift, can perform this little effort of bardism with great ease, and to a happy effect. The subject of this memoir had a good ear and fine voice, and was looked up to as the chief of the company; but there is no instance, within memory, of his accompanying the charms of music with any specimen of a glowing genius. In conversation Mr. Jones shewed a knowledge of the world, and what is termed good sense, and always expressed himself in a homely and abrupt manner; and this was sufficient for his gradation in intellect and society; for it is not requisite for a tradesman to be the fine gentleman, or to turn from his ledger and assume the high tone of a literary character. However seldom and unexpected such instances may be, Mr. J. was of the number. It was his pride to be thought the oracle and patron of all that is curious or valuable in the literary remains of the Ancient Britons. Big with the idea of a distant immortality as a man of letters, he resolved to publish the works of the Welch bards which remained in MS. in public and private libraries, and had never appeared in print. For this purpose he solicited the assistance of associates. He was to find money, and his associates were to prepare the MS. for the press; and, by this co-operation, a compilation entitled the *Myfurian Archaiology*, (so called from Myfur, his paternal estate in Wales,) was extended to 3 vols. 8vo. under the editorial names of Owen Jones, Edward Williams, Edward Jones, and William Owen; and offered to the public at the price of one guinea per volume. The first volume is a very excellent *Corpus Poeticum:* the second is a body of idle and foolish tales: and the third consists of good and wise maxims and proverbs, triads, laws, and Welch music in the notation of the middle ages. Mr. Edward Williams, the venerable bard of Glamorgan, author of *Lyric Poems*, &c. in English; *Hymnau*, &c. in Welch, and whose name is dear to Cambria, contributed very largely towards the Archaiology: he was even pressed upon to render every possible service under the promise of an adequate remu-

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neration. But how that promise was performed is at present an ungracious inquiry. It would be a severe reflection on the dead, which his friends would not dare to parry, and no satisfaction to the feelings, no justice to the claims, of the distinguished and industrious bard of Glamorgan. Mr. William Owen contributed to a great extent, and corrected the press; the resources of Mr. O. as a collector of MSS. were very large. Indeed the Archaiology may be said to be the joint production of Edward Williams and William Owen, for it does not appear that the two Jones's were on friendly terms, and that the work did not receive any assistance from Mr. Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince, who is so well known as a respectable musical and literary character. Such was the manner in which the Myfurian Archaiology was sent to press. The sequel is well known: for this boasted attempt of preserving the bardic remains of Wales, under the munificent patronage of Owen Jones, and at his sole expence, turned out to be nothing short of a design to acquire literary honor from the labours of Edward Williams and William Owen, and a return of expenditures from an inquisitive public. The avarice of the projector however, was too great, and the scheme proved abortive: for, by advertising the work at one guinea per volume, a price too exorbitant to meet with purchasers, the eyes of the trade were opened, the antiquaries were not to be imposed upon, and with the exception of eight or ten copies, the whole of the impression was laid to rot in the warehouses of Longman and Rees. It was in vain that the writer of this memoir intreated the deceased in conversation, and finally by letter, to get the Archaiology put in boards, and to cause it to be distributed gratuitously among the learned of the principality: Owen Myfur continued selfish to the last, and in consequence debarred himself of much reputation, and the Welsh public of gratifying information. But the intended reputation of Mr. Jones was not founded on republication; it was to rest on another pillar, namely, a collection of MS. transcripts of the Welsh bards, exceeding the collections of Dr. Davis, or Evan Evans. And for this purpose he employed Charles and Vaughan, when their time was unoccupied, to transcribe for him at so much per week, together with victuals. By this grand undertaking, Mr. Jones has left behind him two volumes in folio MSS. to be given to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member; and from forty to fifty copy books of about a quire each for the use of his son, who is now an infant. The attempt of soaring above the high names of Dr. Davis and Evan Evans, as a more ample collector, has been successful to Mr. J., for they themselves transcribed, he hired the assistance of others to transcribe for him; but the propriety of making a donation of the MSS. to the Antiquarian Society, is very questionable; for there is not a man who attends their meetings who can peruse the present; and it must be noticed, that it would be a hard case to impose upon the learned society the task of reading MSS. which the testator had merely paid for the transcribing, and in fact was *not able to read them himself.* Having thus stated the projects of Mr. Jones, which was no other than the common adventures of an enterprising bookseller; and that his pretensions to bardism and British antiquities, were not admissible within the outworks of even elementary knowledge; the writer has only to hope, that, in an enlightened age like the present, some of the natives of Wales possessing means and requisite abilities, will be found patriotic enough to carry into actual execution, the publication of the bardic remains, with such illustrations as will make traditionary systems intelligible to modern times. And until some work of the kind shall be made to appear, he must be allowed to withhold every expression of either approbation or praise.

12, *Holborn-court.* JOHN JONES, LL.D.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. J. HAMMOND, B.A. to the rectory of Hanniugton, in the county of Southampton.

Rev. J. C. PALMER, LL.D. to the rectories of Compton Pauncefoot, Sutton Montis, and Stowell, in the county of Somerset.

The Rev. Mr. CUTLER, to the rectory of Patney, in Wilts.

The Rev. WILLIAM PEARSE, to the rectory of Drayton and Hanwell, near Banbury.

The Rev. S. BRISCALL, B.D. to the lectureship of Rodborough, Gloucester.

Rev. F. HOWES, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of St. George of Colegate, Norwich; and to the vicarage of Bawburgh, Norfolk.

Rev. W. E. SIMS, M.A. to the rectory of West Tofts, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. GEORGE HERON, to the church and parish of Terregles.

Rev. BENJAMIN NEWTON, to the rectory of Wath, in the county of York.

The Rev. WILLIAM SKEY, to the vicarage of Little Bedwin.

The Rev. B. WILSON, to the vicarage of Great Bedwin, in the county of Wilts.

Rev. C. B. HENVILLE, M.A. to the vicarage of Portsmouth; and to the vicarage of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset.

Rev. C. Alford, of Bleadon, to the rectory of West Quatoxhead, Somersetshire.

The Rev. W. CURWEN, to the rectory of Harrington.

The Rev. J. WHITELOCK, to the vicarage of Deerham, Cumberland.

Rev. JOHN SEAGRAM, M.A. to the rectory of Godmanston, Dorset.

Rev. CHARLES CHAMPNESS, elected a minor canon of St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Barrow, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Notts.

Rev. H. Salmon, B.A. a minor canon of Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. C. M. Babington, M.A. to the prebendary of Withington.

The Rev. F. E. Witts, M.A. of Wadham college, to the vicarage of Stanway, in the county of Gloucester.

Rev. Daniel Davies, M.A. fellow of Jesus college, minister of Emsworth, in Hampshire.

Rev. Joseph Boughton Coley, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Drayton.

Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A. to the rectory of Broadwas.

Rev. Thomas Heynes, B.A. to the vicarage of Wolverley.

Rev. Rd. George, LL.B. to the vicarage of Stoke Prior.

Rev. Henry Scawen Plumptre, B.A. to the vicarage of Lamblethian, with the chapels of Cowbridge and St. Donat's in Glamorganshire.

Rev. M. W. Jones, B.D. to the vicarage of Ospringe, in the county of Kent.

Rev. John Edwards, M.A. of Huntingdon, to the rectory of South Ferriby.

Rev. Walter Kitson, to the living of Marksbury, in the county of Somerset.

*** *During this month an extension has taken place in the Order of the Bath, as a reward for military service, and above 200 new Knights created.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

GREAT rejoicings took place at Newcastle on the receipt of intelligence of peace with America.

Forty ships are building in the Wear, at a time when not one is building in the Thames.

It appears that the Newcastle Coal Formation extends in length 23 miles, and that its average breadth is eight miles; a surface of 180 square miles, or 557,568,000 square yards. The utmost thickness of all the beds of coal does not exceed 44 feet; but there are 11 beds not workable, the thickness amounting only to a few inches. The whole coal in this formation amounts, therefore, to 5,575,680,000 cubic yards. The quantity of coals exported yearly, exceeds two millions of chaldrons; for the county of Durham alone exports 1½ million. A chaldron weighs 14 ton; so that 28 millions of tons of coal are annually raised in these counties. A ton of coal is nearly one cubic yard; so that the yearly loss from mining amounts to 28 millions, or (adding a third for waste,) to 37 millions of yards. The Newcastle coals may consequently be mined to the present extent, for 1,500 years before they are exhausted. Deducing, however, one-third, to obtain a medium thickness, this formation, at the present rate of waste, must supply coal for 1000 years.

Bill of Mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead, 1815.

St. Nicholas.'—Baptisms 173—Burials 85—Marriages 55.

St. John's.—Baptisms 159—Funerals 127—Marriages 105.

All Saint's.—Baptisms 392—Burials 112—Marriages 167.

St. Mary's, Gateshead.—Baptisms 293—Funerals 200—Marriages 93.

On Friday the 16th ult. a protracted gale of wind from the south-west increased to a hurricane, which covered these and the other northern counties with ruins of houses, overturned trees, &c. &c. by which many lives were lost, and great injury done to the property of many individuals.

Married.] The Rev. George Atkin, of Morpeth, to Mrs. Paterson, of the Fence, Alnwick.

At South Shields, Mr. Christopher, of Stockton, to Mrs. Brown, of Durham.

Mr. R. Todd, of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Swan, of Walker.

Mr. Best, R. N. to Miss Cram, of Newcastle.

J. P. L. Fenwick, esq. of Framlington, to Miss Diana Amtey, of Bath.

Sir Philip Francis, to Miss Emma Watson, of Scarbro.'

The Rev. J. Gifbanks, to Miss Carrick, of Hightown.

John Langhorn, esq. of Berwick, to Miss Bailey, of Chillingham.

At Bishopwearmouth, Thomas Wilkinson, esq. to Miss Pemberton, daughter of Dr. P.—The Rev. H. Atlay, to Miss E. R. Hovell.

At Alnwick, John Grey, esq. of Millfield Hill, to Miss Eliza Annett, of the Fence.

At Seaham, Lord Byron, to Miss Milbanke, sole heiress of Sir Ralph Milbank.

Died.] At Newcastle, 97, Mrs. Watson, Cowper.—97, Mrs. Halbert.—35, Mr. Henry Sailner.—Miss Forster, Broad Chare.—58, Mr. Adam Mather, Gateshead.—Mr. James Dunn, musician.—49, Mr. Nixon Ward.—26, Mr. Joseph Tulloch.—69, Sarah Ridley.—72, Mrs. Eliz. Dickenson.—30, Miss Margaret Robson.—75, Mrs. Isabella Denham.—Miss Margaret Charlton.—65, Mrs. Margaret Faddy.—61, Mr. John Grieves.—45, Mrs. Mary Coxon.—61, Mr. Joseph Wilson.—63, Mr. George Watson.—58, Mrs. C. Rankin.—Mr. Robert Akenhead, stationer.—73, Mr. Thomas Robson.

At Durham, 77, Mr. James Turnbull.—67, Mr. William Embledon.—63, Mrs. E.

Jackson.—58, Mrs. Ann Topling.—Mrs. Wake.—54, Mr. John Reavely.—Mrs. Atkinson.—22, Miss Margaret Grieveson.—84, Mr. William Cuthbertson, at Houghall.—Mrs. Thompson.—83, Margaret Hopper.—81, Mrs. Hodgson.

At South Shields, 73, Mr. William Barnes.—17, John Clough.

At North Shields, 67, Hannah Hunter.—71, Mr. William Taylor.—67, Mrs. Mary Guilford.—74, Mr. J. Hann.—48, Mrs. Cath.—55, Mrs. Noble.—58, Frances Marshall.—25, Eliz. Plummer, of Preston.

At Sunderland, 73, Mrs. Bird.—55, Mr. John Smith.—28, Margaret Eilley.—47, Mr. J. Thomas.—76, Mr. Clegeram, Tunstell-hill-farm.—Mr. Stephenson.—63, Mr. John Hurst.

At Alnwick, 51, Mr. Thomas Wilkin.—78, Mr. Mark Smith.—85, Mr. William Clavering, of River Side House.—Mr. John Stamp.

At Bishopwearmouth, 27, Mr. John Panton.—50, Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. James Shields.—Mrs. Kingston.

At Darlington, 40, Mr. Richard Child.

At Blenwell, 80, Mr. John Horsley.—At Morpeth, 28, Mr. George Hindhaugh.—At Barnardcastle Moor, Mrs. Ann Haswell.—At Burnopfield, 70, Mr. Thomas Rippon.—At Wolsingham, Mr. J. Greenwell.—At Glanton, 23, Miss Catharine Robson.—At Longacres, 50, Mr. Thomas Robson.—At Shotton Edge, Mr. Pyle.—At Barnard Castle, 96, Mrs. Ann Nelson.—At Ryhope, Mr. George Farrow.—At Hillgate, Gateshead, Mr. George Craig.—At Shildon, 27, Mr. William Taylor.—At Wolsingham, 38, Mr. William Coulthard.—At Fittree, near Witton le-Wear, Mr. Thomas Hickson.—At Whalton, 91, Mrs. Ann Carr.—At Westoe, 7, Henry Moorsom.—96, Mrs. Hall.—At Monkseaton, 79, Mrs. Deborah Wood.—At Barnardcastle, Mr. John Wilcock.—At Hearting Stile, near Durham, Mr. J. Pattinson.—At Warenton, near Belford, 82, Mr. Morrison.—At Belford, Mrs. Thompson, and a few days after, 28, Catharine, her daughter.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle was the first place after London to petition against the inquisition of the property tax.

A young lady and gentleman lately arrived in great haste at Gretna Green. The weight of the prize may be in some degree conjectured, when it is added, that the gentleman paid the sham parson 50l. in a Bank of England note, for tying the nuptial knot.—*(Westmoreland Advertizer.)*

On Friday the 16th ult. it blew a hurricane, from the south-west, several houses in Kendal were damaged by slates being blown off, &c. some houses were unroofed. Barometer 28,90 a sufficient indication of a storm.

The subscription to the Kendal library for the last year, amounted to 82l. 8s. 6d. and the books purchased by that institution within the last twenty years, amount to the sum of 1241l. 16s. 7d. It has been remarked, to the credit of the members, that the works selected, are generally of the most valuable kind for a standing library.

Married.] At Penruth, Mr. Joseph Borrowdale, to Miss Jane Sowerby.

Mr. John Skorrow, of Skeagh House, to Miss Ann Newman, Caldewgate.

Mr. Richardson, of Hutton, to Miss Monkhouse, of Middleskeugh Hall.

At Bowness, Mr. C. Watson, to Miss M. Shepherd.

At Kirkheaton, Mr. F. Pontey, to Miss Beaumont.

Died.] At Carlisle, 82, Mr. Thomas Baty.—56, Jean, wife of Mr. Kilpatrick.—81, Lydia, wife of John Parker, esq. of Bow.—71, Mr. W. Call.—85, Mr. William Lamb.—75, Mr. Robert Moses.—55, Mr. Bernard Kennedy.—21, Mary, wife of Mr. Maelinay.—54, Jane, wife of Mr. Harrison.

At Whitehaven, 48, Mr. James Burton.—Mr. Scott.

At Penrith, 74, Mr. J. Mounsey.—39, Mr. George Forrest.—82, Mr. Thomas Jackson.—45, Eleanor, wife of Michael Shannon.—24, Ann, wife of Mr. Philip Turner.—79, Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon.

At Kendall, 20, Miss Mary Clarke.—90, Mrs. Margaret Stelle.—73, Mrs. Sarah Robinson—48, Mr. James Simpson.—64, Mr. John Fisher.—82, Mr. Daniel Simpson.—19, Mary, wife of John Carradus.—27, Mr. Thomas Clarke.—75, Isaac Relph.—38, Mr. Bryan Lamb.—41, Mr. Thomas Eubank.—65, Agness Noble.—27, Mr. John Atkinson.—Miss Back.—Mr. James Newton.

At Appleby, 66, Mr. Lancelot Steele.

At Maryport, 57, John Reid, esq.—79, Mr. Thomas Jackson.

At Millfield, Miss Margaret Gray.—At Corbridge, Mr. Robert Richlay.—At Kirkbystephen, 79, Mr. John Hunter.—At Rothbury, 96, Isabella Taylor.—At Dalston, 22, Miss Jane Jefferson.—At Hebson's Isle, near Dalston, Mr. John Johnstone.—At Broom, near Longmarton, 88, Mr. J. Atkinson.—At Old Hutton, 24, Mr. Thomas Dawson.—At Poole Bank, 27, Mr. George Pearson.—At Garsdale, 27, Miss Sarah Middleton.—At Ulverstone, 29, Mr. Joseph Goad.—At Hellsington, 88, Mr. Thomas Milburn.—At Rydal, 33, Mr. George Birkett.—At Batingbush, near Longtown, 52, Mr. John Foster.—At Rothbury, 82, Mrs. Mary Green.—At Yealand Hall, Mrs. North.—At Halton Green, Mr. R. Shepherd, late of Lancaster.—At Grange, near Cartmel, 101, Mr. Christopher Jackson.—At St. Bees, 46, Mr. Joseph Piper.—At the Grange inn, Caldbeck, Jane, wife of Mr. John Brown.—At Linstock, 32, Mrs. Margaret Lennox.

YORKSHIRE.

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YORKSHIRE.

Great confusion has arisen through the nation, from the sudden stoppage of the circulation of the local silver tokens. Many of the issuers found themselves unable to return their price, and some have had recourse to evasions which will lead to suits at law. At Sheffield, and other places, meetings have been held to obtain large supplies of the bank tokens.

The petitions against the continuance of the Property Tax, seem likely to be universal from every jurisdiction in the nation.

The public are completely divided on the subject of the Corn Bill. The country says, corn cannot be grown in England at the present prices; and the towns protest against any legislative interference which is calculated to raise the prices of the necessaries of life. Better would it have been to have respected the sacred treaty of Amiens, and not to have ordered Lord Whitworth to quit Paris, "to relieve Europe from suspense," than to have brought the nation into such a dilemma, by the effects of war and taxes.

Mr. Baines, the editor of the Leeds Mercury, by way of placing the absurdity of miraculous conceptions in their clearest light, has advertized for a successor to Joanna Southcott!

The inhabitants of Hull, in a public meeting, have protested against any participation in the expence of repairing Ouse bridge at York.

Two hitherto respectable attorneys of Leeds (Blackburn and Wanewright), have been committed to York castle, to take their trial at the next assizes, for altering and fabricating expensive stamps on legal instruments.

Married.] The Rev. T. Ewbank, of Elton, to Miss Shillito, of Selby.

T. A. Brown, esq. of Newton House, to Miss Ann Mackereth, of Thornton.

Mr. Bateman, of Kettington, to Miss Acaster.

At Beverley, Edm. Beckett, esq. son of Sir John Beckett, to Miss Maria Beverley.

At Hull, Mr. J. Atkin, to Mrs. Wade.

Capt. J. Cross, of Bridlington, to Miss Ockerby.

Gilbert Crompton, esq. of New Monkton, to Miss Clara Down, of London.

Amaziah Empson, esq. of Walkington, to Miss Ellen Rawson, of Stoney Royd.

At Scarbro', Lieut. Col. Ellies, to Miss Courtney.

At Clithero, Thos. North, esq. to Miss Sarah Parker.

Mr. C. Lancaster, of Paythorn, to Miss Agnes Carr.

At Bingley, the Rev. W. Midgeley, to Miss Whitaker.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss Broughton.

At Rossendale, James Crompton, esq. to Miss S. Roberts.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Ward, attorney, to Miss M. Sykes.

Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Elland, to Miss M. Gill, of Halifax.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Nancy Sugden.

At Ripon, at Mr. W. Weatherhead, to Miss H. M. Clarkson.

At Guiseley, Mr. R. Barwick, to Miss Julia Dimsdale.

At Bramley, Mr. J. Pawson, to Miss H. Chadwick.

At Leeds, Mr. I. Illingworth, to Miss Ann Kaye.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Nadin, to Miss Martha Wright.

Died.] At Richmond, Mrs. Ann Thomson.—81, Mrs. Anne Wade.

At Pontefract, 39, Mr. J. Reynolds, solicitor.

At Whitby, 95, Mr. C. White.—Mrs. Seaton.—64, Jos. Holt, esq.—85, Mr. M. Seymour.—82, Mr. W. Cockerill, of Eyton Banks.—81, Mr. John Moss.

At Scarborough, 63, Mr. W. Thompson.—Mrs. Chambers.

At Ripon, 75, Mr. W. Peacock.—26, Mrs. Skaife.

At Knaresbro', Mr. R. C. Holton.—34, Miss Fairbank.—83, Mrs. Thompson.

At Bradford, Miss E. Rand.

At Hunslet, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Selby, 84, Thos. Weddell, esq.

At Easingwold, 69, Mr. W. Carver.—At Armley, 73, Mr. John Gaunt, clothier.—At Layton, 50, Thos. Barker, esq.—At Hunton, 96, Mr. John Hutchinson, farmer.—At Cottingham, 68, Dr. Norris.—At Aberford, Wm. Markham, eldest son of the late archbishop.—At Kirk-Ella, 63, Mrs. Dodsworth.—At Selby, 45, Mrs. E. Morley.—At Manor-house, 70, the Rev. Scrope Bernard, D.D.—At Osset, 21, Mr. Robert Phillip.—At Fenwick, Mr. Roebuck.—At Wetherley, 68, Mrs. Jane Powell.—At Clifton, Mrs. Wharton, of Frickley-hall.—At Horton, Miss B. A. Knight.—At Kettlewell, Mr. R. Calvert.—At Harrowgate, 39, Mrs. Ann Blackburn.—At Morley, 75, Mrs. Gisburn.—At Harwood, 72, Mr. John Wood.—At Kettlewell, Mr. Moses Atkinson.—At Stokesby, 54, Mr. John Bean.—At Ossett, 41, Mrs. Phillip.—At Colne, Mrs. Jackson, of Skipton.—At Birstall, 67, Mr. Thos. Chaster.

Died.] At York, 59, Alderman S. Wormald, Lord Mayor in 1809.—84, Mr. Reginald Heber, silk dyer.—75, Mr. W. Anderson.

At Leeds, Mr. David Howard, carpet manufacturer; he perished at sea, between Lynn and Gainsborough, deeply and deservedly lamented.—21, Basil A. Keck, esq.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Jowet, merchant, of the society of friends.—38, Mrs. Lydia Harrison.—Mr. John Fawcett.—82, Mrs. Dennison.—56, Mr. T. Hirst.—78, Mr. R. Lister.—Mrs. Clark, of Halton.—Mrs. Robinson,

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Robinson, of Marsh-lane.—67, Mrs. Talbot, General Infirmary.—86, Mr. Geo. Mann.—Mr. J. Livesey, pawn broker.—70, Mrs. Platts, Meadow-lane.—90, Mrs. Mary Wroe.

At Hull, 73, Mrs. Mells.—68, Mr. Mills.—68, Mr. G. Newton.—83, Mrs. F. Wilson.—Mrs. Hannah Eastwood.—77, Mrs. Crightson.—82, Mr. Thos. Glendow, shipbuilder, a man of excellent character.—In Myton gate, Mrs. West.—40, Mr. Henry Macdonnel, a respected schoolmaster.—82, Mrs. E. Jones.—38, Mr. T. Flintoff.

At Beverley, Mr. W. Dosser.—Mrs. Tuton.

At Sheffield, 81, Mr. John Anderton, of Norton Lees.—Mrs. Ainsworth, of Red Hill.—75, Mr. J. Butterworth, of Greenlane.—Miss M. Andrews.—Mrs. S. Ford, Queen-street.—23, Mr. C. Cadman.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mr. Edmonson, S. F.—Mrs. Phillips, of Highfield.—Mr. Parsons, of Howard-street.—Mrs. Smith, of King-street.—18, Morton, son of Mr. Jacob Roberts.—Mr. Jervas Shaw, of Cupola-street.—82, Mr. John Hasland, of Huby.—Mr. C. Oates, of High-house.—27, Mrs. Lucy Groves.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Paul Scholes.—24, Mr. J. Sykes, of Milnesbridge.—73, Mrs. Armistead, of Netherton.—Mr. S. Lucas.—Mrs. Lockwood, of Chapel-hill.—82, Mrs. R. Tyne, of Paddock.

At Halifax, Mr. Thos. Lister.—Mrs. Dickenson.—73, Mrs. Rachel Aspinal.—Mr. Blagborough Presser.—Mr. W. Fletcher—Mrs. Glendinning.—55, Mr. A. Fairburn, of Clifton.

At Wakefield, 38, Mrs. Lydia Harrison.—Mrs. Holdsworth, of Westgate-end.—Mrs. Beatson, of Sandal.—Deeply lamented, 21, Miss J. C. Lee, of St. John's-place.—95, Mr. Alderson, of Warley.

LANCASHIRE.

Six boys were drowned at Wigan, on the 28th Dec. by venturing too soon on the ice of the mill pond. The means lately invented by Captain Manby, of rescuing victims of this accident, ought to be at hand, in every church vestry in the kingdom.

The S. W. storm of the 16th Dec. covered the coasts of Wales and Lancashire with wrecks, and many lives and much property were lost.

Liverpool has been as unanimous in expressing its abhorrence of the inquisition of the property tax as any place in the nation, notwithstanding an attempt made to divide the people, by the exhibition of a letter from Lord Liverpool to a Mr. Gladstanes.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Clark, bookseller, to Miss Mary Fayrer.

Mr. Geo. Hadfield, of Manchester, to Miss Pope, of Islington.

At Rossendale, James Crompton, esq. of Rushcroft Crompton, to Miss Susanna Roberts, of Bacup.

At Milling, Thos. North, esq. of Gunnesthwaite, to Miss Sarah Parker, of Clithero.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Theophilus Houlbrooke, to Miss Frances Ann Taylor, of Mortlake.—Mr. John Kave, pastor of the Caledonian school, to Miss Jane Kelly, of Everton.

At Manchester, Daniel Grant, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Worthington, of Sharston-hall, Cheshire.—Mr. Thos. Sowter, bookseller, to Miss Slack, of Salford.—James Turner Grocott, esq. to Miss Donington.

Died.] At Lancaster, 16, Miss Mary Cartmel, of Slyne.—32, Mr. G. Howson.—45, Mr. John Noble.

At Liverpool, Matthew, only son of Mr. Thos. Rodick, of Bevington-hill.—26, Mrs. Susan Laycock.—70, Mr. John Hodgkinson.—Mr. John Birchall.—Mr. C. Shires.—Mr. J. Lawson, of Pool-lane.—32, Mr. J. Campbell, stationer.—Geo. Edw. Dale, esq. banker.—M. G. Johnstone.—69, Mr. Eliz. Foster.—53, Mr. H. Livesley.—Capt. Robt. Lambert.—Mr. Thos. Parkinson.—78, Wm. Turton.—47, Mr. Thos. Taylor.—Miss Martha Byrne.—55, Mrs. Eliz. Yates.—45, Mr. W. Whittaker.—63, Capt. W. Cargey.—26, Miss Margaret Corlett.—23, Miss Charlotte Greaves.—Mr. Heron, of Copperas-hill.

At Manchester, 21, Ellen, wife of Mr. John Duckett, Dale-street.—82, Mr. Wm. Lees.—18, Mr. Edward Boardman.—89, Mr. James Heyes, of Worsley.—53, Mr. Gardner.—Mr. James Seddon.—77, Mr. John Chorley.—28, Mr. Nicholas Jarnett.—J. Jackson.—40, Miss Hardman.—Miss Grundy, of Salford.—37, Mr. James Berwick.—Mrs. Stevens.—27, Mrs. Alice Warburton, in Salford.—Mr. Brighouse, in Salford.—Mr. Postles.—74, Mrs. Elizabeth West.—47, Mrs. Bradley, of Salford.—38, Mrs. Charnock.—57, Mr. James Broadbent.—55, Mr. John Gardner of the firm of Lawrence and Co.

At Morehouse, near Lancaster, 71, Mr. Wm. Willasey.—At Everton, 22, Miss. E. B. Bridge.—At Stand Pilkington, 77, Mrs. Barlow.—At Hunt's Bank, 55, Mrs. Scholefield.—At Parkgate, Miss Taylor.—J. Holland Wilson.—At Maghull, Mr. Thos. Unsworth, Mrs. Ashcroft, and Mr. Hulme.—At Collyhurst, 21, Miss C. M. Montague.—At Knowsley, 69, Mr. Matthew Storey.—At Nevin, 97, Mrs. Winifred Williams.—At Chorley, 83, Mrs. Mary Edwardson.—At Rainford, near Ormskirk, 104, *Mr. Joshua Tunstall.*—At Dean, near Great Harwood, Mr. Thos. Cuncliffe.—At Baycliff, 64, Thos. Good, a much respected member of the Society of Friends.—At Edgehill, 45, Mr. R. Hardman.—At Dunkinfield, 60, Mr. David Royer, a man of considerable acquirements.—At Wicken Hall, 65, Mr. Edw. Ainsworth.

CHESHIRE.

EARL GROSVENOR entertained the 300 boys

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boys educating at the Madras school, Chester, with Christmas fare.

Married.] Mr. S. Wright, of Knutsford, to Miss H. Higginson, of Peover.

Mr. R. Kent, of Nantwich, to Miss A. Craven, of Stoke-hall.

Mr. Dakin, of Knutsford, to Mrs. Smith, of Higher Peover.

Andrew Clarke, esq. to Miss Hill, of Chester.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Roberts, a considerable salt merchant.—71, Mrs. Rogers, White Friars.—At Farndon, 93, Charles Goodwin, Esq.

At Over Peover, near Knutsford, in the prime of life, Mr. Thos. Jackson.—At Parkgate, 52, Miss S. Taylor.—At Islington, J. Holland Wilson,—At Bostock-hall, 54, Thos. France, esq.—At Netherton, Frodsham, 70, Mr. John Bate.—At Stockport, Mr. E. Horner, late of Skipton.—At Cefu, near Northop, Mr. Cruve.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Smedley, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss French, of Abbot's Hill.

Robert Hope, esq. of Derby, to Miss Bell, of Friday-street.

Mr. G. Chawner, of Hare Hill, to Miss Chawner, of Vernon's Oak.

Mr. J. Harrison, of Elwall, to Miss Elsee, of Derby.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Mathison, to Miss Hill.

Mr. W. Hind, to Miss Powell, of Mickle-over.

At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Sillcock, to Miss Wall.

Mr. Inecley, of Sudbury, to Miss E. Ashmore, of Armitage.

Died.] At Derby, 42, Mrs. Bates, White Lion.—Mrs. Mary Boott, wife of R. Kirk Boott, esq. of Artillery Place, London.—64, Mr. Richard Bassano.

At Bubnell Hall, 64, Mr. R. Oddy.—At Normanton, 70, Mrs. Stevenson.—At Spondon, 38, Miss Blundstone.—At Long Eaton, Mr. T. Clifford.—At Willington, 80, Mrs. Tilly Dethick.—At Belper, 39, Mrs. Oakden.—At Repton Hays, 59, Mrs. Smith.—At Tousley, 82, Mr. R. Wharton.—At Hartington, 51, the Rev. B. Hope.—At Tibshelf, 102, *Jonathan Weeldon*, labourer, in full possession of his strength and faculties to the last.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Tatham, brass-founder of Nottingham, has lighted his manufactory and dwelling house, with *gas-lights*, and finds that he unites greater light, freedom from smoke and dirt, and economy of labour. We predict that in 20 years, the age of tallow-candles and oil lamps will be thought one of barbarism.

Mr. J. BLACKNER, whose good taste and powers of writing are evinced in his able conduct of *the Nottingham Review*, has undertaken a new History of Nottingham, the first part of which was published on the second of January. From his philosophical spirit, it may be expected that this local history will soar above the churchyard records, which fill up and disgrace the pages of most county and other local histories.

Married.] Mr. W. Bishop, of Waltham, to Miss C. Smart, of Nottingham.

Mr. Kirke Swann, of Nottingham, to Miss Lucy Jackson, of Eastland-house.

Mr. T. G. Waldegrave, of London, to Miss Webster, of Nottingham.

Mr. T. Shaw, of Sutton, to Miss S. Swanwick, of Nottingham.

W. J. Picken, esq. of Whitemoor, to Miss S. M. Swan, of St. Peter's.

The Rev. Mr. Constable, of Seven Oaks, to Miss Ann Rawson, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, 36, Mrs. Langford.—Mr. Burns, Chapel Bar.—67, Mrs. Sarah Shaw.—Mrs. Gedling, of Sion Hill.—Suddenly, Mrs. S. Rayner, of Parliament Street.—Miss E. Morris, of Charlotte-street.—Mr. R. W. Alldis, a respectable hosier.—By a fall from his horse, Mr. Sculthorpe, treasurer of the county, and clerk of the peace.—Suddenly, on arriving in Nottingham, 70, Mr. John Moore, of London, and author of some religious tracts in connection with Sunday schools.

At Newark, 50, Mr. T. Hawkins.—Mr. R. Gee.—Mr. John Linny.—76, Mr. John Abbot.

At Mansfield, Mr. David Johnson, S. F.—Mr. John Corbet.—62, Mr. Jer. Lockwood.

At Swannington, 96, Mr. T. Pick.—At Car Colston, 44, Mr. F. Blagg, a respected surgeon.—At Bingham, 72, Mrs. Gelsthorpe.—At Woodlincoins, 64, Mrs. Kirkland.—At Burrowash, Mrs. Mary Hill.—At Collingham, Mrs. O'Bryen.—At Bassingham, Mr. John Dixon, a local preacher.—At Carlton, 55, Mr. W. Boolesby.—At Kirkley, 88, Mrs. Barratt.

LINCOLNSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Wilford's Boston bank stopped payment within the month, owing, it is said, to large engagements in the corn trade. The debts proved on Sleath's bank, are 480,000l.

Married.] At Caistor, M. Dixon, esq. to Miss S. Atkinson.

Mr. Jeyes, of Uppingham, to Miss Mold.

At Boston, Captain Read, to Miss Mary Maltby.

Mr. B. Viall, of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann Fyson

At Lincoln, Mr. Gibson, to Mrs. Hall.

Died.] At Barton, 59, Mrs. Mary Morley.—At Corningham, 55, Mr. Harrison.—At Sedgebroke, 107, Elizabeth Auckland, widow.—At Alford, Mr. Fotherby, stationer.—At Alvington, Mrs. Chapman.—At Freeston, 43, Mrs. Brewster.

At Lincoln, 82, Mrs. Pelley, of the wharf.—Mrs. Adams.—Mrs. Ashton.—77, Mr. James Dawes.—85, Mrs. Pelley.—80, Mr. Alderman Kent, who twice served the office of mayor.

At Spalding, 91, Mr. R. Pilgrim.

At Louth, 28, Mrs. Freshney.—59, Mrs. Marshall.

At Stamford, Mrs. Smith.—34, Mr. Geo. Tatum.—60, Mr. Brown.

At Boston, 26, Mrs. Pannell.

At Gainsbro', 50, Mr. W. Booth.

At Hetton Cottage, 80, Mrs. Fortescue, mother of Viscount Clermont, and Lady Goodvicke.—At Hainton, 58, Mr. Edw. Ward.—At Brigg, 45, Mr. J. Goodwin.—At Caldecot, Mr. Stokes, sen.—At Walsoken, 68, Mr. M. Ward.—At Corrington, 55, Mr. Harrison. — At Lound, Mrs. Spreckley. — At Whattode, 65, Mr. R. Sharman, and Mr. B. Favil.—At Ingoldsby, 27, Mrs. Hall.—At Uppingham, 67, Mrs. Hart.—At Fotherby, of the measles, 80, Mr. Moses.—At Castle Bytham, Mrs. Coverley.—66, Mr. John Craddock.—At Falstow, 90, Mrs. Bowers.—At Wrangle, 61, Mr. M. Kitchen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. AINSWORTH, whose meritorious exertions to introduce the practice of *pithing* cattle, we noticed a few months ago, has succeeded in introducing the practice among some of the butchers of Leicester.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. S. Kelly, to Miss Bishop.

At Long Claxton, Mr. S. Hann, to Miss S. Lovett.

Mr. G. Miller, of Hinckley, to Mrs. Peet, of Long Eaton.

H. Adcock, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Ann Chawner, of Burton.

At Comtesthorpe, Mr. W. Hall, to Miss M. A. Basset.

At Lutterworth, Mr. R. Oliver, bookseller, to Miss Robinson, of Mousley.

Mr. A. Murcott, of Hinckley, to Miss Martha Barnett.

Mr. Swinfen, of Leicester, to Miss Buxton, of Drury-lane.

At G. Wigston, Mr. F. Gannt, to Mrs. Smith.

Mr. T. Pickering, of Hagglescote, to Miss S. Lovett.

Died.] At Leicester, 85, Mr. Bown, surveyor of the roads.—Mr. Oram, many years a respectable hosier.—Mrs. Dawson, of Belgrave-gate.—99, Ann King, of Sanvy-gate.

At Loughbro', Mr. S. Guttridge.—Miss C. Warner.—61, Mrs. Humber.—84, Mr. T. Gains.—51, Mr. T. Roadley.

At Kirby, 82, Mrs. Barratt.—At G. Wigston, suddenly, 69, Mr. John Darker.—At Ashby, Mr. N. Lakin.—At C. Donnington, Mrs. L. Dancer.—At Winneswold, 22, Miss Ann Rawson.—29, Mr. W. Goodacre.—At Hatstead, 28, Mr. T. Richardson.—At Appleby, 66, deeply regretted, the Rev. J. Moor.—At Tilton, Mrs. Bryans.—At Anstey, Mrs. E. Admutt.—At Nether Broughton, Miss Sarah Baker.—At Eaton, by a fall from his horse, Mr. John Beastall, a respectable farmer.—At Great Dalby, Mr. Sharpe.—At Aylestone, Mr. John Almey.—At Little Pleating, 86, Mrs. Adams.—At Flukney, Mrs. Deacon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire Mercury states, that an unprecedented stagnation prevails in the shoe trade of that town.

Nearly 100 shopkeepers and publicans of Wolverhampton, were lately convicted of using short weights and measures.

An extra-general meeting of the Agricultural Society is called, to consider of the deplorable condition of the farming and landed interest, occasioned by the late war.

Married.] Mr. P. Cotterill, of Bilston, to Miss E. Slack.

R. P. Willock, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss M. Wilson, of Chosel Cottage.

Mr. Newell, of Leeke, to Miss Emily Lock.

At Tamworth, Capt. Simcocks, 5th, to Miss Bamford, of Glascotes.

At Lichfield, Mr. M. C. Mortellari, to Miss H. A. Birch.

Mr. B. Jackson, of Bilston, to Miss Thompson, of Hindleston.

Mr. Eardley, of Newcastle, to Miss Barker, of Eardley Castle.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Alderman Ford, banker, and deservedly lamented.—Robert Griffin, esq. — Mrs. Wrench, of Eardley-end.

At Wolverhampton, 24, Miss Ann Stanley.—Mrs. Ann Walker.—Mr. Henry Beddows.—Mrs. Panton.—Mrs. Clutterbuck, of Ford House.

At Walsall, 69, Mr. T. Mountford.

At Tamworth, 37, Mr. John Bates, surgeon.

At Lichfield, 41, Mr. W. Birch.—82, Mrs. Charlotte Buckridge.

At Rudgeley, Mrs. Waddams.—Mrs. Knight.—At Hamstead, Mrs. B. Leonard.—At West Bromwich, Mrs. Rudge.—At Wollaston, Mr. Thos. Rock.—At Milwich Hall, 43, Mr. S. Knight.—At Aldridge, 97, Mrs. Wylde.—At Rowley Regis, Mrs. R. Bridgewater.—At Hamley, Messrs. John and William Meeson, aged 22 and 31.—At Lane Delph, Mrs. Pratt.—At Eccleshall, 78, Mr. T. Ansell.—At Cheadle, Mr. W. Higgs.—At Abbot's Bromley, Mr. Bennett, surgeon. — At Darlaston, Mr. W. Pedley.—At Wesley Moors, Thos. Jackson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. WEBSTER is lecturing, at Birmingham, on steam-engines, an appropriate and well-timed subject in a place where they originated, and in the lifetime of Mr. WATT, their inventor.

The *Birmingham Chronicle* states, that attempts are making through the country to reduce still lower the wages of labour by the year and the week;—but surely this is beginning at the wrong end! It seems unjust to attempt partial reductions, while the taxes, the cause of all advances, continue.

Married.]

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Married.] Mr. S. Parker, of Aston, to Miss Buxton, of Thorpe.

James Jones, esq. of Caton, to Miss Louisa Moore, daughter of Peter Moore, esq. M. P. for Coventry.

Mr. Cauldwall, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Parkes, of Hales Owen.

At Leamington, Thomas Forster, esq. of his majesty's exchequer, to Miss Eliza Walker, of Edmonscot, near Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, 104, *Mrs. Sambrooke*, who walked out within three days of her death.—65, *Mrs.* Sarah Rawlins.—44, Mrs. Pearson.—Miss Tyndall.—56, Mr. John Faulkner.—Mrs. Ann Steadman.—Mr. Wm. Hickman.—23, Lucy, wife of Mr. Wm. Gell.—Mr. Wm. Moggeridge.—70, Mr. George Ryner.—79, Mrs. Powell.—41, Mr. Wm. Webb.

At Warwick, Walter Boswell, of Trinity College, Oxford, son of George Boswell, esq. of Warwick.

At G. Harborough, the Rev. J. Davies.—At Bentley-heath, Mr. Cedsall, farmer; he was killed by his own horse, which took fright at the lights of a passing stage-coach.

At Coventry, 106, *Mrs. Clements*, in the poor house.—58, Mrs. Goodwin.

At Camphill, 79, Mrs. Mary Bayley.

At Moseley Wake Green, 64, Rebecca, wife of Wm. Anderton.

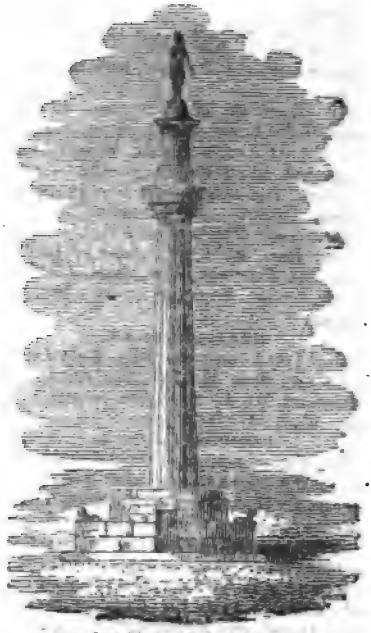
SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. Dobbs's new reaping machine has been exhibited on the stage of the theatre at Shrewsbury.

A correspondent of the Shrewsbury Chronicle advises that the price of ten half-peck loaves should be the standard of the wages of labour per week. This notion has been forcibly urged by Mr. Hector Campbell, and by our correspondent Common Sense.

There were great festivities at and near Shrewsbury, on the occasion of Mr. Edw. Smith Owen, of Condover Park, coming of age.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult. Richard Phillips, esq. mayor of Shrewsbury, laid the first stone of the column built by the friendly spirit of his native county in honour of Lord Hill. A strange politico-theological discourse was pronounced by a masonic clergyman, on the occasion, which embodied most of the political errors of the age. The inscription placed on the first stone is modest, and not inconsistent with truth. "Of this column, intended to be erected to commemorate the brilliant achievements of Lieutenant General Rowland Lord Hill, Knight of the Bath, and Knight of the Tower and Sword, the first stone was laid by Richard Phillips, esq. mayor of Shrewsbury, and master of the Salopian lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, assisted by the chaplain, wardens, the brethren of this, and deputies from other lodges, upon the 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1814, and in the year of masonry, 5814, being the festival of St. John. The funds for this beautiful memorial, in honour of splendid talent and private worth, were furnished by a public subscription, raised chiefly by the inhabitants of the town and county of Salop."



130 *feet high*, 15 *feet diameter.*

Married.] Thos. Meredith, esq. of Knighton, to Miss M. Poole, of Shrewsbury.

E. Ryan, esq., to Miss Louisa Whitmore, of Dunmarrow.

John Butler, esq. of Roveries House, to Miss E. Gipps.

At Fitz, Mr. Jones, to Miss E. Powell.

At Bucknell, Mr. H. Lewis, to Miss Mary Morris.

Mr. Geo. Abbot, of the Clive, to Miss M. Madeley, of Wem.

Mr. Burne, of Penn, to Miss S. Briscoe.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 22, Mr. James Drinkwater.—Mrs. Hudson, of Mardol.—82, Mrs. Powell.—66, Mr. Edw. Gittens.

At Ludlow, Martin Danne, esq.—Miss Smith, of Corve-street.

At Shineton, Mrs. Plowden.—At Oswestry, Mrs. S. Edwards.—At Newport, Mrs. Plant.—At Grange Farm, Whitchurch, 76, Mrs. Gilbert.—At Llanywern, Mr. Richard Owen.—At Heath-lane, Mr. Brereton.—At Bishop's Castle, Miss Mary Norton.—At Wroekwardine, Mrs. Gilpin.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and other provincial papers contain numerous instances of children, and even grown persons, being burnt to death, in spite of our reiterated notices, that the clothes on fire are harmless, if the party instantly lies down.

N *Married.*]

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Married.] Mr. C. Topham, of Stourport, to Miss E. Siltitoe.

Edw. Wheeler, esq. of Kyrewood, to Miss Mary Ann Graham, of Ludlow.

At Worcester, Mr. E. U. Green, to Miss S. Gashell.

Mr. W. Yates, of Tenbury, to Miss Mary Webb, of Hill Farm.

Mr. Smith, of Worcester, to Miss Amelia Butler.

Mr. Meredith, of Worcester, to Miss Harriett Williams, of Ely-place, London.

Died.] At Cudleigh, Mr. Wheeler.—At Bromyard, 28, Mrs. Kelly.—At Worcester, Mr. Benj. Evans.—At Woodcott, Mr. Robert Deacon.—At Losemore, 67, Mr. S. Jones.—At Pershore, 67, Mrs. Scott.—77, the Rev. W. Jesse, rector of Ribbesford.—At Evesham, Mrs. Izod.—At Old House, near Worcester, 76, Mr. G. Parker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leominster, Mrs. Mary Lewis, S. F.—87, Mrs. H. Pritchard, S. F.—At Kingsland, Mr. Jacob Wyles.—At Wilston-upon Wye, Mr. W. Porter.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Evans, printer, of Bristol, has prepared for the press a Commercial Index, or Directory for that city, upon the useful plan of classing the names of its trading inhabitants, under the several heads of their occupations, as being more likely to facilitate their intercourse with both purchasers and wholesale dealers, than the common arrangement of only one alphabetical series of surnames. Mr. Evans's enumeration of distinct branches of employment followed in that opulent city, amounts to upwards of three hundred.

The committee of master manufacturers and tradesmen of Bristol, have unanimously resolved, that a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, shall be presented to Mr. Serjeant Onslow, as a testimony of their gratitude for his exertions for the relief of trade and manufactures, in obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious restraints imposed by the statute of the 5th Elizabeth, on apprenticeships.

A meeting of the gentlemen in the profession of the law, in this city, has been held at the White Lion Inn, in Broad-street, to consider of an application to be made by the profession at large, to "the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, respecting the present practice on the taxation of costs," said to be for the relief of the public; but a greater and a solid relief would be, to apply for a law to prevent the commencement of suits till after the sanction of a species of civil grand jury.

A hollow yew-tree is now standing in Awre church-yard, whose circumference, four feet from the ground, is twenty-two feet five inches, and its diameter upwards of seven feet.

Two master plaisterers were lately taken tried at Bristol for illegally combining to lower the wages of their journeymen, contrary to the salutary provisions of the 39th and 40th of Geo. iii. It appeared that though the men get 4s. per day in summer, yet that the average of the year does not exceed 16s. per week. The counsel on both sides agreed to submit to the opinion of the bench, which recommended that no alteration should take place. The masters, however, have since refused to employ any of the men they had previously discharged.

Various convictions have taken place, for negociating 10s. notes, contrary to 48 Geo. iii. c. 88.

Bristol corn market is appointed for Tuesday, instead of Monday; and Saturday is appointed as the general market-day, from 10 till 2.

The clothing-works of Mr. Jackson, of Uley, were lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] At Gloucester, Wm. Rogers, esq. of Foxcote, to Miss Mason, of Hucclecote.—Mr. John White, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Merrell, of Fiddington.—Mr. Wm. White, to Miss Mary Parker.

At Winterbourne, Alfred Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham House, Surry, to Anne, daughter of the late Edm. Cobb Hurry, esq.

At Churchdown, Mr. Thos. Herbert, to Sarah, daughter of Jos. Pomfrey, esq.

Mr. Thos. Ewen, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. Phillip Leyson, of Bristol.

Mr. Weeks, schoolmaster, of Dunday, to Miss E. Short, of Bristol.

Mr. Thos. Martin, of Bristol, to Miss Hilliar, of Ashton.

Mr. Wm. Cornick, to Miss Deborah Tunnicliff, both of Bristol.

P. Jones, esq. to Miss Eliza Lediard.

Christopher George, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Wm. Tripp, esq.

Capt. Townsend, to Miss Frances Phipps Biddulph.

Mr. Charles Paul, to Miss Sheppard, of Bristol.

Capt. Jenkins, of Swansea, to Miss Williams, of Clifton.

James Thomas, esq. R. N. to Miss Mogg, daughter of the late Richard Mogg, esq.

At Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, Mr. Wm. Tuckett, of Bristol, to Mary, third daughter of John Fothergill, esq. of Tredygar.

Died.] At Gloucester, 77, Mrs. Frances Tucker, widow of the late Dean Tucker, so justly celebrated for his religious and political writings.—61, Mr. T. B. Villiers.—83, Mr. John Hughes.—84, Mr. Wm. Harris.—59, Miss S. Pitt.—62, Mrs. Cox.—72, Mr. Thos. Stock.—Miss Susan Hughes.—Mr. Thos. Hyatt.—Mrs. Smith.—84, Giles Greenaway, esq. senior alderman and chamberlain of this city.—Mr. Wm. Watts.—Mrs. Halling.

At Stroud, 69, Mrs. Eliza Stone.

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At Stonehouse, Harry Brown, esq.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. Thos. Swilliam, parish-clerk.

At Cheltenham, 64, Mrs. O'Mally, relict of Geo. O'Malley, esq. of Castlebar, Ireland.

At Withington, 70, Mr. Wm. Davis.

At Winterbourne, 78, Mr. Emanuel Evans.

At Nevis, Oct. 30, James Webb Tobin, a brother of the author of the Honey-Moon, and son of James Tobin, esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, Mr. Peregrine Bowen.

Aged 91, the widow of Mr. Wm. Stephens, of Bristol.

Mr. R. Watts, one of the Inspectors under the Pitching and Paving Commissioners.

At Clifton, Miss Lambert, daughter of Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Bow Park, county of Meath.

Mr. Emanuel Evans, 78, late of Winterbourne.

Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Pollard.

Mr. Charles Stone, 69.

Miss Mary Norton, of Castle Green.

71, Joseph Smith, esq. one of the oldest members of the corporation of Bristol, father of the accomplished wife of Charles Abraham Elton, esq.

Mrs. Johnson, 114, mother of Mrs. Weymouth, Post-office, Bedminster; who enjoyed her faculties to the last, and by the illness which produced her death, was confined to her bed only three weeks.

Mr. James Steger, 62, of Kelston.

The Rev. Dr. Camplin, Vicar of All Saints, Bristol, and Fellow of Magdalen College.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Dowager Lady Bolton.—57, Mr. William Pollard.—65, Mrs. Hannah Edwards.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Sharp, of Southampton, to Miss Elizabeth Mallam.—Mr. Deane, to Mrs. Beckett.

At Daventry, Mr. Wm. Payne, of Oxford, to Miss Jane Castell, of Daventry.

At Banbury, the Rev. John Nelson, M. A. to Miss Catherine Heydon.

Died.] At Oxford, 75, Mr. John Bishop.

Suddenly, at Tetsworth, 70, Mr. Bentley.

At Manor House, the seat of H. C. Compton, esq. the Rev. Scrope Bardmore, D. D. late Warden of Merton College.

At Marston, Miss Symes.

At Ensham, Miss Webb.

At Iffley, 26, Miss Figgins.

At Henley on Thames, 45, Mr. Summerton.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Died.] At Watford, Mrs. Pannier.—65, the Rev. Dr. Wood, rector of Marston.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Adnams, of Thatcham, Berks, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. of Tower-hill.

Henry Rich, esq. of Tormkwell House, Berks, to Miss Maria Anna Tippett, of Woburn Hill, near Chetsey.

At Denchworth, near Wantage, Mr. William Phillips, of Kingham, county of Oxford, to Miss Ann Frogley.

At Abingdon, Mr. Brookes, jun. of Hammersmith, to Miss Shephard, of Abingdon.

Died.] At Workingham, Mrs. Webb.

At the Castle, Windsor, Mr. Thos. Benfield.

Aged 18, Wm. Augustus Skynner, of Moorhall, Cookham.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Barton, landlady of the Red Lion public house.—Mrs. Redding, landlady of the White Lion public house.

At Newbury, 60, John King, esq. solicitor.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Walter Scott, of Rothwell, to Miss C. Angus, of Durham.

R. C. Elwes, of Great Billing, to Miss J. M. Sykes, of Foxholes.

At Rushton, Capt. Hall, South Lincoln militia, to Miss Slaubrough.

Mr. Pole, of Hallaton, to Miss Chamberlain, of Sutton.

Mr. T. H. Waters, of Kettering, to Miss Mary Houghton.

Died.] 76, The Rev. James Morrice, vicar of Flower.—At Staverton Vicarage, 71, the Rev. W. Chase, B. D. prebendary of Wells, and a justice of the peace.—At Holcott, 57, Mr. Marsh.—At Northampton, 60, Mrs. A. Stanton.—At Loddington, 74, the Rev. Edw. Jones, 47 years rector of that place.

At Naseby, 93, Mrs. Mary Wilford, she has left five sons and two daughters, thirty-five grand-children, and thirty-two great grand-children.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Cambridgeshire and all the eastern counties, have remonstrated in strong petitions, against the inquisition of the Property Tax.

At Huntingdon, the mayor refused to call a meeting!

Many landlords in different counties have lowered their rents to a times' price; and some have even advertised to that effect in the public papers.

A petition has been prepared at Lynn, against the importation of grain at low prices. It states, that at the present prices, the ruin of the farming interest is inevitable, unless all taxes are taken off. But were not the farmers sticklers for the late war, and if so, ought they to begrudge paying for it?

The Hulsean prize, for 1815, has been adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Fuller, B.A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his Dissertation on "The comparative value of Prophecies and Miracles, as evidences for the Truth of Christianity."

The subject of the Hulsean prize essay for the present year, is, "The distinct Provinces of Reason and Faith."

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Married.] Mr. W. Parker, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Jane Fell, of Oxton.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Henry Atlay, to Miss Hovell.

Alexander Abbot, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss Jane Theid, of Hilton.

Mr. Cambridge, of Bassingbourn, to Miss Marshall, of Cambridge.

At Ely, Mr. Freeman, to Miss Mitchell.

Died.] At Wisbeach, 93, Mrs. Kirton and Mr. W. Jackson. At Lynn, 41, Mr. B. Flowers. — At Chatteris, Mr. Edw. Cranfield. — At Cambridge, 71, Mr. W. Bones.—At G. Wilbraham, 52, Mrs. Kidman.—At Isleham, 22, Miss Bland.—At Ely, 86, Mrs. Hattersley.—At St. Ives, Mr. Denny, an eminent surgeon.—At Soham, Mr. Thos. Dobede.

At Cambridge, 39, Mrs. Sharpe.—76, Edw. Gillam, esq. an eminent banker; he was found suspended from a beam in his cellar.—45, Mr. Thos. Soulsby.

NORFOLK.

At the county meeting to petition against the Property Tax, the first commoner of England, Mr. Coke, of Holkham, declared his sentiments with manly independence, in regard to the still inexplicable origin of the late bloody and destructive war. He said, "he had never voted for any war, and he had never voted for any tax; and that if this tax were renewed, it would be to carry on senseless wars, from which England had derived no real glory, but taxation the most oppressive."

Mr. Harrison, of the Market-place, Norwich, has been the first to introduce the use of gas-lights in that city. He calculates the cost at sixpence for twelve lights for five hours.

The Rev. St. John Priest, in a letter to Mr. Gedge, of the Bury and Norwich Post, persists in his assertion relative to the deleterious effects on cows, of mangel wurzel, in which he is partially confirmed by Mr. Coke, who adds, that mangel-wurzel is a great exhauster of land.

We observe with a degree of pleasure, in which our readers will participate, that our valued correspondent Mr. Lofft, was lately elected Recorder of Aldborough.

Married.] Mr. Thos. Bayes, of Elsing, to Mrs. Furness, of Belaugh.

J. G. Sayers, esq. of Aldborough, to Miss Ann Gausling, of Hecklingham.

Mr. Isaac Stone, of Alborough, to Miss M. Crabtree, of Gorlestone.

Mr. W. Moore, of Quidenham, to Miss Amelia Bear.

At Easton, Lieut. W. Abbott, to Miss M. A. Harman.

At Aylsham, Mr. W. Saunders, to Miss Warner.

Alfred Hardcastle, esq. to Miss Harry, of Yarmouth.

Col. Bathurst, son of the Bishop of Norwich, to Lady Catharine Stuart, sister of Lord Castlereagh.

W. M. Suckling, esq. of Woodton-hall, to Miss Ramel.

Mr. T. Manning, of Foulsham, to Miss B. Ladell.

Mr. Dunnett, of Shipdam, to Miss Blackburn, of Norwich.

At Catton, Major Arthur Weston, to Miss A. E. Little.

Mr. Isaac Colman, of Norwich, to Miss M. A. Betts.

Died.] At Norwich, 82, John Cufaude, esq.—86, Mrs. S. Langham.—27, Miss M. A. Bringloe.—Mr. T. Cunningham.—83, Mrs. Hammond, relict of Dr. H.—Miss Maria Day.—75, Mrs. Ditchell.—62, Mr. C. Akers.—95, Mrs. M. Brightley.—At Ifferingham, Mrs. Alexander.—78, Mrs. Wells, grocer.

At Yarmouth, 38, Mr. Brock.—65, Abel Clifton, esq. one of the common-council.—41, Mr. Barratt.—42, Mrs. Cordran.

At Whissonsett, 41, Miss Ann Rawet, and Mr. Dix.—At St. Germain's, 64, Mrs. E. Patrick.—At Bixley hall, 69, Mrs. Smith.—At East Ruston, 60, Mr. Thos. Barber.—At N. Tuddenham, Mrs. E. Mann.—At Stanhoe-hall, 86, J. V. Mathias, esq. late Capt. in the 62d.—At Northwold, 66, Mrs. Emma Foyster.—At Croxton, 79, Thos. Dade, esq.—At Gressinghall, Mrs. Hill.—At Ingworth, 80, Mrs. Ellis.—At Aylesham, P. Copeman, esq. banker; and 70, Mr. R. Floyd.—At Colkirk, 69, Mr. S. Savory.—At Greasenhall, Mr. John Bird.—At Shotesham, 53, Mr. Daniel Sayer.—At Kenninghall, 75, Mrs. Weston.

SUFFOLK.

The depression of all agricultural produce, owing to importations, has lately been so great, to this and the adjoining counties, as to render it scarcely worth the while of the farmers to take their produce to market. The workhouses, in consequence, are overflowing, and the general misery beggars description.

Married.] Henry C. Howard, esq. of Farnham, St. Genieve, heir to the dukedom of Norfolk, to Lady Louisa Gower, second daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

Died.] At Bury, 36, W. Basham, esq. captain of marines.—Mrs. Bones.—Miss Norford, eldest daughter of Dr. W. N.—Mrs. Shaw, of Copford.—Mrs. Adkin.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Folkard.—Mrs. Ransom.—Mr. Goose, wine-merchant.—36, Mrs. Staton.

At Beccles, 80, Mr. Edw. Wincop.—At Hinton, 51, Mr. Jos. Wigg.—At Barham, 53, Mrs. Sarah Kirby.—At Tannington, 70, Mrs. Mary Aldons.—At Wickhambrook, 80, Mr. S. Brewster.—Mr. R. Smoothy.—At Newton-hall, 53, Mrs. Cooper.—At Newmarket, 96, Mrs. Arnall.—71, Mr. John Stevens.—At Woolpit, 38, Mr. James Sparke.—At Walsham-le-Willows, 74, Mrs. Mary Lock.—At Tattingstone-place, 54, Rear-Admiral Thomas Western.—At Chedburgh, Mrs. Ransome.—At

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—At Mildenhall, Mrs. Mary Woollard.—At Alderton-hall, Mrs. Sarah Gross.—At Forsham All Saints, 68, Mrs. Slutter.—At Lowestoft, 43, Mrs. C. Barnes.—At Great Conrad, 69, William Hubbard, esq.—At Herringswell, Robert Mure, esq.—At Thrandiston, 76, Mr. W. Goate.—At Blaxhall, Mrs. Barthrop.—At Monk's Cleigh, 45, Mrs. Cousins.—At Darmsden, 85, Mrs. Roe.

Aged 75, Mrs. Francis Amys: her life was exemplary for goodness, piety, and virtue; and her death for patience, calmness, and resignation. After having kissed and blessed her children and grandchildren, she fell into a sweet sleep, and died without a sigh, or perceptible symptom of painful emotion.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Dover Court, Mr. Daniel Woodruffe, of Little Bentley, to Eliza Bailey, of Harwich.

Mr. John May, jun. of Wigborough, to Miss Clerk, of Smith's-hall, Mersea.

Mr. Fisher Unwyn, of Great Coggeshall, to Miss Shansfield.

At Little Barfield, Mr. Jas. Burls, to Miss Mary Barnard.

Mr. Isaac Luckey, farmer, of Ringshall, to Miss Freeman, of Dedham.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chelmsford, surgeon, to Miss Bromley, of Halifax.

Died.] At Harwich, at the navy-yard, 68, Jas. Graham, esq.—Mrs. Evedale, of Ipswich.

At Stanstead, 82, Dr. Robt. Dimsdale.—At Ballingdon-hall, Mr. G. Pung, sen.—Miss Jane Eliza Baines, of Halstead.—Mr. Jas. and Mrs. Quilter, of Tolleshunt Knights.—Mr. John Payne, of Mountnessing.—At Parndon, 21, Mr. Jehosaphat Postle, of Colney.

KENT.

419 in-patients, and 470 out-patients, were admitted, during the last year, into the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. 1308 were, in the same period, inoculated for the cow-pox.

Canterbury is not only provided with a public walk, (such as was lately recommended by our correspondent Common Sense,) but a subscription to raise 500l. has been opened to improve the access to it from the town. The corporation voted 25l.

A penny-a-week society at Canterbury, has, this winter, relieved 359 poor women with coals and clothing, at a cost of 208l.

Married.] At Rochester, —— Churchill, esq. of Stamford-street, London, to Miss Sarah Baldock, of Boley-hill.

At Smeeth, the Rev. J. V. Button, to Miss Freeman, of Smeeth.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Spencer.—Mrs. Simmonds.—50, Mr. W. Philpot.—25, Mr. Wm. Pearson, by an accident.

At Chatham, Capt. Adye, of the ordnance department, at an advanced age, and much regretted.

At Dover, Mrs. Broderip.—Mr. Edw. Lemon, from a slight accident.—79, Mrs. Broadley.

At Folkestone, 68, Mrs. Eliz. Cullen.—45, Mr. R. Hunt.—36, Mr. Edw. Holday.—25, Mr. John Ashtoll.—79, Mrs. Anne Pay.—25, Mr. John Welch.—22, Mr. Thos. Rigden.

At Lenham, 64, Mrs. Else, much respected.—At Orleston, 76, Mr. J. Ifield.—At St. Nicholas, 77, Mr. George Lemon, suddenly.—At Monkshorton, 60, Mr. Wm. Cook.—At Herne, 70, Mrs. Carey.—At Westwell, Mrs. Head, much regretted.—At Aylesford, Mr. Essex, farmer.—At Chart, 85, Mr. Wm. Owlett, suddenly.—At Selling, Mr. John Frost.—At Wingham, Mr. Birch.—At Whitstable, Mr. John Head.—At New Romney, 48, Mr. John Coleman.—At Borden, 34, Mr. Henry Blunt.—At Seasalter, Mrs. Nunn.—At Pluckley, 94, Mrs. Ann Jennings.—At Linton, Mrs. Link, at an advanced age.—At Ospringe, 61, Mrs. Gibbs.—At Hythe, 76, Mrs. Smith.—At Biddenden, R. Beale, esq.—At Gravesend, Mr. Jones, surgeon.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. Cobby, solicitor, of Brighton-place, to Miss Furner.

Died.] At Chichester, 80, Mrs. Diner, widow of Capt. D.

At Portsdale, 83, the Rev. John Clutton, vicar of that parish, and rector of Hangleton.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Wm. Baynes, esq. to Ann, daughter of Joseph Marder, esq. of Landport-terrace.—Mr. Crouchman, R.N. to Miss Hooley, of Portsea.—Mr. S. Webb, purser, R.N. to Miss Sparshott, of Portsea.—Mr. John Hatch, to Miss Deminey.—Capt. Theophilus Tankersley, to Miss Betsy Price.—Reuben Hart, esq. solicitor, to Miss Mary Marder, of Landport-terrace.

At Romsey, Robert Godfrey Longcroft, esq. to Miss Lucy Trodd.

At Cowes, John Rose, esq. to Miss Richards.

At Winchester, Mr. Geo. Smith Davidson, son of the Rev. A. D. to Miss S. Westbrook, of Beaulieu.—The Rev. Michael Terry, rector of Dummer, Hants. to Mary, youngest daughter of John Crooke, esq. of Kempshot Park.—Mr. Wm. Baines, jun. to Miss Druitt, daughter of Wm. D. esq.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. R. Campbell, of the 72d regt. of foot.—Lieut. J. M'Arthur, of the R. N. Hospital at Haslar.—Mr. Thos. Sutor, of Emsworth.—66, Mrs. Pritchett, of Hambledon.

At Portsea, Mr. John Vernon, late purser R.N.—Mrs. Blackler.—61, Miss Pearing.—Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. Bastard, wife of Mr. B. of the Dock-yard, Sheerness.

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In Cold Harbour, Gosport, 70, John Bainbrough, esq.

At Southampton, 70, the Rev. Scrope Birdman, D.D. rector of Minstead and Lyndhurst, in the New Forest.—Mr. Chas. Smith, solicitor.

At Tedworth, the lady of T. Asheton Smith, esq. M.P. for Andover.

At Winchester, 45, Mr. Geo. Godding.—42, Mr. Robt. Bust.—Mr. Osgood.—45, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Harris.—The Rev. Mr. Walmsley, Roman Catholic priest of Bainbridge.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Salisbury, the Rev. Arthur Dodwell, vicar of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. &c. &c.—John Bisset, esq. of Sherborne, he was found dead in his bed, at the inn, from the effects of laudanum.

At Wilton, Mary, second daughter of Mr. W. Seagrim.

At Grittleton, Miss Anne Griffin.

At Bishopstrow, Mrs. Eyre, relict of Dr. E.

At East Tytherton, Mrs. Ann Grigg.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A boy at Lambridge lately shot a young woman, by the very criminal act of presenting a supposed unloaded gun. Such dangerous sport ought to be punished.

The report of the Bath and Bathforum Free-School, states, that there are at this time in the school 237 scholars.

The most affecting incident that can occur in civil society, took place at WELLS, on the 10th of January, at the quarter sessions, viz.—an upright magistrate rewarded, by a deliberate expression of the public opinion, JOHN ACLAND, esq. of Fairfield, who, for ten years, has officiated as chairman of the quarter sessions, and whose zeal in the execution of the various duties of that office, has produced great benefits in his jurisdiction. At a formal meeting, the magistrates, nobility, gentry, and clergy, had resolved to present Mr. A. as a civic trophy, with a superb service of plate, and at this sessions its presentation was moved by Sir J. C. Hippesley, and seconded by Mr. Gore Langton. The gentlemen of the bar cheered on the occasion; and Mr. Acland replied in a classical oration, which did honour to his head and heart. We should be happy to see a detail of his services in the gaols, the courts of laws, &c. &c.

Married.] At Bath, Alex. Gordon, esq. of Old Broad-street, London, to Harriet, only daughter of Hastings Elwin, esq. of Bath.—Capt. Glynn, R.N. to Miss Maria Spicker.—Benj. Cole, esq. of Barnard-street, London, to Emilia Caroline Gregg, daughter of T. G. esq.—Mr. H. M. Ambury, solicitor, of Brislington, to Miss E. Lewis, of Bristol.—Mr. J. Purnell, to Miss Ann Hulbert.

At Taunton, Mr. Wm. Erith, chemist, to Anne, daughter of John Norton, esq.

At Stogursey, Thos. Gore, esq. to Mrs. Copp, of London.

At Calse, Mr. Stephen Dark, of Maiden Bradley, to Miss Styles, daughter of R. S. esq. of Whitley.

At Coombe, St. Nicholas, J. Palmer, esq. to Miss Hallett, of Fairtown, Dorset.

At Demster, Mr. Crang, an eminent surgeon, of that town, aged 72, to Miss Evans, late of Skelgate, aged 22.

At Sherborne, the Rev. David Williams, to Miss Hawker.

At Dulverton, Mr. Mead, surgeon, to Miss Peppin.

Died.] At Wiveliscombe, in an advanced age, Mr. James Leane, formerly banker of that town.

At Crowcombe, 91, Mrs. Mary Gard.

At Bath, Mr. Rob. Panchand, architect.—Suddenly, 70, Mr. Williams.—Mr. John Price.—33, Mr. Charles Harrison.—Mrs. Gibbons.—Mr. T. Allen, of Coomb Down.—36, Levine, the wife of J. E. Hovenden, esq. of Heningford Grey, in the county of Huntingdon, one of the co-heiresses of the extensive Leman estates, which lately sold for half a million of money.—Mr. Stanbury.—Miss Jane May.—Lady Myers, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. M. bart.—Dowager Lady Clarina, relict of the late Gen. Lord Baron C.—Mrs. Matthews.—Mrs. Jane Carew.

Mrs. Newcome, wife of Rich. N. esq. of Burcat-house, near Wells.

James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury-house.

At Springsfield-house, near Bath, Mrs. Lyte, relict of Henry L. esq.

At Frome, Mrs. Hill.

At Rowde, near Devizes, Miss Hall.

At Burnett, the Rev. A.A. Baker, D.C.L. prebendary of Wells, rector of Marksbury and Burnett, &c.

At Lower East Hayes, Brownlow Bate, esq.

At Yeovil, Mr. Henry Bollen.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] Suddenly, John Bissett, esq. of Sherbourne.

At Osmington, near Weymouth, R. T. Wood, esq.

The Rev. Henry Williams, rector of Chalbury.

At Beaminster, 74, Mrs. Hine.

At Lyme Intrinseca, Catherine, the wife of Mr. James Langden.

DEVONSHIRE.

Several farms in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, have lately been let upon lease at a Corn Rent, the landlord and tenant agreeing when wheat is at the average price of 8s. per bushel; then, as wheat may increase or decrease in price, the rent to suffer a proportionate increase or diminution, having the limits of 12s. as a maximum, and 6s. as a minimum. The annual average,

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rage to be struck by the prices taken four times a year.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Isbell, surgeon, of Stonehouse, to Miss Moore, of Exeter.—Mr. R. Swansborough, of London, to Emma, second daughter of Richard Chamberlain, esq.—Mr. T. Besley, jun. printer, to Miss Edmonds.

At Plymouth dock, Mr. Job Channter, to Miss White, 75, after a courtship of 40 years.

At Tiverton, Alfred Coombe, esq. solicitor, to Miss Sarah Matilda West.

At Heavitree, the Rev. Waller Kitson, of Denbury, to Miss Mary Jones.

At Crediton, J. Thome, esq. of Tondon, to Susan, daughter of J. Roberts, esq.

At Teignmouth, Stephen Oakeley Attley, jun. esq. to Miss M. J. Woollcombe.

At Totnes, Charles Farwell, esq. R.N. to Miss Anna Maria Clarke.

Died.] At Barnstaple, 98, Lieutenant-colonel Cockburn.

At Alphington, the Rev. Benedict Pering, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Olave, of Exeter.—25, Mrs. Lumsden.

At Sidmouth, 85, W. L. Oxenham, esq.

At Exmouth, 72, Mr. William Skinner.

At Plymouth-dock, Mrs. Leach, wife of Captain Leach, of his Majesty's ship, Martial. — Suddenly, Mr. Brown, assistant surgeon.

At Exeter, 75, Mr. M. Pilbrow.—67, Captain Charles Wearg Hotchkys, of the royal navy.—90, Mr. Coffin, statuary.—69, John Pinney, esq. alderman and justice of peace for this city.—Mrs. Balle.—62, Miss Blackmore.—Mr. Symons.

At Dawlish, 97, Mrs. Prowse, relict of the late Rev. Thomas P. vicar of that parish.

At Marnhead Cottage, near Exeter, Mary Ann, wife of N. M. Moore, esq. of Garway County, Tyrone, Ireland.

At Primley Hill, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. F. Beffield, and daughter of Alderman Daniel, of Bristol.

At Teignmouth, 70, Mrs. Pidsley.

At Tavistock, Mr. Bridgman, sen. attorney-at-law.

At Colyton, John Sampson, esq. justice of peace for the county.

At Brixham, Mr. John Tarring, Postmaster.

At St. Columb, 36, Mr. William Retallack.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Bullocke, wife of Captain John Bullocke. — Suddenly, R. P. Holbrooke, esq. on board the General Blucher.

At Lezant, near Launceston, the Rev. Charles Mason, D. D.

At Truro, 75, Mr. John Blight, forty years master of the Red Lion inn.

WALES.

An extensive inclosure in Montgomeryshire, in the Manor of Arustley, is about to take place, comprising about one hundred thousand acres.

The committee appointed to consider the proposal of government for the inclosure of the great forests of Brecon, continue their labours. Among other plans is that of the projected road from Swansea to Brecon, nearly in the line of the Swansea canal, which will run through a great part of the forest.

The extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Turner and Co. at Llangollen, have been totally destroyed by fire.

Considerable floods and obstructions arose from the December rains, in South Wales. The neighbourhood of the Severn suffered from the same cause.

Died.] At Swansea, 83, Joseph Davies, esq.—At Growan, 68, W. Morgan, esq. —At Middleton Hall, 61, Mr. James Gwier, the able agent of the public spirited Sir W. Paxton.—At Beaumaris, the Rev. T. E. Owen.—At Clytha House, 52, Lord Viscount Avonmore.—At Swansea, 100, *Ann George*.—At Orlandon, W. Allen, esq. —At Coedbelen, 69, Rice Thomas, esq. —At Foeslase, 105, *Jane Harry*.—At Dyffryn Paith, 108, *John Davies*.—At Mold, Mr. Williams, surgeon.—At Carmarthen, Mr. David Havard.—At Cowbridge, 46, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. deservedly beloved and lamented.

At Grovehouse, Denbigh, the Rev. Thomas Clough, canon of St. Asaph, rector of Denbigh, and vicar of Nantglyn.

59, The Rev. Thomas Charles, B. A. of Bala.

At Swansea, 75, Mrs. Gaisford; burnt to death, in consequence of omitting to lie down when her clothes had caught fire.

At Ecclusham Lodge, near Wrexham, Joseph Harris, Bac. Muc. many years organist of St. Martin's church, Birmingham. His abilities as a composer were well known; the works of Handel were his model.—Thomas Ellis, esq. of Talcresson, Anglesey.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 72, Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of Leith Walk.

At Inverness, 70, the Rev. Dr. Tait, who had enjoyed the rectories of Normanton, in Rutland, and of Coningsby and Falkingham, Lincolnshire, many years.

IRELAND.

It appears, that in Ireland, as well as in England, the people are allowed to be poisoned, instead of being sustained and nourished by our native beverage. At a late meeting at Dublin, Mr. Giffard said, "as to the brewers, the price of barley, or hops, is nothing to them, nor can it effect any reduction in the price of malt liquor, for they never use a grain of it. No, they go to every quarter of the globe in search of materials, rather than use barley: they go to the East Indies for the *cocculus Indicus*; to Spain for cargoes of liquorice; to South

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South America and the West Indies, for tobacco; in short, they use *every poisonous vegetable* to stupify and intoxicate their customers; they search our hedges for henbane and the deadly night-shade, rather than use malt or hops; and this liquid, obtained from those noxious and poisonous plants, they proclaim to the world as the wholesome beverage of beer. I remember the time when they used opium in such large quantities, that the price of that article arose to 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling per pound, and they were consequently obliged to drop that article, as it became too dear for them to intoxicate their customers with it."

Died.] At the House of Industry, Clonmell, 106, *James Kennedy*, by trade a tailor, and used to relate, that in his youth he made entire suits of men's clothes a shilling a suit.

In Dublin, George Nugent, Earl of Westmeath, Baron Delvin, &c. He was born, Nov. 1760, and is succeeded by his son, Lord Delvin, born July 17, 1785.

The Right Hon. George Ogle, at his seat of Belle Vue, in the county of Wexford, which he formerly represented.

At Dublin, Lord French, the late eminent banker. The house had recently failed, and his spirits were in consequence so depressed, that in a fit of melancholy he shot himself.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Neuhourg, on the Danube, 113, *John Wegner*, known by the name of the Old Hussar. This veteran retained the use of his faculties to the last.

Near Calais, 56, the accomplished and once beautiful *Lady Hamilton*, relict of the late Sir William Hamilton, ambassador at Naples, and in many respects one of the most interesting women of her age. Lord Nelson considered his and the country's obligations to her so great, that with his dying words he recommended her to public protection; yet she was driven into exile by her creditors, and died, as is to be feared, of a broken heart, the victim of a too keen sensibility.

The Bey of Tunis. It was the last day of Rambden (the Mahometan Lent), and this Prince had fasted 24 hours. He was surrounded by the Grandees of the Regency and his courtiers, who had assembled all the bards to celebrate the last day of the Rambden. He shewed no appearance of indisposition; when he suddenly fainted and expired, without convulsions or any symptoms of pain. He was 57 years of age, and had reigned 32. All the Princes of the family were immediately convoked; and Sadi Ottomon, the brother of the deceased Bey, was that very night declared his successor.

To the Editor,

I SEND you the *place* of *Ceres* in the *ecliptic* for February. I hope still in time. One of these four small *Planets* seems very likely to attract to itself hereafter part of the atmosphere of a *Comet*.

Feb. 1	♊	12	55	Longitude	.	2	41 Latitude N.
9		13	18	.	.	3	57
17		14	9	.	.	3	12
25		15	19	.	.	3	25

CAPEL LOFFT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Our usual Supplementary Number, containing the essence of several costly and valuable new Books, with copious Indexes, &c. will be delivered with this Magazine.

The happy termination of the War with America, enabling the friends of Literature in that Country to indulge again in the luxury of an English Miscellany, we take the liberty to inform our trans-atlantic friends, that the Monthly Magazine will be transmitted as heretofore, through the General Post-Office of both Countries, on payment in London or America of two guineas, or eight dollars per annum, and will be delivered monthly in every part of the UNION, *free of further charge.—Arrears may also be had on the same terms.*

Several Printers of Country Newspapers having, by accident we presume, joined our annual Notification with the advertisement of a new Lady's Magazine, we feel it respectful to our Friends to repeat that we have no concern with that, or with any other periodical work, besides the Monthly Magazine.

Pieces bearing the following signatures will obtain early insertion—A Female Visitor; H. Narbal; Amator Veritatis; Patriot; An Antiquary of the Old School; G. Cumberland; John Clennel; H.; W. Probert; Tho. Haws; Benevolus; J. K.; W. Goodman; Fidelis; C. Lucas; W. B. Clapton; R. W.; W. N.; Cœcilius; J. M.; J. Jennings; J. Mitchell; Edw. Sparshall. *Others are under consideration, and we repeat an assurance to our many impatient Friends that we have no desire but to meet their wishes as fast as suits the gratification of the Public.*

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 266.] MARCH 1, 1815. [2 of Vol. 39.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

APHORISMS CONNECTED *with the present* DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *in regard to* SUBSISTENCE *and* FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

[The figures are stated, for brevity's sake, in the nearest round numbers.]

I.

TO increase the powers of the state in carrying on twenty years' warfare, an unredeemed mortgage on the real property of the country has been incurred of above 800 millions, bearing an interest of 28 millions.

II.

The cultivated land of Great Britain consists of about 48 millions of acres, and the houses of 2 millions, worth respectively about 1200 millions and 400 millions; besides fluctuating stocks in husbandry and trade, worth 600 millions more.

III.

The mortgage therefore amounts to a full third of the value of the property; or, in other words, one-third of the property, taken at its nominal value, is mortgaged by the obligation of successive acts of parliament to the persons who lent their money to enable ministers to carry on their wars.

IV.

The property and capitals of Great Britain are consequently encumbered by the said mortgage to the amount of one-third of their worth, independently of the ordinary expences of the state, church and poor, which amount to nearly as much more, or two-thirds of every man's income.

V.

The tenth of the property or income tax produced 14 millions; and, though much may have been concealed, yet much labour was assessed which was not property. The tenth of the interest makes 3 millions, consequently, the tenth of the income being 11 millions, the income itself is 110 millions, which, at 20 years' purchase, confirms the public capital, as above, at 2200 millions.

VI.

All tangible property is therefore virtually pledged to the public creditor to the full third of its worth, as much as though the owner had signed a mortgage-deed; and nothing can effect a release from the payment of the interest but discharging the principal. If the interest or principal were not paid, any funded creditor would have just grounds to foreclose on any estate on which he might make his election.

VII.

In private life Men economize for the purpose of discharging a mortgage; but, notwithstanding the operation in cases of public and private mortgage is precisely the same, no proprietor of any estate in England has yet reduced his establishment, though no reasonable person can doubt that every estate is under a legal mortgage for a third of its worth.

VIII.

The primary effect of this public debt has not been personal and particular, because the minister assessed the interest indirectly on articles of general consumption. Hence property and capital only felt it by the consequent struggles of industry to raise its wages, and then reverted it back on industry in increased rents and profits, by which the price of all labour and commodities were made to rise in nominal value. In spite of the mortgage, therefore, every man's income has been nominally increased, though its powers have been equally diminished.

IX.

To enable the mortgagers to avoid the direct burthen of the interest, or taxes, recourse was had to the same means as are often used by improvident private mortgagers, for the same purpose;—they multiplied their negociable securities in a currency of paper, thereby adding to their facilities of paying the interest or taxes; but, like private mortgagers creating a factitious currency, which not being able to meet in real currency, they have been forced to re-

new their promises to pay from time to time, till the operation has nearly involved the country in the evils of bankruptcy.

X.

The indefinite powers of paper to change the ancient standard of value was found convenient to proprietors and capitalists, to enable them to parry the direct impost of the mortgage on their estates, thus increasing the quantity of currency, and creating capitals among monopolists and speculators, by whose means farms were consolidated, rents raised, the interest paid for monies increased in amount, the nominal price of estates and of their produce augmented, and the direct effect of taxation on property evaded or deferred.*

XI.

During the operation of these causes bank-notes have encreased from five millions in 1790, to thirty-one millions in 1814; and country bankers' notes from six to forty millions; so that the ancient twenty millions of specie lost its due powers of convertibility, and one Act of parliament dispensed with specie, while another declared bank-paper in Great Britain equal to gold! With more plausibility have other ages and countries declared copper on a par with gold, and pewter with silver, yet such measures were always ruinous, and never persisted in, and our case affords no exception to the general law.

XII.

The depreciation of the value of money diminished the effect of the public mortgage among the opulent classes of the people in regard to each other; but all these relations of money-values were disturbed as soon as the intercourse was restored with other countries. A quarter of wheat, which in the paper circulation of Great Britain cost four pounds, was now to be purchased in France, in the standard of all nations, for half the sum, or in Poland for a third; and it was found also that the prices of manufactures in our conventional paper were twice as great as they ought to be in standard money-prices.

XIII.

The act of parliament which forced the circulation of paper in Great Britain at the par of gold, could not however force the paper price of all commodities to that par; nothing therefore was gained by the law, because two guineas in gold will produce a quarter of wheat in all countries, except Great Britain; but here it requires four guineas in paper, or by act of parliament four guineas also in gold, which, in consequence, is forced down to half its value in corn, and other commodities. Hence their market is too cheap for us, and our's too dear for them.

XIV.

Corn is a standard, though not portable currency, as well as gold and silver, because it always represents a given quantity of original labour. All over Europe, then, corn bears a nearly equal ratio to gold and silver, except in Great Britain, because all over Europe gold and silver are the standards of value; but in Great Britain an act of parliament has made an indefinite paper money not only the standard of value, but the standard of gold itself! Hence the relations of value, in regard to other nations, have been destroyed, and we must be content either to terminate our intercourse with other nations, return to the universal standard, or raise by importation-duties all commodities to our paper standard.*

XV.

The value of gold or silver, as the universal and perpetual standards of labour and property, cannot be determined by municipal regulation, because their worth is measured by the original labour bestowed on them in their first production at the mines, which quantity of labour they ascertain in their transfers among all nations; but conventional or

* Of all the antisocial practices ever supported by avarice, apathy, and sophistry, to counteract the pressure of taxation, none ever exceeded in the power of producing universal misery, that of engrossing farms by the favoured connections of many country bankers and noblemen's stewards! Thus the healthful, happy, and industrious population of the country have been driven into the overpeopled towns, and there starved, it being pretended by the supporters of this cruel system, that the public make a legitimate and desirable advantage of the difference between what these poor wretches are starved upon in the towns, and the plenty they enjoyed in the country.

* The state of the foreign Exchanges has lately operated so as to keep the price of gold at nearly the par of paper. This is partly owing to the stoppage of that demand which existed before the peace, for the armies abroad; and partly to the vast shipments of colonial produce since the peace, which, for the time, have amended the balance of trade in favour of this country. Besides, the gold-coin act has palsied and fettered this trade, so as to cramp the ordinary speculations in gold, and render it an exception among ourselves to other commodities, and the course of foreign exchanges continues to be estimated in specie, not in paper.

paper

paper money of account represents no such original labour, and, being created at pleasure and circulated by artifice, is not only no public standard, but destructive of all standard in countries in which its circulation is forced.

XVI.

No measure, therefore, can restore the true relations, and fix the actual obligations, of the various classes of the people of England, but, *by repealing the Bank Restriction Bill*, and compelling the Bank of England to find Specie for its notes. This would bring back the standard of the currency and of commodities in Great Britain to that of all other nations, and the standard of gold would then be found to agree universally with the standard of corn in Britain, as well as in France, Poland, and other countries. It is consequently a mistake of the question to ascribe the present dilemma of the country to any question about corn, the true question being one in regard to the currency, and the continuance of the Bank Restriction Bill, of which the difficulty about corn is but one effect.

XVII.

Having lost our Standard of value, the confusion of our finances, property, and commerce, is a consequence. The short, simple, and sweeping remedy would be to restore it: but, if in the hope of curing the evil, we measure our present departure from the standard by higher duties on foreign corn, we shall but depart still further from the standard, and augment the disease, which will require Corn Bill after Corn Bill as palliatives, till our paper currency is depreciated like French *assignats*, and all the industrious population are driven into the poor houses, or foreign lands.

XVIII.

If a permanent Corn Bill be passed, the proprietors of land, fundholders, speculators, and bank-note and accommodation-bill makers, will thereby be protected from the burthen of taxes till the continued operation of the same causes renders another such Bill necessary. On the other hand, if no alteration take place in the Corn Laws, it may then be practicable to restore to Britain the STANDARD of all civilized countries, and to allow the necessaries of life to find their own level, that farmers may not be destroyed by high rents and wages, and that landlords may be able to live on reduced rentals.

XIX.

All the difficulties of the country being created by taxes, and exasperated by the means taken by the opulent and powerful, to elude or evade the payment of them, it would be wise to adopt specific measures to extinguish them. If the sinking fund were abandoned, the net interest of the mortgage might be commuted into a redeemable rent charge of 6s. 8d. per acre on the 48 millions of acres of land, and by 20 per cent. on houses and the public funds. The evil would then have known limits; and what is now a public calamity would become the ascertained price of the gratification afforded to large portions of the community by twenty years war.

XX.

The alternatives are portentous, and the choice of evils calls for no common wisdom, great self-denial, and much genuine patriotism. If our affairs are guided by prudence or wisdom, the accumulating evils will be arrested in their course, by restoring the standard of the currency, by taking off the taxes raised to sustain that sinking fund which serves but to increase the entire burthen, and by stimulating proprietors to pay off their respective shares of the mortgage by bringing it into immediate contact with their property. Some measure may also be necessary for the immediate relief of the oppressed landed interest; but it ought to be a temporary provision, serving as a warning to undue speculation, and preparing the way for the restoration of the genuine standard of wealth, in place of that factitious wealth, which now exists by virtue only of an Act of parliament! COMMON SENSE.

London; Feb. 5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

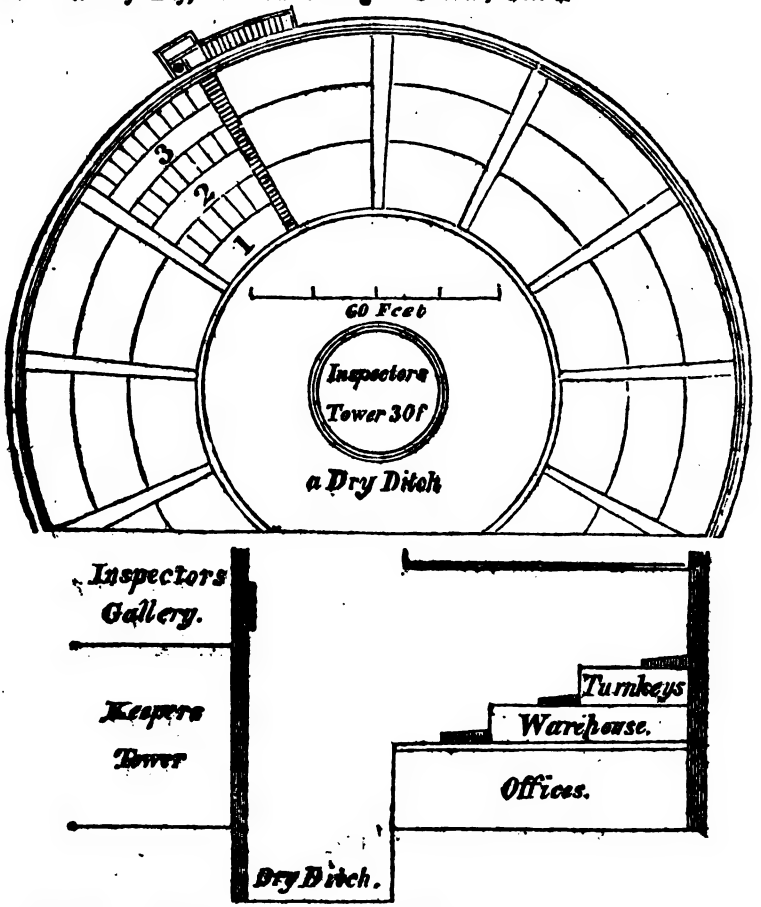
A PAMPHLET has lately been published, entitled, "*What a Gaol ought to be*," by some virtuous citizen of this county, wherein our disgraceful Newgate, that I had the pleasure some time back of drawing up a presentment of at the sessions, is contrasted with such a prison as we ought to, and I trust at last shall, have; and the author having in that plan very judiciously brought forward a description of Bentham's Panopticon, too little understood, and too long neglected, considering its infinite value; I thought by circulating the annexed plate to assist that object, by affording a clearer idea of the principle than mere words can give, and I now send you one in hopes that you will, by a wood block, or pewter plate, afford the thought still farther notoriety. For I am clearly of opinion, with the author of the pamphlet, that, until prisons are made houses of industry, and schools of reform, under close inspection, and all strong liquors banished

from them, except in cases of necessity, as medicines, we shall never do any good by our sentences of the laws. I go still farther: let us unite to this style of building the Philadelphia system of employ; *the solitary cell* only as a means of bringing the refractory to obey the rules of the house; and *diet* as recommended from experience by Mr. John Frank Newton, in his tract entitled, *Return to Nature*; (by which means all the objects of a paternal government as to reform of manners would be greatly facilitated,) and we shall soon find that there is no farther occasion for extending our colonies in Botany Bay, and maintaining hulks, as warrens of villainy; and all this good might be effected, after a few years, with a considerable saving of expense.

Heaven, in pity of our sufferings, has granted us at length repose from the scourge of war, let us now therefore employ the time of peace in reforming our old vile prisons, and the ancient infernal system of making them places of purgatory, instead of houses of reform. For we certainly ought, as Christians, to consider every criminal as a misled child of the country, and repair the evils of neglect by the counsels and attention of humanity.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; Feb. 4.



Ground-Plan and Elevation of a Panoptican Prison, each floor of which will contain 276 prisoners, their beds, workshops, turnkeys' rooms, and warehouses. The whole building, except the outer wall, a frame of cast iron, 1, 2, 3, stages, rising progressively, with 23 barrack beds.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAD before observed that there seem to be strong grounds of conjecture that the *Comet* of 1652 reappeared in 1811-12; before the disappearance of the beautiful and so long conspicuous comet of those years.

In

In Pingré's admirable *Cometographia*, I find that Struyck assigns to this Comet a period of somewhat more than 138 years, which would carry it to 1790; but I know not of a Comet then, or in 1514, which would answer to it; but in 1378 there is. The difference not quite two years. A difference between 1652 and 1811-12 of more than twenty appears improbable. Yet there are great coincidencies in the apparent path, and season, and duration of its appearance.

I only mention the season because, if the same Comet returns at *different* seasons, its real path may be the same, but its apparent widely different.

In my former paper, before "*defined*," the word "*ill*" has been dropt.

Solar Spots.

There is a compound *spot*, or rather two or three neighbouring *spots*, a little S. of the *sun's* equator, and nearly parallel with it, which I observed Feb. 9. It extends 5′ in length = 130,000 miles, and cannot I think be less in breadth than a *diameter* of the *earth*.

There is also a very round, opaque, well-defined spot of about 24″ diameter, or larger than the *earth*, north-west of the *sun's disc*; and a small obscure spot east of it, and nearly in apparent contact. In position and appearance, the larger of these two is very like a spot 15th Dec. 1813, which was very *planet-like*.

I have repeatedly examined it at different times; but have seen no spot on the sun for more than twelve months.

Why may not there be a *planet* whose orbit is considerably inclined to the sun and to our ecliptic, capable of being seen only in *transit*, and then only of course in certain positions of the earth in her orbit? Repeated observations, at different and distant periods, have given me a strong impression that such probably is the fact. Such planet, whether of the same species as ours, or whether *cometary*, may be so near the sun, and so much immersed in its dense atmosphere, as nearly to partake of the *solar period* of rotation, instead of what would be the law of its revolution if moving *freely* in open space.

I have looked for the spots, though the weather has given little opportunity; but I have not again seen them, either this day (the 17th) or the 13th or 14th.

Dr. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart.

I have seen and discoursed with this gentleman. He certainly had a striking likeness to the portraits, medals, and coins, of the *Stuart* family; but, as it appears to me, much more to the *First* than to the *Second* Charles, in countenance, air, and manners.

Recollectedness, strength of mind, equanimity under great and continued suffering, or graceful dignity, strikingly appeared in him.

I wish, considering his sufferings and losses, and all the circumstances that relate to his descent and person, that the survivors of his family, with whom I am not acquainted, may meet with that honourable consideration, which in other cases has not been wanting.

Corrigenda in the Preface to Laura, or an Anthology of Sonnets.

GALILEO, SHAKSPEARE, NEWTON.

I wish the readers of this Collection to rectify a strange inadvertence.

P. 132, l. 5 to 8, should be read thus: "the year of the birth of SHAKSPEARE, so that two *luminaries* of the *first* magnitude were rising almost at the same instant on the horizon of human life."

It is true of NEWTON, that he was rising when GALILEO was setting to our earth; for Newton was born in 1642, in which year Galileo died.

P. 191, for "*at*," read *by* CANOVA.

Property Tax, and Corn Laws.

"*Quem fugiam habeo*; quod *aequus non habeo*," said CICERO, as to CÆSAR and POMPEY. And so of the *Property tax*; I wish we were well rid of it, if even at the expence of something as bad or *worse*.

As for the *Corn laws*, I am not much for men *legislating* for the *crops* and *seasons*, or for the *commercial* intercourse of *nations*. I feel the evil, and I deplore it; but I question whether we may not have much more reason to deplore the imagined *remedy*. I would do away the *Property tax*, so far as it falls on the *cultivator*; I would gradually reduce it where it falls on the *owner* of *land*; I would *repeal* the *war part* of the *malt* tax; and reduce the taxes on *horses* and *carriages* employed in *agriculture* to the *minimum* at which they set out. And this, with patience, time, industry, fortitude, and *strict* public *economy*, might and would, I think, *restore* the *country*.

I expressed these sentiments in a letter to the HIGH SHERIFF, at the late *county meeting* of SUFFOLK. But, although he informed the meeting of my letter, at its opening, it was *not* read.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston,

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read in your Magazine for this month, a letter, wherein the writer proposes for discussion a question respecting the right of the poor to glean at the time of harvest. I could say much on this subject, but I am of opinion that this is a question which had better not be agitated; for it would lead to two inconveniences in two opposite extremes—insolence on the part of the poor, if such right were formally established; and severity in the farmer, if it were judicially determined that the poor have no such right. I believe there are few instances wherein the farmers have refused to their poor neighbours the liberty of collecting the scattered remains which they leave of their plentiful crops; but could the poor claim as their undoubted right what they now take (as it should seem) by long usage and sufferance, they might be led to think, and perhaps to complain, that the farmer had carried off a portion of what was their due. On the other hand, if such right to glean was wholly disallowed, the farmer might alledge that the poor were too bold in the enjoyment of it, and, under pretence of their committing trespasses of various kinds, might wholly exclude them, and, in their stead, turn in his pigs and geese to pick up the gleanings he left.

I hope and trust that the English farmer will ever have more humanity than to refuse his poor neighbours the pittance they now enjoy, under the name of gleanings; and let it be remembered that the too rigorous exaction of a real or supposed right tends to produce suspicion, and perhaps investigation, whether such right be well or ill founded, with all the consequences of ill blood and bad neighbourhood, which might ensue on such investigation.

SENEX.

London, January 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

SOPHOCLES was born at Coloné, a village in Attica, a few years previous to the battle of Marathon, and is generally believed to have been eighteen or twenty years younger than his renowned predecessor, Æschylus. He survived to extreme old age, bordering upon ninety; but was fortunate enough not to witness the capture of the city of Athens by those civilized savages, the Lacedemonians, under Lysander; who had, however, the negative merit of not extinguishing that "eye of Greece, Mother of Arts and Eloquence." This great poet, during the course of his long life, wrote a vast number of dramas, of which, as in the former instance, seven only remain; but these are, in all likelihood, among the most admired of his productions.

Cicero informs us, that, when very far advanced in years, his sons attempted to divest him, under the plea of mental incapacity, of the management of his affairs; on which occasion he brought into court, and presented to his judges, the tragedy of Œdipus Coloneus, which he had just finished, in lieu of all other defence, and the application of his sons was indignantly dismissed.

Sophocles is more regular than Æschylus, in the invention and conduct of his plots. His incidents are natural; his delineation of manners and characters, just and interesting; his moral reflections, pertinent and striking; and the fire of his imagination is every where tempered by the perfection of his judgment. The first of the tragedies of Sophocles, according to the chronological order, is:

1. "*Trachiniæ*"—So called from Trachis, the name of a city, and small surrounding district in Thessaly, to which Deianira, the wife of Hercules, retired during the expedition of that hero to Æchalia, the royal seat of Eurytus, with whose daughter Iole Hercules became enamoured; and, as a charm to recover his affection, Deianira, deceived by the dying assurances long before given by the Centaur Nessus, sends him a garment dipped in the blood of the Lernæan hydra; which, causing his dissolution amid the agonies of pain and distraction, forms the catastrophe of this animated drama. The character of Deianira, as here delineated, is gentle and pleasing. That of Hercules exhibits the too common combination of great frailties, blended with great virtues. This hero is represented as belonging to the generation which flourished immediately preceding the Trojan war. He was engaged in the famous Argonautic expedition, and consequently contemporary with Jason, Orpheus, Castor and Pollux, Theseus, &c. Fable is so predominant in the account remaining of Hercules, that many are inclined to doubt whether such personage ever existed. But, where tradition obtains general circulation and belief, it probably rests on some remote foundation of truth; however disfigured by poetical and mythological exaggeration. In that

"golden age" of Greece, ruffians and robbers every where prevailed, and ravages of all kinds were perpetrated in violation and defiance of law, if law could then be said to exist. Those valourous avengers of guilt, who most distinguished themselves in the suppression and punishment of such enormous offenders, would of course be gratefully celebrated during their lives, and perhaps deified after their deaths. Among these early champions and benefactors of mankind, Hercules appears to have attained to the highest pinnacle of fame.

2. "*Œdipus Tyrannus.*" This is generally accounted the master-piece of Sophocles, and the *chef d'œuvre* of the ancient drama. It must have been highly interesting to the Greeks, who were familiar with, and deeply sympathised in, the afflictions of the House of Cadmus, or, as it is frequently styled, of Labdacus, renowned for its misfortunes. But it is in vain to expect that the same impression will, or can, be made upon the minds of a modern audience. To us it appears a foreign story, founded at best on obsure and remote tradition, and blended with circumstances shocking, extravagant, and incredible. It is utterly unfit for representation in the present times, under every possible modification. But those who can enter into the ideas, or make proper allowance for the opinions and prejudices of antiquity, must feel high admiration at the various beauties of this celebrated drama; at that combination of private distress with public calamity, which gives an awful dignity to the fable; at the truth and force with which the different characters are pourtrayed; at the propriety and sublimity of the choral odes; and at the perfect skill with which the incidents are introduced, the plot gradually matured, and the dreadful catastrophe at length developed. To one objection only does this extraordinary production of human genius appear liable; and this results from the very nature of the Grecian drama, which, condensing the action into a very short space of time, makes the narration of preceding events absolutely necessary. This is the only answer which can be given to the exception of Dacier and Brumoy, who allege the absurdity of supposing Œdipus, so long after his marriage with Jocasta, ignorant of the circumstance attending the murder of Laius. The narrative of Creon, however, in reply to the enquiries of Œdipus, was requisite to acquaint the audience with them, but this dramatic necessity cannot be reconciled with probability.

Œd. How did he fall, and where? At home, abroad?
Died he at Thebes, or in a foreign land?
Cr. He left his palace, fame reports, to seek
Some oracle; since that we ne'er beheld him.
Œd. But did no messenger return? Not one
Of all his train, of whom we might enquire,
Touching this murder? &c.

Surely it is better to change the scene from Venice to Cyprus, or suppose any lapse of time between the acts, than to have recourse to such artificial methods of "infusing the plot into the audience."

It is remarkable that Creon is here represented as a man conspicuous for goodness and moral excellence. Whereas, in the play of Antigoné, after his advancement to the royal dignity, he is depictured as a furious and remorseless tyrant. This could not proceed from inadvertence, and the inference conveyed was perfectly congenial to the feelings of the Athenians.

Attempts have been made of late years not merely to excite our attention to, but our admiration of, the literature of the East, and the productions of Hindoostanic antiquity. But the comparison of those wild efforts and rovings of imagination with the master-pieces of Greece and Rome, can only tend to evince the vast and immeasurable disparity which subsists between them.

3. "*Œdipus Coloneus.*" The subject of this tragedy is extremely simple; containing only a pathetic representation of the circumstances attending the death of Œdipus, which took place, according to Sophocles, at Coloné, the place of his own nativity. Conformably to the ideas usually entertained of "the wretched race of Labdacus," Eteocles was the elder son of Œdipus and Jocasta, who retained possession of the throne of Thebes in violation of the agreement with Polynices, by which they were to occupy it alternately for a year. Thus the story is told by Statius, and by Jocasta herself in the Phœnissæ of Euripides; and in the Seven Chiefs of Thebes by Æschylus. But in this drama Polynices speaks of himself as the elder brother, driven from that throne which was his in right of birth, by the traitorous arts of Eteocles. There is nothing in the ensuing tragedy of Antigoné inconsistent with this statement, which so materially strengthens

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and sanctions the claims of Polynices. But all pleas and all distinctions were lost in the general consideration, that "Eteocles nobly fought and died for Thebes;" and that Polynices "would in flames have wasted all—his country and his gods."

Such was the patriot passion of the Greeks; and perhaps it ought to be received as an universal maxim that no private wrongs, however great, can justify any species of retaliation or redress, which involves in it consequences injurious to the community.

4. "*Antigoné.*" This tragedy is founded on the heroic resolution of Antigoné, sister of the rival brothers, to bestow the rites of burial upon Polynices, who had been denounced as the public enemy of Thebes, and destined by Creon, the successor to the throne, to be exposed, "a feast for hungry vultures on the plain;" such as dared to contravene this mandate being themselves doomed to death. To the ears and understandings of modern readers this seems but a slight basis for a dramatic superstructure. But it is necessary to recollect, that to be deprived of sepulture was accounted by the ancients the greatest of injuries: for it was an article of the established creed, that the souls of the deceased could not be admitted into the Elysian shades till their bodies were committed to the earth. This gives dignity and propriety to the tragedy of Antigoné, in which the characters are strongly marked, and the denouëment noble, moral, and poetical. The deaths of Hæmon and Antigoné, with the unavailing repentance and despair of Creon, are strikingly depictured; and the tyrant king and father is with awful justice told, that the "justice" he is at length anxious to dispense comes too late. This play terminates the misfortunes of the house of Cadmus or Labdacus, by a sort of general destruction, as it is thus with prophetic inspiration expressed by the chorus—

O Labdacus! thy house must perish all,
E'en now I see the stately ruin fall.
Shame heaped on shame, and ill on ill,
Disgrace and never-ending woes;
Some angry GOD pursues thee still,
Nor grants or safety, or repose.

The genealogy of the unfortunate family of Cadmus, stands thus:—Cadmus, Polydorus, Labdacus, Laius, Œdipus, &c.

5. "*Philoctetes.*" The fable of this beautiful drama is of the most touching simplicity; and, in consequence of its introduction by Fenelon, into his popular prose Epic of Telemaque, it is become familiar to every reader, and can never fail to excite the most lively commiseration.

6. "*Ajax.*" This bulwark of the Grecian host, is in the present drama represented as driven to despair and distraction by that unjust sentence, which adjudged the armour of Achilles to a competitor so unworthy, in his estimation, of that splendid distinction as Ulysses. The characters are excellently preserved in this drama, and that of Ajax himself in particular, when recovering from his disorder, combines the pathetic and sublime.

7. "*Electra.*" This tragedy must be classed among the chief glories of the Grecian drama. It is much superior to the Coephoræ of Æschylus, on the same subject—the murder of Clytemnestra and Egisthus by Orestes, instigated by the oracle of Apollo, and urged to the bloody deed by the implacable vengeance of his sister Electra. The catastrophe is, by the art of the poet, wrought up to the highest pitch of terror. Clytemnestra is led to believe, that Orestes is dead, and rejoices in her fancied security. On a sudden, he appears armed with a poniard for her destruction. The *bienseance* of the Athenians would not permit parricide, or indeed any murder to be perpetrated in view of the audience; but Clytemnestra is heard, behind the scenes, imploring mercy of her son; while Electra, in thrilling accents, exhorts Orestes to shew the same mercy to her which she shewed to their father. After the first wound is given, she exclaims, "another stroke;" and, the second stroke immediately following, she, unappalled, amid these horrors exultingly cries,

"O that Egisthus too groaned with thee now!"

The dead body, covered with a veil, is then brought upon the stage; and at this moment Egisthus enters, and is given to understand that it is the corpse of Orestes which is placed upon the bier. Elated, he commands Clytemnestra to be summoned, that she may participate in his satisfaction, and is astonished to learn that she is already present. But on lifting up the veil, he discovers the countenance of Clytemnestra, and is at the same instant apprized, that the person to whom he is talking is Orestes. This is perhaps the perfection of the tragic art. Egisthus, petrified with grief, astonishment, and terror, resigns himself to the fate which he is conscious awaits him; and the scene of death and murder finally closes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the report of the proceedings of the "Society for preventing accidents in coal mines," instituted at Sunderland, given in your Magazine of this month, it is stated as an important fact (being in Italics) that "*inflammable gases never ignite at hot iron.*" Any of your readers who have the means of making hydrogen gas may readily satisfy themselves that the contrary of this is the truth. If a small quantity be made and collected in a wide-mouthed phial, with the mouth held downwards, and a red-hot poker applied, an explosion will take place. Having frequently heard it said that heated iron would not inflame hydrogen gas, I was induced to try the experiment. Perhaps no explosion is known to have ever taken place in coal-mines from the use of the hot cylinder; and from the stream of rarefied air continually rising from it, and driving off the gas, such an event may be very improbable; but, that it is far from being impossible, the above simple experiment, I think, sufficiently shews.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Castle-street, Berners-street; Dec. 18, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EXCURSIONS seem the order of the day. Permit me to fill out the picture for your correspondent Mr. Williams, which his time, in passing through the vale of Langford, did not permit him to do.

I set off from this place, a few weeks past, on a visit to a friend at West Harptree, and have often taken shame to myself for not becoming acquainted with the beautiful and attractive scenery around the mansion of Dr. Whalley, having heard from many persons of the truly picturesque and romantic beauties with which his domains abound. I passed them on my way to the right a short distance, and determined on my return to be indecisive no longer.

Whilst I was at West Harptree I was informed that there was a dell, about half a mile distant, called East Harptree Combe, well worthy my attention. I set off therefore to explore it, and have to thank my friend for calling my attention to so sequestered and picturesque a spot. It appears to me to have been originally a huge cleft in the Mendip-hills, composed, as it is, on both sides of pudding stone—the cement of which is crystallised carbonate of lime; the cleft is now, after the lapse of ages, in part filled up with rubbish and broken stones, which have fallen from time to time from the sides, so that the bottom of the Combe is covered with verdure, and in many places the sides are clothed with a great variety of wood and trees, and branching shade. We ascended this dell for, I presume, nearly a mile; a gurgling stream of pure water accompanied us the whole way, till we arrived at two distinct separations in it, one bending to the left, the other to the right; and fronting us is a large garden planted principally with potatoes, but much of it so steep as not to be ascendible without difficulty; at the upper part of which is a precipice of irregular rocks, supporting a still more elevated hill above. To the right, a little farther on, are some huge rocks lying in confusion, and which evidently tumbled down, by some convulsion, from above, upon a clear stream of water, which breaks in murmurs from beneath the biggest of them, and hastens down the dell. This fountain is called by the peasantry in the neighbourhood Garrol Pipe Spring. Before you arrive at these rocks you pass over a beautiful stile, made by Nature in one of her best and most freakful moods. I am no painter, and therefore cannot venture to give the outlines of it, but I am sure it is well worthy the pencil of any painter. It is composed of a tree, which probably some storm threw down horizontally, without destroying its vegetative powers, but in such a way as that its branches wave over the clear stream before mentioned, and an occasional indentation in the bark of its trunk, and some other irregularities, enable you to pass over it with tolerable ease. But, sir, to what I would more particularly call your attention, in this delightful dell, is the cot of Charles Crispin.

As soon as we had passed the stile, we perceived a small thatched cot, whose roof had the appearance of the top of a hay-cock; for it could hardly be denominated a mow, so small and inconsiderable is it. We crossed another stile, and descended to it. The owner was not at home; this was no small mortification to us, as we felt much desire to behold the interior of this extraordinary dwelling; and, also, to see a man who had lived, in this sequestered and romantic spot, alone, for the space of almost twenty years! We, however, rambled about his garden, and were well pleased with the good order and neatness in which it is kept. We admired an open

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shed

shed, which has been erected near the cot for the purpose of containing lumber: beneath the roof the climbing ivy had interwoven its green and twining branches, so as to descend in tresses from various parts of the roof, which, although perhaps in the way of convenience, the forbearing hermit had permitted to remain. I climbed up to the rocks at the top of the garden; from their crannies descended a profusion of wild strawberries, some of which I plucked for my friends below, who were waiting for me at Garrol Pipe Spring, for they did not choose to venture up the perilous ascent. After rambling farther above the fountain, admiring again and again the various beauties around this pleasant spot, we ascended a very steep path, directly over the cottage, and from this we had a beautiful view, not only of a part of East Harptree Combe, through which we had ascended, with the garden and the cot almost perpendicular beneath us, and a picturesque wood to the east, but also an extensive view farther on, over a variety of hill and dale, beyond Bath into Wiltshire.

From what I had heard of Charles Crispin, I was extremely desirous of seeing him; we therefore contrived to send for him to West Harptree; he readily came, and we made an appointment to meet him at his cottage the following morning. We did so. Of himself, his cottage, and his garden, he gives the following account.

He is a native of Devonshire, and came from that country to this place about nineteen years ago in consequence of the infidelity of his wife, who did not think proper to follow him. He was a very good husbandman; and a person in this neighbourhood, having purchased a quantity of land upon and about the forest of Mendip, had omitted to cultivate that on which Charles Crispin's cottage now stands, together with other rocky and hilly land adjoining, to the extent of about five acres, conceiving it quite valueless, or of so little account as not to be worth his labour or attention; and, as a proof of how little value it actually was, he did not give for the fee of these acres, together with far better land, more than five pounds for each; he therefore offered these five acres to Crispin for fifty sacks of potatoes, (worth at that time nine shillings per sack) and also for a certain quantity of labour, upon condition that Crispin should enjoy the five acres free of all rent during his life. Crispin's part of the covenant was soon performed, and he set himself to clear the ground in good earnest; to build him his cot and to arch over the rills, which now gurgle beneath his garden, with stones, and to cover them with earth, in order to increase the surface of the land, and to make it as productive as possible; never certainly once dreaming of having destroyed in any degree the sylvan and the picturesque, although plenty of those ingredients yet remain to satisfy any person who has not a gluttonous desire for their enjoyment. A clear fountain rises in the midst of the garden, of whose crystal waters Crispin swallows refreshing potations; the redundances trickle off into one of these subterranean rills.

Crispin had plenty of ear and eye witnesses to the agreement, and it never occurred to him that a little bit of paper or parchment, with a seal or two attached, would more effectually secure him the possession of what, for his life, he conceived to be his own; that arch fiend Fraud was to him quite a stranger. But, alas! all is doomed to change below. The landlord with whom he made the agreement died; and his property came into the hand of those who, it should seem, cared little for even law, and less for justice. It was contrived, through the subtle ministration of a member of that legal edifice which is often the boast of Britons, to persuade poor Crispin to accept a gratuitous lease for seven years without rent: the seven years expired a short time since, and he must now pay four pounds per annum for the privilege of residing in that cot which his own labour has raised, and for that garden which the early and late sweat of his brows has improved and brought to that state of culture in which we now behold it; and, if he cannot do this, he will be turned out! This tale requires no comment; indignation at so wicked, so nefarious a proceed..g must necessarily arise in the breast of every person who listens to the story. You would expect that Crispin himself must speak of the transaction with agony and anger: no such thing! he speaks of it as a thing of course. The even tenor of his way no mortal arm can ruffle. Charles Crispin is about the middle stature, with a complexion inclining to florid, but somewhat sallow and sun-burnt by labouring beneath the sun in nature's ample fields through sixty-six summers. His countenance is open and placid, his gait tolerably erect. He is descending of course into the vale of years; and, although visibly growing old, can yet trudge with much stoutness up his mountain

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mountain steep; but he complains that his ability for labour is nearly exhausted: he has never as yet received any parochial relief, one pound only excepted, which was given him, after much and wearisome application, as being one of what are called the second poor. His cot is about seven feet square in the inside; the walls of stone loosely put together, between five and six feet high; the floor clean, but rough and uneven. He has a kind of flooring over head, to which he ascends by an awkward ladder to sleep. I could not stand upright below, and I conceive it is scarcely possible to sit upright in what he calls his bed above, composed of two thin blankets, and a little straw or dust, I forgot which. He takes off his clothes constantly every night when he goes to bed; this no doubt contributes greatly to his health, although the place in which he sleeps strikes me as being, without light or air, except from below, far from wholesome: however not the least unpleasantness of smell annoyed us. A glass window about four inches square admits all the light which enters, except what comes down the chimney, or through the door-way, when the door is open. The furniture is very scanty; not a chair or table; I do not remember any except a sort of rude trunk or cupboard on the floor, upon which the friend who accompanied me sat; I did not sit down, and as far as I recollect there was no seat on which I could do so, except the ground. He cannot write, but he can read, which he does by the light which comes down the chimney; he has a Bible and Prayer-Book, given him by Lady Waldegrave; these he reads, but he has no desire to read any other books. He never goes to church, assigning as a reason that, as he is so very meanly clad and so poor, his appearance there would take off the attention of the congregation from their devotions to himself, which would be a very bad thing; that he conceives the Lord will watch over him, although he lives alone; that he is quite contented and happy and chearful in his cottage; that he has no fears of death, nor of being ill; and, having no one near to render him any assistance, that, he repeats, God will protect him; that as to medicine he neither takes any nor wants any, except it be a little hyssop, which he takes now and then to make him sweat. He drinks constantly, instead of a foreign drug of costly price, a tea made of mint, which he prefers to any other; I perceived some drying in his cot. He has had three children, who have been long ago grown up, and are no kind of incumbrance to him. His attire is ragged, and indeed scanty; he has but little, that little, for his situation, is clean. As even the dell in which he resides is very elevated ground, all the productions of the earth ripen late, and it is so embosomed in woods, hills, and rocks, that, he tells me, all the winter he has the sun but one hour in a day, from eleven till twelve o'clock. The birds are in the woods plenty and melodious: he mentions one as a great rarity, a native of Ireland, and of very peculiar note, but he could not recollect its name. Such is Charles Crispin and the cot in which he resides. The following inscription may not be inappropriate for it:

Stranger! whoso'er thou art,
Behold a lesson for thy heart!
I, a spirit, here preside,
To mortify all human pride;
And, whilst I tend each gurgling rill,
I bid all earthly strife be still;
Midst wood-birds' notes and echoes wild
I woo repose for nature's child:
Peace guards his slumbers—rest secure
Awakes him with refreshment pure;
And Chearfulness, throughout the day,
Guiles with Content the time away;
Whilst ruddy Labour, smiling sweet,
Attends me with heart-willing feet.
What are the wants of Nature, learn!
From Folly's paths, O haste! return!
Nor pomp nor riches have the power
To snatch from Death one little hour:
On God alone be all thy trust,
Or here or when thy body 's dust.
The wants of Nature are but few!
This is my lesson, now adieu!

Huntspill; JAMES JENNINGS.
October 7, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SCOTCHMEN have nothing to boast of more than Englishmen have, regarding a statue in each of their respective capitals—I mean as to choice of subject; without derogating from the merit of the artists, which is said to be deservedly great; nor from the merit of the represented, so far as they are entitled to it.

From the sentiments expressed by your correspondent Mr. BECK, in your Magazine, vol. xxxv. p. 31, if he has never seen the capital of Scotland, or read or heard its description, and were to visit it, he would of course expect to be gratified by viewing an equally ornamental statue of Robert I. of an Argyll, a Montrose, a

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Chatham, or any other great man of similar description; instead of the equestrian one of Charles II. in the Parliament Square, the view of whose statue in the Royal Exchange, London, raises such indignation in his bosom.

Although two blacks do not make a white, yet, according to the opinion of many, in which Mr. Beck will perhaps coincide, if the statue in Edinburgh was not erected prior to the reign of King William III. the city of Glasgow has much more merit in the choice of the equestrian statue of the latter monarch which adorns the front of its Exchange, notwithstanding of such foul and indelible reproaches on his character, as the breach of hospitality, and cruelty, attached to the horrid massacre of Glenco, in Scotland; the subsequent breach of faith which led to the unfortunate and disastrous result of the Scots expedition to the isthmus of Darien; his ungenerous conduct to those who placed him on the British throne; the continental wars into which he plunged THIS INSULAR NATION, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS FOREIGN POSSESSIONS AND POLITICS, AND ACCUMULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT THEREBY OCCASIONED, &c.

With regard to Charles IId.'s statue in the Royal Exchange, London, Mr. B. concludes with this appropriate query: "Would it not be more grateful to Englishmen to have one of our great men grace this noble emporium, one whom people of every nation may view and admire, instead," &c. of the other? On most subjects there exist wide differences of opinion; but, with respect to Mr. B.'s question, there will perhaps be none as to answering in the affirmative; and, with regard to the Scotch statues above mentioned, coupled together, were the same query put, substituting Scotchmen where Englishmen stands, opinion may also be unanimous in answering yea.

J. M.

Dumbartonshire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Liverpool correspondent Mr. John Bywater, whose interesting communication on the luminous appearance of the sea was inserted in your number for September last, having expressed a wish that, if any of your numerous readers could furnish any observations tending to strengthen or correct the opinions he had endeavoured to establish, he should be glad if they would lay them before the public. I am induced to send you the following remarks, which I found amongst the papers of my late father,* written above sixty years ago; and, as the subject, both before and since that period, has undergone much curious discussion, without its being yet decided to what cause, may with the greatest probability be attributed that beautiful appearance which the water of the ocean sometimes exhibits; his observations may not perhaps be thought unworthy of attention, especially as great pains were taken to ascertain, by the aid of the microscope, the existence of the facts he relates; and these facts are confirmed by observations made at different periods by others, but by none in which there is a more striking coincidence than by Labillardiere in his account of a Voyage in search of La Perouse, in the years 1791, 2, and 3. I shall subjoin it to my father's; only observing that most of the effects hitherto noticed perhaps might be accounted for from the causes assigned, and that, as these effects have been observed under different circumstances, they may be explained by different causes.† EDMUND SPARSHALL.

Norwich; Dec. 13, 1814.

"*Sparkling of Sea Water.*

"*Wells (Norfolk), July* 6, 7, & 8, 1749.

"I have lately observed, for two or three nights together, a surprising sparkling in the water of our harbour, at or about high water, which, as soon as dark, by the least motion or ripling therein, seemed to sparkle like grains of gunpowder fired singly, but on throwing in a few small stones would sparkle and flash like lightning for several yards round.

"Surprised at so strange a phenomenon, I took up some of the water from the surface, imagining I might find, or be better able to guess at, the cause, by examining it with a microscope.

"On the first examination I could find nothing therein which might be the cause of so strange an appearance; but on letting it stand some hours I observed on the surface of the water a vast number of very minute globules, as transparent as the water itself, and which I at first

* Joseph Sparshall, of Beccles, Suffolk, whose death is recorded in your Magazine for September, 1810.

† It is remarked that fish, as well as gelatinous animals, contain oily and inflammable particles, which upon being decomposed by putrefaction, the phosphoric acid that is then liberated will unite therewith and form a phosphorus on the surface of the sea, and cause this beautiful phenomenon.

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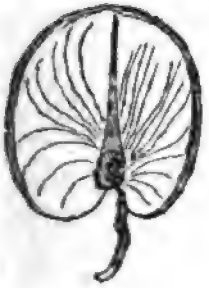
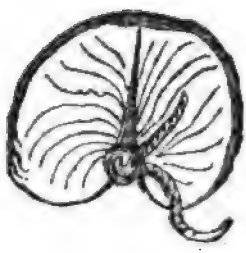
first mistook for air-bubbles; but, finding them stick very thick round the sides of the vessel containing the water, I took some out, and, applying them to the microscope, found them to be roundish globules, very transparent, and encompassed with a thin skin, having a small indenture on one side, and an opaque spot in the middle, from whence proceeded a number of fine rays. I at first conjectured, from the transparency of these globules, that they might be the spawn or ova of the Urtica marina or sea-nettle; but, on a second and more accurate examination, I found the opaque spots in the globules to be the residence of a very minute worm, which is generally found with its tail sticking to some part of the opaque spot, and moving its head backward and forward, and in all directions, sometimes withdrawing itself quite into its case; the worm itself is much smaller than the smallest eels found in vinegar, and far more transparent. What these are, or may become, when arrived at maturity, I cannot so much as conjecture. I have examined numbers of these globules at different times, and scarcely found one in ten without the worm.

"The worm and bladder are seen as represented in the annexed drawings, and as they appeared by the second magnifier of the double microscope:





"If a glass of water be taken up from the harbour of a night when this phenomenon appears, and set in a dark place, no sparkling can be seen; but, on putting a stick or the feather-end of a quill therein, and shaking it about pretty briskly, a very great sparkling is seen on the surface of the water; and, on withdrawing the stick or feather, several of these minute luminous bodies are found adhering thereto, and afford a faint glimmering light, which quickly disappears on these bodies becoming dry on their surfaces.

"I shall not pretend to say in what manner these bodies afford this sparkling appearance; but may it not be caused by the gentle agitation of the water striking them against each other? having noticed this appearance is most frequent after gales of wind, when the sea comes to subside; but sometimes there are few or none of these globules to be found in the water, at which time there will be no sparkling; but, when they are found in the water, it will always sparkle, and more or less in proportion to the quantity there is of them. Yet I can hardly think it can be these animalculæ which cause the sea to appear as if all on fire by the violent agitation of the water in a storm, so often seen by seamen." J. S.

"*Remarks on the Phosphoric Phenomenon in the Sea*;" from vol. i. p. 48, of the Translation of Labillardiere's Account of a Voyage in search of La Perouse, in the Years 1791, 2, and 3.

"I had preserved a few bottles of sea water, taken up the evening before, during its phosphorescence, to examine the little luminous bodies which are the cause of this phenomenon. This water, poured into a glass, was set in motion in the dark; I immediately saw some luminous globules, which differed in no respect from those which are commonly remarked when the sea is agitated. It appeared to me quite an easy matter to try to separate these bodies, in order to shew whether the water would still preserve its phosphoric quality. I strained it through a piece of white-brown paper; some molecules, very gelatinous and transparent, the size of which was almost a third of a millimeter, remained in the strainer, and from that time this sea water lost all its phosphorescence, which I restored to it at pleasure by throwing therein the little molecules. It was necessary not to leave these diminutive animals long exposed to the air, for they soon lost all their phosphoric properties. I have several times repeated the same experiment in seas very distant from each other,

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other, and I have constantly found the same animalcules, which I consider as the most ordinary cause of the phosphorescence of sea water. However, they alone have not the property of rendering the sea luminous—several species of crabs, some very large molecules,* &c. often quit the bottom of the waters to come and illumine their surface. I have frequently seen these phosphoric molecules of the size of a double decimeter, but I have always found at the same time the little luminous bodies which I have mentioned."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents give me a satisfactory reason why the water of the sea is of a dull green colour near the shore, and decidedly of a bright blue colour in the main ocean? I do not advert to the reflected colour from the surface, which of course varies with the changeable hues of the sky. I mean the colour of the water when looked down into, or when cut by the keel of a ship or boat. Even in the water taken up in the ship's buckets at open sea, I have observed this blue tinge; and in crossing the Atlantic, however gloomy or dark was the sky, the water, when looked down into from the ship's side, was a bright blue colour. This fact must be well known to every seaman of common observation; and every one who has ever been in a boat near the shore must have remarked the peculiar green colour of the water. To some of your readers this question may seem puerile; others may know that the most important conclusions in science have often been drawn from the most trifling phenomena.

Oct. 29, 1814. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to know if any of your numerous correspondents could point out to me any publication that would enable me to work, decimally, questions of the following kind:—"If 285714 of a yard cost 3,81. what will ,63 of a yard cost?" Or, if any of your mathematical contributors can work it decimally, and produce the answer correctly. The end I have in view is to ascertain whether any such method is known or published, having myself, after several years of study, accomplished it; and, being about to publish a Treatise on Arithmetic, in which this will be included, I should very unwillingly introduce it as a novelty if already published, though I can safely say I never received assistance from any publication whatever.

Belgrave House, Pimlico; J. CARVER.
December 20, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *in* ITALY *in* 1812 *and* 1813; *by* M. MILLIN, *Member of the French Institute, &c.*

IT requires another forced march to reach on one day Monteleone, the chief town of Calabria Ultra; and, although we kept along the high road, there were nevertheless no halting places or refreshments. This place was entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. The houses are called barracks, because they are of wood. There are two magnificent palaces built of this material, but this is known by all the world. I spent three days at Monteleone: I found some monuments and some inscriptions not yet generally known.

I pursued the direct road from the ancient Vibona (Monteleone,) to Reggio; I made, during my residence, excursions to the Pizzo, and on the shores of the beautiful gulph of Santa Euphemia, where I copied two curious Latin inscriptions: after this I retrograded towards Tropæa. Mileto exhibited most frightful traces of the earthquake of 1783. I have several drawings of the town in its present state, and of the magnificent sarcophagus, in which was deposited the body of Roger, King of Sicily: near this spot, I caused workmen to dig, and found that of his wife, Adelasia. The monastery has been destroyed, and not a leaf of its archives remains.

Tropæa, Parelia, and Nicotera, which I afterwards visited in succession, are delightfully situated, and their Greek names add to the interest which they inspire. Tropæa possesses some monuments of the middle ages: before arriving at it, we see the islands of Lipari and Nicotera, as if rising from the sea, and a part of the coast of Sicily. I turned

* Besides these crabs, &c. mentioned by Labillardiere, the Sepra or Cuttle-fish, the Medusa or Blubber, and some of the genus Scolopendra or Antipes, and perhaps some other species or even genus, as mentioned by Linneus, sparkle or shine during the night in the water; and Berkenhont, in his Outlines, p. 193, says, "the Nereis noctiluca, though scarce visible to the naked eye, shines by night in the sea, so as to make the water seem on fire."——E. S.

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I turned aside to Seminara, where the most astonishing phenomena which accompanied the earthquake are to be seen. The same evening I reached Palmi; next day, Bagnara; and, finally, Scylla; from which the Pharos of Messina is visible. All these towns have been destroyed by earthquakes. I made the tour of the rock of Scylla several times; its perpendicular elevation, and the rocks with which it is begirt, have well assisted the imaginations of the poets, who have assigned to it a half human form: here we may see a female figure, surrounded by dogs, barking, as visibly as we sometimes see giants in the clouds.

I spent a whole day at Scylla. I witnessed all the operations attending the fishing for the spada; they are similar to those described by Strabo, but it is not true that the fishermen use Greek terms. I have a list, but none of them are Hellenisms.

I can scarcely describe the pleasure I received in viewing the grand straits which wind between Sicily and Calabria with so much grace and majesty. It is sufficient to know that I spent eleven days at Reggio, all the environs of which I visited, and where I made several observations. Here I found some bricks, with the name of the place in Greek characters, and several small monuments; every thing else has been destroyed by earthquakes. I visited more than once the *Camp de Piale* and *San Giovane*, from which the cocks in Sicily may be heard to crow. Here I also saw a parade of the English troops, and heard their music distinctly, while Sicilian women were seen going to mass.

I wished to return by the shores of the Ionian Sea, but the route by Bova is difficult, and void of interest, over a barren sand; I therefore resolved to retrace my steps to Palmi, and, as I had come on horseback, I preferred the seaside, to enjoy the view of this fine coast, and to pass between Charybdis and Scylla. The two shores are so near, that cannon-balls reach across; but the French have no establishment on this coast, and, when their battery of Pentimele fires, the sand is seen to fly up around the houses in the Pharos, and there are always some of them destroyed. The facility of doing mischief is the cause of both combatants reciprocally allowing small vessels to creep along the shore; but, in case of their quitting it, the Sicilian batteries fire over them, and, when they are French barks, the Pentimele battery fires at the Pharos. Thus I was able to follow all the sinuosities of the Straits. When we once enter the small bay of Scylla, the shore is so guarded, that there is no more danger than from Scylla to Bagnara; but, in spite of prudent remonstrances, I went in this way from Bagnara to Palmi, and I soon repented of my obstinacy. The shore is so abrupt and rugged, that the enemy's barks can easily conceal themselves under the cliffs, and the route is so tortuous, that flight is impossible. I arrived at Palmi, however, without meeting any disaster; the commandant of this place assured me, that he would on no account run a similar risk.

Next day I set out at day-break from Palmi, to traverse this point of Calabria, and to proceed to Gerace, on the shores of the Ionian sea; I slept at Casalnuovo; I passed next day, with a good escort, through the *Passo de i Mercanti*, and I arrived at Gerace by a route where we saw vegetation in all its luxuriance—forests of huge trees, and the greatest pomp, mixed with the most picturesque horrors of nature.

Gerace is situated on the point of a rock, here I found some interesting monuments; I visited the plain of Locres, where we still see the walls of the place, composed of square stones. Here I copied some Greek and Roman inscriptions; some very productive excavations have been made here. I have a drawing of a fine bronze helmet, adorned with a Greek inscription, in very ancient characters, and a fragment of a painted vase, of admirable beauty. I also procured drawings of some monuments of the middle age.

I resumed my route along this coast: no isolated habitations are to be found between the towns, which are situated upon almost inaccessible heights. On the right hand is the sea; and we tread over a sandy clay, intersected every minute by small torrents, or rivulets of brackish water; on the left are the grayish and barren rocks of the chain of the Appennines. If we look at the map, we may easily perceive that all the towns marked on it are on the sea-coast. But from Reggio, we may go to Tarento, without entering a single town, unless we determine upon climbing up to it by the miserable road which leads to it. This road is always the bed of a torrent, for there is no other; and the feet of the horses are perpetually slipping among the round stones with which it is strewed. This bed is sometimes half a mile in breadth; the banks are high, and they

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are

are hot as a furnace; all the stones are truly scorching. After having travelled four miles in this way, we arrived at the foot of the mountain on which the town is built, like the nest of an eagle: three or four miles of ascent still remain, and we must always descend again on foot, so difficult is the road. At such an immense height, a traveller is astonished to find himself in a town containing from two to five thousand inhabitants, and palaces of a magnificent appearance, the masters of which can have but little communication with their neighbours.

I have every reason to believe that these difficulties frightened Mr. Swinburne, and that he contented himself with viewing these towns from a distance with his glass: he relates mere common places as to their history, and leads his readers astray the instant he attempts to describe them. For my part, I have resided in most, if not all, of them. I have also visited Roccella, and the place which was supposed to be Caulonia. I have also been at Isca, and at Stelo, where I took drawings of a very singular Greek church, and a column with a Greek inscription: at the foot of the mountain, the whole sea-coast is visible from Zephyrium to Cotrona.

I have also visited Santa Catarina Stallati, from which travellers descend as into a gulph, to reach the point on which Squillace is situated; the road here is so bad, that it is passable only upon foot: the mules were every instant in danger of being precipitated, and my muleteers lost all temper at having embarked on the expedition: luckily, the escort succeeded in imposing silence. Those who travel in the Calabrias must always have an escort, not only for protection against robbers, but to overawe the muleteers, and force the peasants to serve as guides. No respect is paid to any travellers who are unarmed with muskets, or who have not men with them who are.

I arrived next day at Catanzaro, which is one of the largest and best civilized of Calabria Ultra. I found at Squillace some interesting monuments. I have the plan of a magnificent edifice, which seems to have been a church built about the period when Christians were first permitted to celebrate their worship in public. Catanzaro presents little of interest, but I was forced to remain three days there to administer the bark to my draftsman, and one of my servants, who had caught the fever of the country. I wished to have gone to Cotrona, where the inhabitants have been much thinned by this disease, and are very far from possessing the strength of Milo; but my draftsman shewed the greatest abhorrence against this town, where it is impossible to sleep a night without imminent danger, and indeed it has nothing remarkable in it but its name. Baron Riedesel has accurately described the pretended school of Pythagoras, which is near it. I resolved, therefore, to leave out Cotrona, but to visit Taverna, which is in the interior, because it was the birth-place of *Mattia Prete*, sir-named the *Calabrese*, and where he has left many of his pictures.

In order to reach Taverna, we must alternately ascend some very rugged steeps, and plunge into immense hollows. I turned aside once more to pass Tiriolo, where there are some remains of antiquity. Here I saw some large earthen conduits, or pipes, with Greek initials. The costume of the women of Tiriolo is charming. We then passed Genigliano; all these small towns seem to have been but yesterday a prey to the flames. They were occupied by the revolted Calabrese, and were the theatre of events which make humanity shudder to think of. At length we arrived near the funnel, at the bottom of which Taverna seemed to be situated. There is no road traced out to it, and we must hold by the bushes, lest we should descend faster than we came up. This is the district of Calabria, which became so rich, which was loaded with so many honours, and which was the scene of so many singular adventures. There is nothing curious at Taverna, but its pictures; I made a copy of a striking likeness of the painter Prete, which he gives in one of his pictures.

From Taverna to San Giovane di Fiore, the distance is fifty-four miles, and yet I met only with a shepherd, a capuchin, and a man fishing in a marsh. We traversed Sila, that ancient forest which Virgil describes so poetically; it is now desolated.

San Giovane di Fiore contains nothing curious: next day I took a journey of nearly the same extent, to visit Rossano, a town like the rest in this country, placed on a very high ridge, five miles from the banks of the river. I arrived here drenched with rain, there having been a dreadful thunder-storm, and I preferred experiencing it in the open air to taking shelter under the trees.

I rested three days at Rossano; one day

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day was taken up in visiting the ancient monastery of the Basilidians, called *La Madona del Patire.* This very interesting monastery, which contains some ancient sculptures, Greek manuscripts, and diplomas, has been so pillaged and sacked, that there is scarcely a stone which does not bear the marks of the mischievous spirit of mankind. I have taken a drawing of the church, which is of a very remarkable Norman architecture, and of the Mosaic pavement, in the Arabic style; besides an immense marble vase, with a modern Greek inscription. Rossano furnished some curious monuments besides.

I proceeded to Corigliano, where we took a drawing of a noble aqueduct. I next day visited the plain on which Sybaris stood, not a stone of its walls remains; and this plain, formerly so fertile in roses, is now covered with thistles, so strong and thick, that a regiment of dragoons might pass through it more securely than in a wood, without being discovered. I was next day at Cassano.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A HEAVY calamity with which a friend of mine has recently been afflicted, has been the means of introducing me to an abuse, perhaps the most scandalous of any that disgrace the administration of the laws. The unhappy man had become deranged; and, to prevent the waste of his property which his incapacity to take care of it was likely to occasion, a commission of lunacy was applied for by his distressed family. A part of the proceedings on this occasion consisted of an inspection of the lunatic, and the examination of witnesses, by commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor, assisted by a jury; and I happened to be one of the witnesses by whose testimony the insanity of my unfortunate friend was established. When the investigation was over, and the jury had pronounced him to be a lunatic, the abuse to which I allude occurred. The investigation took place at a tavern, and the moment it was over, the commissioners and the jurymen, the lawyers and the witnesses, all repaired to an adjoining room, and there sat down to a most elegant and expensive dinner, at which were an abundance of delicacies, and a profusion of costly wines; and, after dinner, a multitude of toasts were drank in bumpers, with an hilarity better suited to the triumphant rejoicing of an election-dinner, than to an occasion so melancholy and pitiable as that on which we were assembled. It was impossible not to associate with the mummery of these toasts, the recollection of the Scottish compact, "You scratch me,—I scratch you:" for the commissioners, (who had received their commissions from the chancellor, and three guineas each for their attendance,) first proposed the health of the Lord Chancellor, and then the healths of the two lawyers; the lawyers proposed the healths of the commissioners; the mad-doctor, (who had also received his fee, and whose well-coloured nose indicated at once his fondness for these entertainments and their lamentable frequency,) proposed the healths of the jury; and the jury (who had been paid a guinea a-piece for their attendance,) proposed the health of the mad-doctor. A variety of other toasts were then drank. As to my poor friend and his calamity, they seemed to be utterly forgotten. At last, however, one of the commissioners recollected him, and (the mad-doctor having stept out of the room,) he proposed that we should drink—"Better health to the unfortunate lunatic."

I had the curiosity to count the number of persons who sat down to dinner, there were no less than thirty-three; they consisted of the three commissioners, the lawyer for the commission and his clerk, the adverse lawyer (for the commission was opposed,) and his clerk, and sixteen jurymen and ten witnesses; and I am confident the entertainment could not have cost less than from fifty to sixty pounds.

Struck with the total want of feeling displayed towards my unfortunate friend, and the brutal festivity with which these cannibals were feasting upon his dreadful calamity; and astonished at the singular protection the laws thus gave to his property, I enquired of the person who sat next to me, whether the property of lunatics was invariably preyed upon in this shameful manner. This gentleman happened to be the clerk to one of the lawyers, and, though I found him very reserved at first, yet, after a few toasts had been drank, he began to expand, and, as the toasts increased, he grew more and more communicative. From him I learned that these festivities invariably attend commissions of lunacy; and that these occasions, the most melancholy of any that call for the labours of a jury, are the only ones in which the judges, jury, lawyers, and wit-

nesses, are permitted to feast at the suitor's expense. It was from him I learned the fees the commissioners and jury had received. What the lawyers were paid I did not learn, it was too delicate a question to ask; but I dare say they were paid quite enough. I do not, however, grudge them their fees, nor the commissioners or the jury their's; but I do say, that the addition of an expensive entertainment, besides its being so barbarously ill-suited to the melancholiness of the occasion, is a circumstance which calls for the especial interference of the chancellor, in order to put a stop to an abuse so disgraceful in itself, so unfeeling in it's nature, and in it's effect so contrary to the principle of a commission of lunacy, which is to protect, and not to plunder, the property of a wretched lunatic and his pitiable family.

Kentish-Town; H.
January 16, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of a* MORNING'S WALK *to* KEW.

THE road from WANDSWORTH to PUTNEY HEATH ascends with a gentle slope, which is inclined about six degrees from the horizontal plane. Wandsworth itself lies little above the level of the Thames at high water; and, as this road ascends nearly a mile, with an angle which averages six degrees, the height of Putney and the adjoining Wimbledon Common may be taken at about the tenth of a mile, 180 yards, or 540 feet. The ascent of one yard in ten gives that gentle fall to the road, which, in a smaller degree, ought to be conferred artificially on all roads, in order that they might drain lengthways, and that the argillaceous earth might be carried off in solution, and only the hard bed of silex remain behind. This beautiful piece of road is a fine exemplification of that principle; but an elevation of two degrees, or nearly one yard in thirty, would be sufficient for the purpose; and, if the rise and fall in flat roads were made to take place at every quarter of a mile, the difference between the bottoms and tops would be about fifteen yards. In general, the natural inequalities of the country would assist such a system of philosophical road-making; but, notwithstanding the first labour, it merits no less respect in all dead levels, as the only means of carrying off their standing water and clay, and of establishing a hard bottom, which, when once formed, would last for many years. Any person who has not duly regarded this principle, will be struck with its justness, by taking notice during a journey of any piece of road from which the road-makers have been unable to turn a stream of running water; and he will find, that it possesses a hard smooth bottom, and stands less in need of repair than any road in the same vicinity. Let us then take a lesson from nature on this subject, as we do on all others when we evince our modesty and wisdom.

The objection to this form of roads, founded on the increase of draught required in ascending one side of the inclined plane, has no validity. An inclination of two degrees, rises one yard in thirty; consequently, such a power as would draw thirty tons on level ground, must, other circumstances alike, be equal to thirty-*one* tons on a road so inclined. The resistance of friction in roads which permit the wheels to sink into them, rises, however, in a much higher proportion. It may be assumed, that wheels which sink but half an inch, would require an increased draught of an eighth, or, in the above instance, of 2¼ tons; if an inch, they would require a fourth more, or 7½ tons; if two inches, a half increase, or fifteen tons; and at 3 inches, the power would be required to be double. Different soils, and different wheels, would indicate different proportions, but the above may be taken as averages; and, when contrasted with the small increase of power, rendered necessary by the ascent of an inclined plane, the latter, on the ascending half of any road, will appear to be unimportant.

The Emperor Napoleon, who endeavoured to apply philosophy to all the arts of life, decreed, that no public road in France should exceed an inclination of 4° 46′, or rise more than one metre in twelve. This proportion, it was estimated, would combine the maxima and minima of the powers; and, in spite of those malignant confederacies which he was so often called upon to overthrow, the labour of reducing many steep roads of France to this practicable inclination was accomplished, and hence the praises of the roads of that country which we read in the narratives of our tourists. England, which set the first example to Europe, in this branch of economy, ought not to allow itself to be outdone by the measures of a reign which it asserted was incompatible with regal dignity; but, proceeding on correct principles, it ought in this case to imitate even a *bad* example,

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ple, and to correct its system of patching up its roads under the direction of surveyors, ignorant of general principles, and at the expence of local commissioners who are interested in making their improvements on the narrowest scale. The rapid advancement of Great Britain in social comforts, within the last sixty years, may be ascribed to the turnpike system, which took the jurisdiction of the public roads out of the hands of parish-officers, and transferred it to commissioners of more extensive districts. A still further improvement is now called for by superadding the controul of a NATIONAL ROAD POLICE, which should equalize the tolls, or apply the whole to the unequal wants of various districts; so that roads of nearly equal goodness might characterize all parts of an empire which ought to be rendered one great metropolis, and to be united in means and fraternity by all the facilities of human art.

A stage-coach toiling against this road of six degrees inclination, and a flour-waggon traversing from side to side to lengthen the hypotheneuse, yet stopping at every hundred yards to enable the horses to recover their ordinary tone of breathing, proved the good policy of that law in France, which would have lowered this road at the top full thirty yards, and have extended the hypotheneuse three hundred and sixty yards under the level road at the summit. If the barbarity of the practice of tight-reining the heads of wretched horses needed any exaggeration, its superlative absurdity was evidenced in the horses which I saw labouring up this hill. Nature, which does nothing in vain, had a final purpose in giving motion to the vertebræ that join the head of an animal to the trunk. The moving head is, in truth, one of the extremities of that compound animal lever, whose fulcrum is the centre of gravity. The latter point is disturbed in its inertia, and acquires progressive motion by the action of the extremities of the lever, which are themselves moved by volition, whose seat is in the cranium; and the head, in consequence, is in all instances the first mover. The propulsion or vibration of the head puts the entire muscular system in motion, disturbs the balance on the centre of gravity, and so effects the sublime purposes of loco-motion in all animals. Yet it is this prime mover which the greater brutes, who profess themselves *knowing* in the economy of horses, so tie up that it can in no way exert itself; and then they whip and spur the animal to force it to make new and unnatural exertions! Let any man, himself an erect animal, the powers of whose *primum mobile* are divided between his head and his hands, cause his head to be so tied back and fastened behind as to force out his chest. In that position let him try his comparative powers in walking or running with speed and safety, or in carrying or drawing a load, and he will soon be convinced of the cruelty of the practice of tying up the head of a horse for no other purpose than that he may *look* bold and noble! WESLEY and BAKEWELL, who rode more than any men of their time, told me that they had suffered from frequent falls, till, by attending to the evident designs of nature, they suffered the bridle of their horses to festoon in a semicircle; and since then in riding thousands of miles they had never endured even the anxiety of a stumble.

A pedestrian like the writer could not avoid feeling grateful to the constructor of this piece of road, for its beautiful and spacious causeway, which extends from the village of Wandsworth to Putney Heath. It is in most parts seven feet wide, and it doubtless owes much of its hardness, smoothness, and dryness, to its declining position, which causes the water to run off, carrying with it in solution the argillaceous earth, and leaving a basis of pure but well pulverised silex. All who reside in the country, ladies particularly, know how to estimate the worth of a broad, smooth, and dry walk, by the miseries so generally suffered from those of a contrary description. For the sake, therefore, of the example and the precept, they will candidly excuse the eulogy extorted from a wandering pedestrian on meeting with so agreeable an accommodation in a district, which, in many respects, seems appropriated to the caprice of wealth. To supply the deficiency of our Road Bills, one sweeping law ought to enact that all turnpike roads should be provided with a raised causeway for foot passengers, at least five feet wide, with cross posts at every furlong to prevent equestrians from abusing it, and with convenient seats at the end of every mile. It is too much to expect in these times to see realised the writer's favourite plan of MILE-STONE and MARINE COTTAGES, among a people who have passionately mortgaged all their estates, and blindly encumbered all their industry, in paying the interest of money raised to

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carry on wars made for the purpose of regulating the independant governments of other countries!

The sides of this road and the openings of the distant landscape, excite the admiration of the eye of taste by the architectural and horticultural beauties of mansions which have sprung out of the profits or artifices of trade. The multiplication of these dormitories of avarice is considered by too many as the sign of public prosperity. Fallacious, delusive, and mischievous notion! Was the world made for the many, or the few? Can any one become rich from domestic trade without making others poor; or can another bring wealth from foreign countries except by adding to the circulating medium, and thereby diminishing the value of money? In either case, what is the benefit to the public or the community? Yet a benefit is rendered visible—a fine house has arisen where there stood before but a wretched hovel—and a paradise has been created out of a sheep pasture!—The benefit, however, is merely to the individual! His pride and taste are gratified, and this gratification is called a benefit—yet with him the benefit, if to him it really is so, begins and ends. But he employs the neighbourhood, patronizes the arts, and encourages trade? Granted, —but whence come his means? His wealth is not miraculous. It has no exclusive or intrinsic properties. If he spends it at Putney, he must draw it from other places, either from rents of land or houses, or from interest of money, both the fruit of other's industry, and the sign of corresponding privations in those who pay them! For the sake however of the elegant arts, which at present derive their encouragement from the superfluities of the few; and of the magnificence of wealth, which gratifies the pride of our nature, I am no enemy to moderate inequalities of means which enable men to become worthy examples to others of the good effects of industry; I merely object to the vulgar inference that these toys add to the wealth, or serve as signs of the wealth, of a country. The wealth of a nation is better indicated by the general diffusion of plenty and comforts—by the abundance of smoking farm-houses and well-stored barns—cheap provisions and dear labour—enough for ourselves with moderate exertions, and something to exchange for the luxuries of different climates. But it is no index of national prosperity to see elegant villas rising like sun-flowers, as gaudy and as unprofitable, while our gaols are crammed with insolvents or needy culprits, and our poor-houses are overflowing with wretchedness! Poland astonishes travellers by the splendour of its thousand palaces: while they are shocked at viewing in the same prospect a million of the huts of the people, exhibiting all the characteristics of English hog-sties! Let the multiplication of splendid mansions therefore be considered rather as proofs of the derangement of social order, than as signs of its triumph; and let us bear in mind that, however much they may benefit and gratify the meritorious and blameless occupants, they do not tend as fine houses to demonstrate any increase of benefit or gratification to the community at large.

On arriving near the top of this road, before my debut on Putney Heath, I enjoyed a singularly fine view of a phenomenon, which can be seen no where in the world but at this distance from London. The Smoke of nearly a million of coal fires issuing from the two hundred thousand houses which compose London and its vicinity, carried in a direction which lay at right angles from my station in one compact mass! A dingy horizon produced by half a million of chimneys, each vomiting a bushel of smoke per second, which had now been disgorging themselves for at least six hours of the passing day! This vast body moving before a south-east wind in a north-western direction, at the solemn pace of six miles per hour, presented a dense cloud that filled an angle of the horizon equal to seventy degrees, or full 25 miles long, and a mile in height. As it goes forward it diverges like a fan, becoming constantly rarer, so that it is seldom discovered by the inhabitants at its extreme distances, though it has been distinguished near Windsor; and doubtless, as the wind changes, fills by turns the whole country within twenty or thirty miles of London. Over this district then it deposits the immense volatilized products of three thousand chaldrons, or nine millions of pounds weight of coals per day, producing, as may be supposed, some ascertainable effects on the country. In London this smoke is found to blight or destroy all vegetation; but, as the vicinity is highly prolific, a smaller quantity of the same residua may be salutary, or the effect may be counteracted by the extra supplies of manure which are afforded by the metropolis. The other phenomena produced by the smoke of London are its union with fogs, which it often fixes, rendering them nearly opake, and shutting

shutting out the light of the sun; the deposit of its tar in the mud of the streets, which it blackens, while the unctuous mixture renders the foot pavement slippery; and the solemn Egyptian darkness which it produces whenever a change of the wind returns over the town the volume that was on its passage into the country. One of the improvements of this age, by which the next is likely to benefit, will be the more perfect combustion of coals, and the condensation and sublimation of the smoke. Such, to the credit of the directors, is the system already pursued in the numerous offices of the Bank of England. They are warmed by stoves or buzaglos, in which the combustion is very perfect, and the small quantity of unconsumed steam or smoke is then carried through pipes into subterraneous reservoirs, where it sublimes, and at intervals is removed by scavengers, who give a high price for it as manure. The general adoption of a similar system would render the London air as pure as that of the country, and diminish many of the nuisances and inconveniences of a town residence. It must in a future age be as difficult to believe that the Londoners who, in the reign of George the Third, boast of a high degree of refinement, should have resided in the dense atmosphere of coal-smoke above described, as it is now hard to conceive that our ancestors endured houses without the contrivance of chimneys, from which consequently the smoke had no means of escape but by the open doors and windows, or through a hole in the roof!

On the left I passed the entrance into the tastefully planned, but very useless, park of the justly esteemed Earl Spencer. It contains about seven hundred acres, disposed so as to please the eye of a stranger, but which, like all *home-spots*, soon lose, from their familiarity, the power of delighting a constant occupant. Why then appropriate so fine a piece of ground to so barren a purpose? Is the supposed gratification of strangers, and the first week's pleasure afforded to the owner, a sufficient counterpoise to the consideration that the same spot would afford the more substantial ornament of ten farms, or subsistence to three hundred and forty smiling cottages, each having an acre of garden and of pasture? Would not these afford more gratifying and varied prospects to a nobleman of acknowledged benevolence? Would not strangers find more to admire in such a scene than in the monotonous aspects of trees and grass? The superb mansion of Lord Spencer, with all that might be necessary of garden-ground and pasturage, would not less ornament the landscape, nor be less ornamented by the assemblage of humble happiness by which it would then be surrounded. Such at least are my taste and my feelings! If a Repton were to exhaust his magic art in disposing the still beauties of a park or garden, yet how certainly would they pall on the eye of the owner after the daily survey of a month! Why then uselessly sacrifice to the pride of custom that which in other dispositions might add so much to the sum of happiness? Let the means of promoting the felicity of others constitute part of our own, and, with the aid of a Repton, both objects might easily be combined. He would so dispose of his white-washed cottages, so groupe his farm-yards, and so cluster his trees, that from every window of the lordly mansion the hitherto solitary occupant might view incessant variety, accompanied by all the pleasing associations afforded by prosperous industry and smiling plenty. Does Claude ever revel in solitudes? Does Poussin fascinate in exhibitions of mechanical nature? And when does Woollet enchant us but in those rich landscapes in which the woods are filled with peeping habitations, and scope given for the imagination by the curling smoke of others rising behind the trees? I contend then that the subdivision of sylvan beauty is not incompatible with its perfection; and, if not, I appeal against the useless parade of large unpeopled parks, which so soon satiate their occupiers by their uniformity; but which, if peopled under liberal regulations, would afford an inexhaustible variety to their owners, and confer reciprocal happiness on tens of thousands.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

At the end of Wollaston's *Religion of Nature Delineated*, is the author's name affixed, with some Hebrew abbreviations, expressed in the following manner:

William Wollaston.
מכ"א ות"ל

If any of your readers, conversant in Hebrew literature, can explain the above abbreviations, as I consider them, the explanation would confer an obligation on, your's, &c. J. J.

Basingstoke; Feb. 4, 1815.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW proceed, without restricting myself to any particular order, to exhibit, with occasional remarks and critical illustrations, some of the misconceptions on the subject both of ancient and modern Prosody, alluded to in my former paper, inserted in No. 260 of your much respected Magazine.

That learned critic, Isaac Vossius, affirms (in his work *De Poematum cantu et viribus Rhythmi*), that we have no rhythm at all in our poetry; that we mind nothing but to have a certain number of syllables in a verse, of whatever nature, and in whatever order; that there is nothing but confusion of quantities in the modern odes; that the moderns have no regard to the natural quantity of syllables; and have introduced an unnatural and barbarous variety of long and of short notes, without any regard to the subject and sense of the verse, or the natural pronunciation. Nothing can be more untrue than the substance of these remarks. That the accident of quantity is not much regarded in English poetry, nor in that of other living languages, is a fact which no one conversant with the subject will be inclined to question. For a modern verse is regulated neither by the mere measure, nor by any particular order, of times. But doubtless the same care that the ancients devoted to the regular arrangement of their *longs* and *shorts*, the moderns devote to that of their *emphatics* and *unemphatics*; in the due and natural observance of which consists the essence or rhythm of their poetical compositions. Rhythm, then, the English language does possess, similar in its nature, we will venture to assert, to that of the ancients, the essence of both consisting, not in the mere drawl of quantity, nor in the fluctuating and fugitive tones of syllables, but in the prominent, natural, and regularly varied distinction of syllabic emphasis and remission. Trissino, a famous Italian poet, justly observes "that, as the ancient feet were determined by the quantity of the syllables, so in his language they are determined by the accent," (i. e. syllabic emphasis.) "This (adds Pemberton, in *Observ. on Poet.*) is equally true in our tongue; and for this reason, that, whereas the ancient accent is represented to be only a variation in the tone, and had no relation to the quantity of the syllable, our's is constantly attended with an emphasis which implies greater length in the syllable." Here there appears to be at least two blunders, the confusion of accent and emphasis, and the assertion that syllabic emphasis implies greater length of syllable, which is not always the fact. But in some points regarding this subject, Dr. Arthur Brown seems to have erred even more than his fallible predecessors. He observes (7th vol. of Irish Transact.) that "the modern Greeks make accents the cause of quantity; they make the syllable long on which the acute falls; and they allow the acute accent to change the real quantity. They always read poetry, as well as prose, by accent." That either the acute accent, or the syllabic emphasis, (two things, however, widely different,) may fall most frequently on a long syllable, is not at all unlikely; but that, in any language, either accent or emphasis can be "the cause of quantity," is a most unnatural supposition, one which will obtain credit from no person that has any clear conception of the distinct natural properties belonging to a note of speech. No such relation subsists between them. The truth however is, that Mr. Marsh, the learned translator of Michaelis, asserts the contrary; he states that he heard a Greek priest distinctly mark, in his pronunciation, both accent and quantity. But he appears to say nothing respecting the syllabic emphasis, which is much to be regretted; for, since so prominent an affection could not be overlooked, a suspicion may remain, that, while he imagined he was remarking the accent, his attention was arrested merely by the more commanding quality of syllabic emphasis. It is indeed too true, that, from the circumstance of our syllabic emphasis being commonly termed accent, even our most intelligent writers on the subject seem to forget, or not to know, that there really does exist such a quality as accent or tone, altogether different from that of emphasis falsely termed accent. Still, however, his assertion would prove the correct observance of syllabic emphasis and quantity. Indeed I am inclined to think that Dr. Browne himself, when he wrote, did not understand the difference between accent and emphasis. When he employs "accent" or the "acute accent," he appears to mean *syllabic emphasis*. "They always (he says) read poetry, as well as prose, by *accent*." And were they ever read correctly, otherwise? He probably then meant to say, that, in their poetry, syllabic emphasis has the same predominance that it possesses in our own, and

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in

in that of other modern tongues. In the English language (adds Dr. Browne) accent and quantity always agree." Nothing can be more untrue, whether, by the term *agree*, he refers to their *identity*, or to their *coincidence on the same note or syllable*; or whether by *accent* he means *tone*, or merely *syllabic emphasis*. An acute syllable, an emphatic syllable, and a long syllable, are widely different one from another; nor do the qualities always coincide on the same syllable. The first syllables of *tyrant*, *private*, and of *tyranny*, *privy*, are both emphatic; and yet the first syllable of each of the former two is long or open, while that of the latter two is short or close. Their tones too are probably dissimilar. There is little doubt that both Primatt and Browne, in their conception, that the rhythm of verse consists in a due regard to accent, have mistaken one property of speech for another, or, at least, have improperly employed one term for another. With respect, however, to the nature of modern verse, and the accidents of a note of speech, the French grammarians seem to have carried their absurdities to the greatest extent. The French language is said to have no *accent*, meaning, I suppose, syllabic emphasis. Their philologists prescribe as a universal rule, that, "*pour bien parler François, il ne faut point avoir d'*accent;" and they contradistinguish our language from their's by calling the English "*une langue* cadencée." Moreover, it would seem that their poetry is independant on any respect either to accent, emphasis, or quantity; for as to a verse, "*il ne consiste qu'en* certain nombre de syllabes." Such remarks, and such definitions, are truly stupid and nonsensical. The French certainly ought to be the best judges of their own language; but, if I can trust to my ear, I think that they do, and, if to my judgment, that they must, have some degrees of syllabic emphasis and remission. That in their language there is more of *levity* (if I may so use the word), or of relative weakness, than in others; and that in their polysyllables they have not, as in English, one emphatic syllable *regularly* rendered pre-eminent, are circumstances which I do not mean to question. But, were any Frenchman to attempt to point out intelligibly the difference between the English word *impossible*, and the French *impossible*, the result, I imagine, would be, that *almost* the same eminence which the English assign to their syllable *poss*, the Frenchman will give to the second *i* of the French word. That the French language then possesses syllabic emphasis, and that the regularity and harmony of their verses consist in the alternation of emphasis and remission, are facts that appear to me abundantly evident. The following lines, for example, from Racine, are in the even cadence, being iambic hexameters, with the even syllables generally thetic or emphatic:

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots,
Sait aussi des mechans arrêter les complots.

In the following lines the cadence is evidently anapæstic:

Il faut nous s'entre-aider, c'est la loi de nature.
Il suffit qu'il soit *homme*, et qu'il soit malheureux.
Ce monarque, protecteur d'un monarque, comme lui.

On precisely the same principle are the verses of other modern languages constructed; thus, in the Spanish, the following is an iambic pentameter, hypercatalectic, the emphasis being on the even syllables:

Pastores que dormis en la majada.

Thus also the Italian; as in the following couplet, which likewise has in each line a hyperrhythmical syllable:

Che viver più felice e più beato,
Che ritrovarsi in servitù d'amore!

And here it is worthy of observation, that on the first syllable of *ritrovarsi* and of *servitù* is placed, as happens in English words, the inferior emphasis, the primary being on the third syllable. It is needless to exemplify the principle by reference to the English language. It is surprising then that Mr. Mitford, the learned and elegant historian, to whom no man in his senses would apply the words of Cowper, that "his destiny severe, though ears she gave him two, gave him *no ear*," should observe (Harmony of Language) that "he often gave his attention, at the Paris theatre, to the declamation of the best actors, with the particular purpose of *gathering* the nature of French verse; but that he ever remained ignorant what it is that, under French rules, can make a French verse, with the requisite number of syllables, a more or less harmonious verse." The general inferiority of their emphasis is probably one reason why, to mark clearly the boundary of the line, their verses are generally concluded with very full rhymes.

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rhymes. If in the preceding French rule real accent or tone were meant, then we must observe that the French have accent and variety of accent, that every vocal or articulate sound proceeding from a Frenchman's mouth has some musical pitch, and is a note either of speech or song. The French language therefore is not, as writers have stated it to be, an exception to the principle that to every language belong accent, quality, and quantity.

This subject will be resumed in the next Magazine. J. GRANT.

Crouch End; Jan. 31, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGRICULTURE in most countries has been considered as deserving the first attention of the statesman; and, however important it may be that every encouragement be given to manufactures and commerce in general, yet the great sheet-anchor is the state of the land. Indeed, if the matter be considered in a fair light, the manufacturer ultimately will be much benefited by that protection given to the agriculturist, of which at first he is so jealous. For, supposing he suffers in some degree from the rate of wages he pays, in consequence of its being found necessary to prevent corn falling below a certain price, is it not more for his interest so to suffer, than to be obliged at some future time to suspend his business altogether? Is it not worth while for him to moderate his present profits, in order to ensure their continuance? He certainly must be aware, that the happiest state of tranquillity cannot be regarded as permanent; and, when foreign importations of corn cease, a neglected state of domestic agriculture might occasion a degree of scarcity bordering on famine. Now, Sir, I conceive, that in this country, at the present time, nothing short of an interference of the legislature, in behalf of the farmer, can enable him to cultivate his land in the best manner, or even to do it at all. Your correspondent, I. K. admits, that, if so great a reduction as 10s. per acre were made by the landlord in rent, the tenant could grow wheat but 5d. per bushel cheaper; but then he considers the farmer as deriving a great advantage from reduction in the rate of labour, which in reality would amount to little more than a twentieth part of what a labourer now receives, and which could do but very little towards effectual relief. Therefore it seems out of the power of the landlord, even by the greatest sacrifices, to alleviate the distress of his tenant, at the present prices of grain; and I have heard most respectable farmers say, if wheat remained permanently at about 7s. per bushel, and other grain in proportion, (caused principally by unlimited importation,) that they could not continue to cultivate their farms, even if they had them rent-free. I think, Sir, your correspondent I. K. is scarcely justified in saying, "that, if they, one and all, took their departure, the land would not bear a stalk the less;" for it is absurd to suppose, that land will flourish if neglected, when we have every day the most convincing proofs to the contrary; and it is equally absurd to suppose that new cultivators could be found, when the old emigrated merely to save themselves from bankruptcy. Although the people of this country in general, are blessed with a tolerable share of good sense, we must not always admit the truth of the motto, "*Vox populi, vox Dei;*" and I cannot help thinking, that they were rather hasty in forming their opinion on an alteration in the Corn Laws, and rather too sanguine in the expectation of a great improvement in their condition, in consequence of an unrestricted importation of wheat; for already their wages have experienced a considerable reduction, and must a still further one if things remain as they are. From the proposed alteration in the Importation Laws, corn could never be immoderately high, as at about 85s. per quarter it would be allowed to come in duty free; at the same time it would give that stimulus and encouragement to the agriculturist, which, without making his gains too great, would ensure the best attention to his farm, and enable him, in the course of time, to make two blades grow where only one does at present, and to distribute the blessings of plenty over his country without injury to himself. AMATOR VERITATIS.

Cirencester, Jan. 12, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN former letters I have observed that consumption and asthma vary both in frequency and in fatality in different climates. In the present letter I am to conclude my remarks by shewing:

v. That they have often been cured or

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or relieved by the assistance of a high temperature, preserved in chambers during the winter. By a high temperature, I would be understood to mean a temperature of about 65°. In parlours, the thermometer, if sheltered from the direct rays of the fire, frequently stands, during winter, between 40° and 50°; and in bed-rooms the temperature of the air is occasionally below the freezing point. The difficulty of inducing patients to adopt a plan of procedure different from the usual routine of the household is so great, that the number of instances in which they have remained in chambers, heated to the proper degree, is small, compared with the immense extent of these disorders. Yet it has been adopted with sufficient frequency to shew the utility of the practice. That my opinions on this subject may not be misunderstood, or misrepresented, I beg leave distinctly to state, that I am far from thinking that every case of consumption or asthma will yield to this remedy; or that we ought to neglect other means, because this is a powerful auxiliary. After consumption has proceeded beyond a certain point, every mode of treatment usually proves of no avail. There are also some few cases of asthma, where warmth of temperature does not benefit the patient. But in general, in the early stage of consumption, and in every stage of asthma, this is one of the most important remedies which can be adopted for the recovery or relief of the patient.

The advantage to be derived from such a mode of practice, will probably be most satisfactorily demonstrated by relating a few cases of disease treated in this way. It would occupy too much space were I to attempt to bring forward the testimony of different practitioners in favour of the plan proposed. I shall therefore content myself with citing some instances which occurred in my own practice, and for this purpose I shall give an abridgment of some cases which were published fully in the Medical and Physical Journal for 1813.

The patients were nine in number, and were placed in a room which contained four at one time. The temperature of this apartment was preserved constantly during the day between 60° and 70°. At night, the door of the room was closed, the fire was made up, and was suffered to burn out gradually. Different remedies were employed, besides the regulated temperature. It was intended that each patient should remain in this room four weeks.

Case 1. John Osborn, hatter, aged 21, ill six weeks, admitted January 2, 1813. He is extremely hoarse, coughs much both by day and night, breath short, expectoration considerable, is very weak; continues to work at his business, but with great difficulty; discharged January 30. At that time his cough had much abated, his expectoration and breath were also considerably relieved, his hoarseness was diminished, but not so much as either of the other symptoms. After he quitted the room, he gradually amended still further. I called on him in the beginning of August, when he told me, that he had no vestige of his complaint, excepting a very trifling degree of cough. He asserted, that he was as strong and as capable of work as he had ever been.

Case 2. James Ellis, labourer, aged 55, ill five months, admitted January 13. Cough extremely severe, breath always very short, sometimes excessively so; expectoration coloured, and about a pint in twenty-four hours; pain in left side, and in other parts of the chest; exceedingly weak. During the night, is almost totally deprived of sleep by violent and frequently-repeated fits of coughing. Three months ago he spat blood: discharged February 20. At this time the cough was scarcely noticeable, the expectoration trifling, and of the appearance of common mucus; breath occasionally rather short; still weak. After his discharge, he immediately went to hard labour out of doors, and continued at work about four or six weeks, when he caught cold, and was very ill during a fortnight; he then recovered; the latter end of July he was perfectly well.

Case 3. Richard Hughes, cooper, aged 20, ill eight months, admitted January 20. Coughs severely, breath very short, raises much mucus, which is easily expectorated; perspires both in the day and night; extremely weak; has been under my care since last September, during which time the disorder has somewhat abated, but not materially; discharged February 17: is now much stronger, scarcely any cough or expectoration, breath but little affected, still perspires more than when in health, wheezes in a slight degree, gradually amended still farther after quitting the apartment; in the beginning of August continued to work with perfect ease,

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was much better than at the same time last year, yet had a trifling cough early in the morning, and his breath was occasionally somewhat short for a few minutes. This shortness of breath frequently was absent several days in succession; strength and appetite good.

Case 4. John Corney, news-carrier, aged 17, ill six months, admitted January 20. Frame delicate, chest narrow, coughs much, feels pain in his throat, wheezes, vomits sometimes owing to the violence of the cough, extremely weak, emaciated. I have attended him since last September, cough and breath better than at that time, but weakness and emaciation rather increased: discharged February 17. Cough and breath materially ameliorated, expectoration diminished, thick and yellow; some wheezing remains, strength improved; during a week he continued nearly as when discharged; he subsequently became gradually worse, and in about six weeks from his discharge died of consumption.

Case 5. George Bell, hatter, aged 55, ill four months, admitted January 30. Shortness of breath, cough and expectoration considerable, becomes much thinner, pulse moderate, occasionally intermittent; in summer is free from this disorder, but has been ill in winter during the last ten years: discharged February 20. Cough, expectoration, and shortness of breath, have entirely ceased; appetite good, strength improved; continued at home two weeks after quitting the room, before going to work. Soon afterwards the weather became extremely severe, in consequence of which he was unwell three or four days, but not so ill as to hinder him from working. This indisposition soon totally disappeared, and at the end of July he expressed himself as being perfectly well.

Case 6. William Tonks, silversmith, aged 61, ill three months; admitted February 17. Cough severe, breath very short, expectoration about a pint in twenty-four hours, wheezes, so weak he can scarcely walk, sometimes trembles violently, hoarse, but little rest in consequence of the cough; discharged March 21. Much better in every respect, cough and expectoration greatly diminished, appetite good, strength greater, appearance improved. Soon after leaving the apartment he was seized with the ordinary symptoms of catarrh, which continued about a fortnight, but which were not peculiarly severe. Did not go to work till the beginning of May, when his disorder had materially amended. In the latter end of July, still had some cough and shortness of breath, with a trifling degree of pain in his chest: his appearance and strength much improved. In the summer of 1811, was obliged to discontinue working for a considerable time; but the succeeding summer was better in every respect, and was not compelled to quit his business one day.

Case 7. Thomas Barnes, brewer, aged 45, ill four months, admitted February 17. Cough very severe, breath extremely short, sometimes expectorates largely, pain in his chest on coughing, chiefly in his left side; almost totally deprived of rest by the cough, perspires in the night, much emaciated, excessively weak; has had this complaint several winters, but is tolerably well in summer; discharged March 21. Cough and expectoration trifling, breath pretty well, appetite good, considerably stronger; on quitting the apartment he continued comfortable, and became stronger while he remained at home. In about a week he went to work, when the cough and pain in the chest returned, and, on the weather becoming very severe, increased; his strength then diminished, expectoration returned, and, for a short time, he was obliged to discontinue his employment. The latter end of July his looks had greatly improved, he had become much stouter, appetite and strength were considerably increased, but still he coughed and spat more than when he quitted the heated room. Yet in these respects was better than during the last summer.

Case 8. Patrick Goad, labourer, aged 34, ill five months, admitted February 20. Cough severe, breath very short, expectorates with difficulty, rather hoarse, extremely weak, wastes away, pulse small. For some weeks past has in vain tried to gain admission into an hospital; during this time has been under medical treatment, but has derived no benefit from it: discharged March 21. Has not a single vestige of disease remaining, excepting weakness. About a fortnight after his discharge, I saw him at work on the outside of a house, when he told me, that, exclusive of weakness, he continued perfectly well; since that time I have been unable to hear any thing of him.

Case 9. William Quin, sailor, aged 54, ill three months, admitted February 20. Severe cough, breath extremely short, pain in the chest when he coughs, expectorates

expectorates with difficulty, about half a pint in twenty-four hours, night's rest much disturbed by the cough, has rheumatic pains in his limbs, is greatly debilitated and emaciated, pulse weak and quick. During six weeks has had medical assistance, and been relieved in a trifling degree: discharged March 21. Very little cough or expectoration, breath scarcely at all affected, limbs free from pain, appetite good, strength much increased. Since he quitted the room I could gain no information respecting him.

I. Buxton.

New Broad-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEN JONSON having, with unbecoming effrontery, sometimes directly, and very often indirectly, flung several dirty and unmannerly allusions at our GREAT BARD, I think it but fair to shew, among the many delinquencies of the said BEN, one of perhaps the only sort his great contemporary was unable (had he so far condescended) to detect and notice. Honest SHAKSPEARE, indeed, be his scene in what part of the world it will, in all his *allusions*, *customs*, or *expressions*, is everlastingly ENGLISH; yet (incoherent as it may appear to the critic) never fails to excite, even by that very incorrectness, the most amiable and everlasting delight. Old BEN, on the other hand, be his scene in Grub-street or Moorfields, cannot for the life of him get rid of the classic buskins, which (though gifted with far more than common poetic powers) are ever dangling about his legs like the *seven-league boots*. With the most respectful admiration of his learning and fancy, I give the following parallel, since he has not blushed to put such ribaldry as his "*Bartholomew Fair*," on a footing with that lovely and enchanting composition "*The Tempest*." It is between one of his most celebrated songs, and some extracts from the Greek love-letters of Philostratus; not but that I perfectly agree with Ritson in saying, that had Anacreon himself written in English he might have been proud to have written it, so sweetly elegant is it versified; yet I am astonished that the acute Ritson should not have been aware that BEN had *most closely* translated it; and silently suffered it to pass for his own. Though the song, as well as the sweet music, is, I hope, well known *by heart* to most of your readers, I shall first transcribe it; and then give the Greek, which I shall translate, without regard to ornament, as literally as I am able, for the benefit of your English readers.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss within the cup,
And I'll not ask for wine.
The thirst that on the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine,
But, might I of Jove's nectar sip,
I would not change for thine.
I sent thee late a rosy wreathe,
Not so much honouring thee,
As giving it a hope that there
It might not wither'd be.
But thou thereon did'st only breathe,
And send'st it back to me.
Since when, it looks and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee.

Ex Philostrat. Epist. 24ta.

Ἐμοὶ δὲ μόνοις πρόπινε τοῖς ὄμμασιν.—Ἐὰν δὲ βούλει, τοῖς χείλεσι προσφέρουσα, πλέρε φιλημά τουτο τὸ ἄπωμα, καὶ ἅ τους δίδε.

Drink to me with thine eyes alone.—Or, if thou wilt, having put it to thy lips, fill the cup with kisses, and so give it me.

Ex Epistola 25ta.

Ἐγω, ἐπειδὰν ἴδω σε, διψῶ, καὶ τὸ ἔπωμα κατέχων, καὶ τὸ μὲν ὃ προσάγω τοῖς χείλεσι σῦ δὲ οἶδα πίνων.

I, whenever I see thee, thirst, and, holding the cup, apply it to my lips more for thy sake than for drinking.

Ex Epist. 30ma.

Πέπομφά σοι στέφανον ῥόδων, ὃ σὲ τιμῶν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς τι χαριζόμενος τοῖς ῥόδοις, ἵνα μὴ μαρανθῇ.

I sent thee a crown of roses, not honouring thee, but from kindness to the roses, that they might not be withered.

Ex Epistolâ 31ma.

Εἰ δὲ βούλει τί φίλω χαρίζεσθαι, τὰ λείψανα ἀυτῶν ἀπόπεμψον, μηκέτι στέφανα ῥόδων μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ σῦ.

But, if thou would'st be kind to thy lover, send back what remains of them (*the roses*), now breathing not only of themselves but of thee.

This Philostratus (I find by looking into my Lempriere) was a Greek sophist, who came to Rome in the time of Severus, and died 214 years after Christ.

In this instance, however, the only merit our countryman loses is that of invention, (which in a poet is something;) for, was the cause a *detur digniori*, and I the umpire, the prize should without hesitation be awarded to old BEN, for the extreme superiority of his almost matchless little madrigal, over the strained quaintness of the Grecian's painted prose.

It would be incurring the fault I am

blaming were I to conclude without confessing that this discovery is not my own; nor do I know to whom it belongs, as I find it among other papers I transcribed some years ago at Oxford.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Westfelton, Salop; Jan. 29, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very able, and, which is much better, your very philanthropic correspondent Common Sense, strenuously contends for the continuance of Lord Redesdale's Act; and for three reasons, if I understand him, namely, 1st. that it is more cruel to keep one honest man in prison than it would be to release one hundred men of the opposite character. 2ndly. that swindlers and sharpers cannot take the benefit of the act. And, 3rdly. that we are at liberty not to give credit if we please.

In each of these propositions right and wrong is so nicely blended, as to make it difficult to distinguish the one from the other. But, beginning with the last, it is true there is no law to compel us to give credit; but it is also true that we have no alternative but to give credit or do no business. Besides, sir, every honest man has not ready money to go to market with, and it would be very hard to let him starve, perhaps, rather than run the chance of losing by the dishonest man. We are, therefore, obliged to give credit; first to serve ourselves, and secondly to serve those who are sure to pay us, when they get the command of money.

Secondly, swindlers cannot take the benefit of the act. True, but they can put on such appearances of honesty, by false evidences or otherwise, as may enable them to escape its punishment. For that reason they generally escape with impunity, because the fact is, that few like to add the expences of trying whether the act can reach them to what they have already lost. To this fact I can speak experimentally, and I know many more who can do the same. The consequence is, that many of them escape imprisonment; and that many of those who do not, obtain their liberty, and pursue their former system of fraud, or carry on business in other names, to the defiance of the act and their creditors. The indisposition to sue, which this act has thus created, is the reason why the lawyers have lost business, and not the benefits which it has conferred on the public; and it is wrong not to make the distinction.

And, thirdly, nothing is more disputable than the doctrines of the first proposition. If we assume, as it is fair to do, that the released hundred of fraudulent, thoughtless, or extravagant debtors have sent a hundred honest tradesmen and their families to the workhouse, the cruelty is altogether on the side of liberating them rather than confine the one honest man.

Having thus given my reasons for differing with Common Sense, I beg leave to state my own notions on the subject before I read his essay. These notions are founded on the supposition that the object of all coercive laws is to instill the principle of fear as the means of protecting the public against the consequences of its absence. If I am correct in this assumption, the obvious conclusion is, that to secure its object in the highest degree, the principles of fear cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind, by such means as may be judged the best calculated to strike the greatest degree of terror. To deny this conclusion is to incur the duty of shewing that this is a case in which terror may be so far carried as to defeat its own object. And, if that cannot be done, it clearly follows that the injury to the public, from the dishonesty, thoughtlessness, and extravagance of debtors, is in the ratio of the facility with which they can obtain their liberty under Lord Redesdale's Act, to pursue their former courses unchecked by sufferings. If this be undeniable, and what is more so, recollecting the well-organized system of fraud which is carried on by different gangs of swindlers, some of whom spend as much of their time in jail as out of it, one question only remains for solution, and that is, what is the best mode of striking that degree of terror which the law intends as a protection to the public, and which the act in question has evidently more destroyed than furnished?

There are, I think, but two answers to this question, and these are, 1st. to take away the right of action in all cases of debt; or, 2dly. to bring arrest down to all cases of debt. This would be equally humane both to the debtor and creditor. For in the first case the dread of loss would allow but few to give credit; and in the second the fear of costs and imprisonment would allow but few to take credit. But, be this as it may, the humanity which the law, as it now stands, shows to the debtor, is cruelty in the extreme towards the creditor, and must continue to be so while he must give credit or cease to carry on business.

Can

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Can Common Sense deny it? He may, but that cannot alter the opinion of

COMMON PRUDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time since I observed in your Magazine "a list of words and phrases peculiar to the inhabitants of Essex," collected by Mr. Copsey, of Braintree; and, as you at the same time requested the transmission of similar communications, I beg leave to offer you the following additions to the above-mentioned list. H. NARBAL.

January 19, 1815.

Essex Dialect.

Bran-span-new. New, very new.
Barn, To daub.
Chunk, To chew.
Dunt, Deaf.
Flet, Skimmed.
Fleet, Shallow, not deep.
Flang, To kick.
Fuss, Strife, noise.
Flare, To blaze.
Guern, To show the teeth angrily.
Grune, To strangle.
Grunseps, Lees, sediment.
Jounce, To shake.
Kelter, Order. To put out of *kelter* is to disorder.
Kit, Quantity.
Lush, Loose.
Mongy, Foggy.
Nudge, To jog.
Nannicking, Trifling.
Notchet, A word of contempt for the acquisitions of another.
Pun, To beat.
Peek, To peep.
Rile, To vex.
Scopolot, Quantity.
Scrinage, To shiver, to shake.
Sous, To make a puddle of water.
Scroudge, To squeeze.
Slon, The berry called sloe.
Trump up, To invent a story.
Truck, Worthless commodities.
Tiffle, To disarrange.
Whinnicking, Whining, crying.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING that whatever may advocate the cause of humanity will always find a ready admittance in your interesting miscellany, I request you will insert the following particulars respecting a new regulation which took place last year in the York County Hospital; namely, that of officially appointing female visitors to the women's wards, with the same powers, and on the same footing, as the gentlemen visitors.* Of the many salutary effects that would result from such an arrangement, it might have been expected there never could have been any doubt, yet for a long time the proposal met with great opposition, under a vague undefined idea of innovation, which to some minds, whatever may be the manifest improvement, always appears in a terrific form. The leading objects were,

First to enforce, if necessary, those general habits of order and decency in respect to behaviour and conversation, which are so peculiarly important to the female character; and this, not so much by the introduction of new rules, which might perhaps be unnecessary, as to see that the old ones were habitually acted upon and punctually observed. This attention to extend to the nurses.

Secondly, to observe the character and to inquire into the circumstances and general demeanor of the several patients; to reprove such as are irregular or contumacious (although probably this will seldom be necessary where the superintendance of ladies is a part of the system), and to cheer with compassionate sympathy the "broken in spirit," to sooth their sufferings, and, where it can be done, to afford some little pecuniary aid in circumstances of extreme distress.

The promoters flatter themselves that some of these objects have been already attained, and as they earnestly wish that the practice of officially appointing female visitors may become general in all our public charities, and more especially in the metropolis, I will select a few instances, Mr. Editor, for your insertion, by way of specimen, the relation of facts being generally more striking than any argument on general principles, however conclusive.

The first I shall mention is that of a poor Irish woman, named Catherine Bartley, who had resided some time at Newcastle with her husband, and accompanied him to this city to work in harvest; but, being taken extremely ill soon after they came, was deserted by him when he found that, instead of assisting him, she became troublesome. She had been reduced to the sad necessity of

* See a more particular account of the causes which immediately led to this arrangement, in a small publication in April last, entitled, "Thoughts on Charitable Institutions."

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pawning

pawning almost all her little wardrobe before she could procure a recommendation to the hospital, where at length she was received in an almost dying state, and where in a few weeks, by proper medicines and sufficient food, she was happily recovered. Whilst an inmate she had no means of paying for her washing, much less of redeeming her cloak, and other necessaries, from the pawnbroker, or of procuring any money to assist her on her meditated long journey to Ireland. This poor woman's behaviour in the hospital had been extremely respectable, and her whole appearance and manner were very interesting; and, as it appeared that she was a Catholic, her forlorn situation was represented by the visitors to the ladies of the Nunnery in this city, who kindly enabled her to regain possession of her clothes, adding a few additional necessaries, and supplying her with a small sum of money to assist her on the road. She repaid her benefactresses by many tears of gratitude, feelingly expressing in her own artless language that this was "the Lord's doing," who had wonderfully raised her up friends in a land of strangers.

Ah! Mr. Editor, would the sons and daughters of affluence occasionally visit the abodes of misery, and reflect for a moment how small a portion of what they expend in pernicious self-indulgence, vanity, and folly, would rescue many a fellow-being from wretchedness and despair, surely they would pause in their thoughtless career! But, to return,

Mary Errington, from a village near Malton, aged 21, nearly deprived of the use of her limbs for the last six years, but retaining, notwithstanding, a very pleasing expression of countenance, and an uniform cheerfulness of temper. In addition to her obliging behaviour, she particularly attracted the notice of the lady visitors by her industry and great willingness, whenever she was able, having happily been taught to read herself, (an acquirement not yet by any means so common as might be expected,) to teach three other poor girls among the patients, who did not possess that advantage. Unhappily her disease admitted not of much relief, and after an abode of a few weeks she was discharged incurable. Her father and mother came hither on foot, a distance of twenty miles, to devise the means of her returning home in safety. It appeared that she was the eldest of twelve children, nine of whom were living, and that the parents had hitherto maintained their numerous family by their own industry, without parish assistance: the father, Robert Errington, said, that by great care and very hard labour, taking piece-work, and working much beyond the usual hours as a husbandman, he had been enabled to do this. Being asked how he had contrived to have his daughter taught to read, he replied that he had paid a school-master in the village two guineas annually for seven years to teach all his children. On enquiring how they could get their daughter conveyed home, he replied, that, as she was unable to ride on horseback, or to bear the motion of a cart, he must be obliged to pay for her in the diligence, but without making one complaint of the oppressive expense, or of the additional embarrassment to which it would subject them; an embarrassment however from which the visiting ladies were happy to have the power of relensing them. He has a most open honest countenance, which beamed with honest satisfaction on hearing the approbation expressed of their conduct, and with thankfulness and gratitude for the sympathy his daughter's case had excited.

The third and last instance that I shall adduce, may not perhaps be thought quite in point, as the poor woman herself to whom it relates was not a patient in the hospital; but, as her husband, Thomas Crawford, of the 6th regiment of Inniskilling dragoons, died there; and as we should have been unapprized of the circumstances but in the character of visitors, it can hardly be deemed quite irrelevant. The widow was left in the deepest distress, with two children, one an infant at the breast, and, although she had made every possible effort to support herself and them, it was literally true, that, at the time of the poor man's death, they were "ready to perish with hunger," for her habits were much too decent to have had recourse to the fatal expedient of becoming a common beggar. In this deplorable situation had it not been for some little assistance afforded her by the visiting ladies, from a little fund entrusted to their disposal for similar purposes, she would have been left to trace back her sorrowing steps, with no other assistance than that of a common pass, to her friends in Scotland.

There are many other important purposes to which the late regulation has been, and doubtless will in future be, subservient; and it is hoped that the few instances of utility above-mentioned may be sufficient to excite some attention

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to

to the subject, and eventually to recommend a like arrangement to many other similar institutions.

A FEMALE VISITOR OF THE YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

York; Dec. 31, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SUR,

I AM actilly a poor lad, and downreet stomp Loncoshire, an yuns, how fain I weer to see yo thowt it worth while to ash for own way of talking loike, so as farrantly as I con I'll tell ow, now I've an eawer to spare, for I've hurt my ancliff yesterneet going an arnt, and conno go to wark, tho its better by weshing it we a yepsintle of yalbs, an owd whean toud me to get.

I was welly fear'd when I first come to Lunnon, beleakens, thowt I, what a pleck this is, I was pottert how to find the owd felly I wantut; good lorjus o me, said I, I'd as leef be hong'd as thrucht so, howeer, I ash'd one an tother tilly fun cuzz'n, an a conny heawse he had'n, an wur varry civil. An now, sur, I've talk'd greadly Lunnon, but below youn have Loncoshire plain enuff; so no moor at presant from your humbel sarvant, THOMAS HAWS.

Lunnon; Sept. 16, 1814.

P.S. Sur,—If you plesen I had writ some Loncoshire words alow, but my cuzz'n leughs at um, an so he writ the words that follows, for he says mine is all mish mash, an wants a glossary, I thinks he caws it; an so he has writ summot aboot it, that seem to me aw hallblash loike.

Anent, Opposite.
Awkert, Untoward, also comical.
Awneety, Almighty.
Bagging-time, Baiting-time.
Bandyhewit, A dog.
Beltemy, Believe me.
Boggart, An apparition.
Bruitted, Reported.
Camm'd, Crooked.
Catter, To heap up.
Clemm'd, Starved.
Cricks an howds, Pains and strains.
Crimble ith' Poke, To run back from a bargain, also cowardly.
Daffock, A dirty slattern.
Doct, Dirtied.
Dither, To tremble.
Eawtcumbling, A stranger.
E-law, Ah! Lord.
*Fauxe Lunners**, The ingenious editors of the Antijacobin and Quarterly Reviews.
Flunter, In a great hutry.
Gawby, A dunce.
Gill hooter, An owl.
Healo, Bashful.
Hew'r, Hhir.
Hoave, Half.
Hont, Haud.
Inkling, A hint.
*Jobberknows**, Said of a certain family.
Jump, A coat.
Ka, A cow.
Keckle, Unsteady.
Kersnut, Christened.
Os thick os Lcet, As quick as one flash of lightning follows another.
Luff, Love.
Maunder, Murmuring.
Meawth, Mouth.
Mourning, Morning.
Mux, Mouth.
Neau, Now.
Nuze, Coughing.
Nuzzle, To stick the nose in the bosom.
Obeen, Above.
Obunnunze, Abundance.
On ye been o mon, If you had been a man.
Pawsement, A bad person.
Pynots, Magpies.
Rachdaw, Rochdale, a town in Lancashire.
Rooze, To praise.
Rops, The bowels.
Scrunt, A wig.
Sowght, Sighed.
Stark-giddy, Very angry.
Thrung, Very busy.
Titter or latter, Sooner or later.
Unbethowt, Remembered.
Whoo-who, whoo-who whoo! An interjection of great surprise.
Yorshar, Yorkshire.

* False Londoners.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

PERMIT me, through your valuable Magazine, to offer a few further thoughts on the Corn Trade. I before hinted that, while the present measures were persisted in, to keep up grain at such a price as should secure to the landowner the present advanced rents, it was doing injustice to the monied part of the nation. Supposing, twenty-five years since, two persons had each an income of 1000*l.* per year, the one arising from rent of land, the other arising from interest of money lent on personal security, mortgage, or to government; how widely

* Dunces.

different

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different is the case of these two persons now! The former has doubled his rent, and consequently his capital (or at least nominally so) and the other has not increased either his interest or principal; indeed, as to interest, he is tied down, under most severe penalties, from taking more than 5 per cent. while the landowner is under no restriction as to the rent at which he shall let his land, but may raise it to what sum he pleases; by which the value of money is depreciated, as the person who has 1000l. per annum, arising from interest of money, cannot now purchase more than one-half the necessaries and conveniences of life, that he could have done twenty five years since.

Are those then who have lent their money to the nation done justice to, if the landed interest are to persevere in their plan? And would the land-owner be unjustly dealt by, were he to reduce his rents to the same rate they were twenty-five years since?—they would then be only put upon a par. Much has been said on the subject of a general inclosure, and, so far as it tended to the improvement of lands, it would be a public good, nor would any one be so absurd as to deny it; but I am of opinion that the present improved land is sufficient to provide food for the nation, if cultivated in such a manner as would produce the most food for human sustenance: and were all the waste lands in the kingdom improved they would not yield a sufficiency, if the same ruinous system was to be pursued that has hitherto been, where inclosures have taken place. Sixty years since, before these inclosures and improvements, England exported grain; since that period she does not raise a sufficiency. We are told that, by the improvements in agriculture, two blades of grass and two ears of grain are grown where there used to be only one; then what becomes of it? Have the appetites of men and beasts increased also, so as to require a double quantity of provision?

Of late years farming has been considered as a genteel profession; individuals have taken large tracts of land into their hands; this has turned ten, or perhaps twenty, farmers out of employment, who used to bring up large families in habits of frugality and industry; who, to provide bread, have been obliged to turn manufacturers. This gentleman farmer, not liking the trouble and incumbrance of a large family of servants, and of an establishment requisite for ploughing, has laid aside that useful instrument the plough, and laid the whole down with grass; and that tract of land which formerly found employment for ten or twenty families, consisting of more than one hundred persons, is now managed by a gentleman farmer and two or three men. This is one serious evil; but there is another equally great, and that is, that by grazing the whole of the land, it not only throws great numbers out of employment, but it does not produce one-third of the provision for the support of man or beast that it would do if ploughed. It may gratify the ambition of a gentleman farmer to get a silver cup from some agricultural society for the handsomest Durham, Hereford, or Devon ox, or the best new Leicester or Southdown sheep; but by all this he may not furnish as much additional weight of beef or mutton as would afford a dinner for a hungry man; what advantage then do the public reap from it? I know this is a point that neither land-owners nor farmers like to hear touched upon. Some of them say, "We have a right to manage our land as we please, without consulting the public." Then on the same ground the public have a right to purchase food where they can buy it cheapest, without consulting the landed interest. But let any person calculate what number of oxen and sheep may be fed upon any given quantity of land every year, then calculate what the carcases will weigh, and what number they would supply one meal for; and then calculate what grain might be produced upon the same land, and what weight of bread it would produce; then calculate how many persons it would supply with one meal; and it will be found that the land when ploughed would furnish at least three times the provision that it would when grazed; besides which, pigs are bred and fatted upon a ploughed farm, which are not upon a grazing farm; and this diminution of the quantity of pork and bacon which used to be consumed, has increased the consumption of beef and mutton; and, when it is considered the small expence there is in rearing a number of pigs to an age fit for feeding, which are kept upon those offals of a house and garden, of which but little would be eaten by any other animal, it is certainly cheaper to the public than the rearing of sheep or oxen, which must have pasture-land to keep them upon for two or three years before they are fit to fatten. The question then will be asked, why does not the farmer plough more, if the land will yield so much more when ploughed than when

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when grazed; to this it may be answered, that it certainly is much more trouble and expense to manage a ploughed than a grazing farm, but may not yield the farmer as much more profit as he thinks equivalent to the trouble: for instance, if a person rents three hundred acres of land to plough, it will be more trouble to him than if he rented three times the quantity to graze. Therefore, if a person can manage eight or nine hundred acres of land in grazing, with the assistance of only two or three men to look after the cattle, and can manage it with less trouble than he could a farm of three hundred acres in tillage, he adopts the former; and, though he might get more per acre by ploughing, he may, on the other hand, get more profit by grazing, because he can look after a farm three times the size with less trouble. For instance, if by a farm of three hundred acres, when ploughed, he could get a clear profit of 3*l.* per acre, would be 1200*l.*; but, by a farm of nine hundred acres, he can get only a clear profit of 2*l.* per acre, the profit will be 1800*l.*; and, if he can manage the nine hundred acres with as little trouble on the latter plan as he can three hundred on the former plan, he will adopt that which pays him most, with the least trouble; without any regard to the benefit or the disadvantage the public may sustain by it. And that my position is true, the very circumstance of it yielding a profit, when expenses to the amount of 7 to 10*l.* per acre are laid out upon it, the produce pays for it; which shows that the produce must be much greater in tillage than in grazing; or who would till any land when the expense may be 10*l.* per acre, and the expense of grazing not more than 10*s.*

When this subject is talked of, it is very common for certain people to cry out of the hardship laid upon the farmer, that he is not permitted to export wool: but it is evident that such persons have never, for one moment, considered the matter. In the first place, I would ask, Is there more wool in the kingdom than our manufactures can consume? if there is, what becomes of it? Then what must become of our manufacturers, if the wool was sent abroad, and how must they find employment; and, if they are thrown out of employ, who must support them? The very coarsest manufacture of wool, costs more than equal to its original value in manufacture; and, in the better kinds, five and even ten times its original value; supposing then the farmer could sell his wool at 25, or even 50 per cent. higher by exporting it, he would be a loser were he obliged to feed the poor instead of employing them; and, as there is not more wool grown in the kingdom than our manufactures consume, what less than madness would it be to export it unmanufactured? But I deny that wool would sell higher if allowed to be exported, or that we have a surplus, or even a sufficiency of wool; otherwise, why do we import so much from Spain every year? and, if it would answer to any other nation to give more for our wool than our own manufacturers can give, why do they not give a greater price for Spanish wool than our manufacturers can afford, and buy it out of their hands? for they can purchase it equally as well as we can. But, if the landed interest and the farmer think wool does not sell as high as it ought to do, why do they not encourage the woollen manufacture? Formerly, woollen stuffs were worn by the wives and daughters of land-owners, as well as by the wives and daughters of farmers; but now scarcely farmers' servants will wear them. Formerly, land-owners used to have bed-furniture, dining and drawing room window-curtains, of moreen or calimanco; but now they must reject every thing of English growth, and muslins and dimities must be worn for gowns and petticoats, instead of stuffs, and printed calicoes and chintzes for window-curtains; and this is not only the case with the landlord, but with the tenant also: so that these important personages who look upon themselves to be the lords of the creation, and whose riches are procured by the manufacturer purchasing their corn and their wool, will not encourage the manufacture of those goods which are made from an article of their own growth; but will rather send money out of the kingdom to buy cotton from India and America to make them clothes, and grumble that they may not send wool out of the kingdom to starve the manufacturer. Possibly, if a substitute could be found to answer the purpose of blankets, those vulgar things would be banished from the house of the land-owner and the farmer. Another favourite topic with many is, that, owing to the increase of rents, the landed interest can spend more money, and that this encourages trade, and that private luxury is a public benefit. This I deny, private luxury never can do any good: we are told, that a gentleman keeping servants, and having elegant

furniture, encourages our manufactures. Persons who talk in this style, have very shallow ideas of public good; for, if a gentleman keeps four or five servants, merely for state and luxury, without their being of any more use to the public than consuming provisions and manufactures, of how much more service would it be, if this gentleman set up five or six wooden statues in his garden or park, and clothed them with a suit of clothes every year; this would consume our manufactures equally with clothing so many idle servants, without wasting so much provisions, and without keeping so many men in idleness for no good purpose whatever: and I appeal to every thinking person, whether any man who shall buy a certain number of garments, and lay them in a heap and burn them, does not render as great service to the manufactures of his country, and a greater service to the country at large, than he does, who consumes the same number of garments, by keeping a number of men about him who contribute nothing to the benefit of the public. But, if these persons wish to encourage our manufactures by consuming them, how much better might they do it by clothing the poor in their neighbourhood, and rendering them comfortable.

From the whole, it is evident, that, whatever high pretensions the landed interest make for extraordinary privileges, they are no ways entitled to them; they are entirely dependent upon the manufacturing and mercantile part of the nation for the consumption of all their produce; and that, if any measures are pursued that drive our manufacturers abroad, the landed interest must eventually suffer by it;—that the present vile system of husbandry has lessened the quantity of our provisions, has several times nearly reduced us to famine, and, if the land-owner and the farmer will not raise more provision than is barely sufficient to support us in a plentiful year, and render us liable to a famine in a scanty one, it is high time the manufacturing and mercantile part of the nation, endeavoured to procure a law for a free importation of corn, or a law to compel the land-owner and farmer so to cultivate his land, as should secure the nation against famine.

Liverpool; Dec. 1, 1814. J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number you are pleased to invite the correspondence of Mercator on the subject of Junius. A fortnight or three weeks ago I wrote to Dr. Busby informing him how I had been treated by the Morning Post, adding that I would send him a copy of the letter that had been so unjustly suppressed by the editor; as also of another that he had curtailed and mutilated.

I must keep my word with Dr. Busby in sending him the promised copies; but I shall acquaint him that I have no objection to their appearance in your work.

I have more to communicate respecting Junius than you can have any idea of. Dr. Busby's letter tells the public that De Lolme's Essay on the English Constitution was first printed in Holland, in the year 1771. The doctor is right; the first French edition was printed there, and my father carried over the manuscript; but I dare say Dr. Busby does not know that De Lolme, seven years before that, printed in Holland a work written in English; I will send it to you.*

Feb. 3, 1815. MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present very low price of corn, compared with its price a few years back, but yet very high compared with its price years farther back, bears ruinously on the farmers, but not more so than its high price did on every other class of the community, till the events of the war brought a foreign supply to their relief; of which, cruel to relate, legislative attempts were made to deprive them, just as if general misery and starvation were necessary to support a right order of things, in a country abounding in all the materials that can render happiness not only general but universal.

But the recollection of their former strength cannot enable the farmers to support their present weakness, and it will be of no public advantage to allow them to sink beneath their burthen, with the view of lightening the load of others; and for that reason it becomes a duty to give them every protection which is consistent with the interest of every other class of the public.

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* We have been favoured with this very curious volume: it bears for title, "The Origin and Progress of Despotism in the Oriental and other Nations of Africa, Europe, and America. Amsterdam. MDCCLXIV. 12mo." 285 pp. It abounds in gallicisms, and in our opinion was printed in London. Is it known to any of our readers?—EDIT.

Diligently

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Diligently enquiring, and judging correctly, it will be found, if I mistake not, that the fluctuations of prices, which thus alternately distress all parties, and ruin many, always were, and now are, the only cause of general suffering, into which all the other causes of them center in a focus. The reason is obvious; such fluctuations always were, and still are, considered as evils which cannot be prevented; for, could they be prevented, some attempt would have been made to prevent them.

True, they cannot be prevented, but that becomes no question if the means of rendering them harmless be practicable. To me nothing appears more so, adopting the principle of chusing of two evils the least; for it is only to estimate the value of land and all other kinds of property IN CORN, and to stipulate for its money-price without any regard to its high or low state. By simply doing this, no harm can possibly arise to any party.

For instance, if a farmer was to give 30s. per acre for his land, and wheat be 10s. per bushel, it would only take three bushels; but, if wheat was 6s. per bushel, it would then take five to pay his rent. Now, sir, if the farmer was to stipulate for three bushels per acre, paying no regard to its high or low price, he would not then stand in need of any law to enable him to pay his rent.

Taking the rent of land, the wages of labour, and the value of all other kinds of property in this way, the supply would always be equal to the demand; the tradesman could never lose his custom by the inability of the consumer to procure his usual quantity of supply; the only contingency against which there would be any occasion to guard, would be that of seasons; and, to render them insensibly hurtful, *the law has only to declare that the quantity of land required to make the supply ample shall be in cultivation and properly managed.* Are we doomed never to see the time when the machinery of society is to be conducted on this yet simple but all-saving principle.

The reason why no party could be injured by the universal adoption of this principle is self-evident, for, except in the case of money, the relative value of corn, and every thing else of equal use and necessity, may be considered as invariable. For instance, when the price of the quartern-loaf is about 7½d. that of beef and mutton is about 4d. per lb.; and the same proportionate difference between the price of bread and animal food would now have been in our favour had the importation of sheep and bullocks, &c. been allowed as well as that of corn; and it equally holds good in all other instances, barring the effects of importation and exportation in particular cases.

Why then, this being the case, are the evils and calamities of the high and fluctuating prices inseparable from the use of money as a standard of value of property, left to sport with our happiness, and to delight in our misery; or why, ridiculously boasting of the security of our property, are such evils and calamities allowed to make the proprietor and labourer of to-day the occupier and the pauper of to-morrow; since, to effect security, nothing is wanted but TO SUBSTITUTE CORN FOR MONEY AS THE STANDARD OF THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Impartial justice, however, demands that no party should bear a greater share of the odium which justly attaches to the disuse of this substitute than is their due. For that reason, and as all parties are as eager to advance the price of their commodities as the landholders are to raise their rents; and, as in that eagerness all parties forget that, owing to the inability of the consumer to increase his means of buying as prices may advance, reduced sales and high prices must be cause and effect; I will venture to vindicate the landholders against the charge of a desire to raise the price of corn, as the means of promoting the interest they are supposed to have in high rents.

It cannot be assumed that men have a wish to injure themselves; and therefore, to shew that the landholders can have no desire to raise the price of corn for the sake of the higher rent, which, in that case, the farmers are able to pay, it is only necessary to prove that the higher the rents are the less they yield of the comforts and necessaries which are the objects of their owners.—This may appear paradoxical, but, to be assured that it is no paradox, we have only to recollect, that every advance in the price of land or labour must necessarily be added to the price of their productions; and something more to cover the interest of the additional capital, which, in the case of any advance in the price of either, the occupier must employ. The price of every thing then, (as every thing comes from land and labour,) being thus risen by either of these or any other cause, nothing can be more certain, than that the less they yield of the advantages which was the object in view by raising it, because the interest of the additional capital, which is thus forced

into use, is sure to make the high rent or wages less productive of real enjoyments than the rent or wages from which we started.

In support of the truth of this doctrine, I have to state, that in 1792 the average price of wheat was 52s.; in 1811, 85s.; and in 1812, as high at one time as 156s. the quarter, which was three times its price twenty years before; and which, of course, would have left no advantage with the land-owner or labourer had they even tripled their rent or wages in that space of time. For even in that case, the quantity of corn, or any thing else, (the price of which must be invariably regulated by the price of corn,) which the triple rent or wages would have purchased, would not have been greater than that which the single rent or wages gave in 1792.

But, on the authority of the corn committee, the fact is, that the rental of the kingdom has not been even doubled since 1792; and therefore the case really is, that the landed and labouring interests were reduced, even by the action and reaction of that advance, to less than ⅔ of the corn, and every thing else which they received for their land and labour in 1792. What then would have been their loss, had they tripled their rent and wages? Why, no less at any rate than ¾ of their real value.—What then can be more clear than that, as rents and wages have risen, the less they yield of the objects in view? And, assuming, that the landed interest are aware that such is the case, what can be more unjust than to charge them with a view of promoting their own interest by raising their rents?

Their determination, however, to restrain the importation of corn, and the silence with which they suffered government to lessen the importation of all other kinds of provisions, goes far to prove, either that they are not aware of, or care not what the public may suffer, if they can but serve their own private ends. Brooding upon the refined cruelty of these measures, the public mind might be wound up to the highest feelings of indignation; but, recollecting that the rents and salaries of the parties procure them less animal food, and must buy less corn in the ratio of the duty laid on its importation, there is nothing in such measures to justify such feelings; for they go only to prove, that neither of the parties have thought much on the practicable means of promoting their own or the interest of the public.

But, though their intentions are thus acquitted, their actions are in the highest degree illjudged, because, by increasing the expences of all, by diminishing the comforts of all limited annuitants, and by taking from our merchants the unlimitted power of selling their goods as cheap as foreigners do, their pretended object is to give that relief to the farmers, by raising the price of corn, which they can only permanently receive from the payment of the money-price of a corn rent, corn taxes, and corn wages, that will bear an equitable proportion to the produce of the land, on the average of years back and of years to come, as the land may admit of improvement. Blind to the defects of money, as the standard of value of property, since the reign of Philip and Mary, to the forty-fourth year of the present reign, parliament rose the price of corn from 6s. 8d. to 63s. a quarter, and they now mean to raise it to 80s. But the following table, by shewing what has been the consequences, can leave no doubt as to what the consequences must be.

A Table, exhibiting at one view the disproportion between the advance made in the price of labour and the rise which has taken place in the price of corn, with its consequent progressive pauperism, from the revolution of 1688, *to the year* 1812.

Years.	Price of Bread.	Value of the pound sterling in quartern loaves.	Average money wages of husbandry labour.	Bread wages in quartern loaves.	Poor Rates.	Number of Paupers.
1687	3d.	80	6s.	24	£ 665,362	563,964
1776	6½	37	8	15	1,523,163	695,177
1785	6	40	8	16	1,943,649	818,851
1792	7	34	9	15	2,645,520	955,326
1803	10	24	10	12	4,115,164	1,039,716
1811	12	20	12	12	5,922,954	1,247,659
1812	20	12	15	9	16,452,656	2,979,432

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Surrey-street, Strand; Feb. 18, 1815. HECTOR CAMPBELL.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent H. G. R. in your last number, has noticed a similarity between some lines of Aaron Hill's, and a stanza from a hymn in use of the Romish church, on our Saviour's changing water into wine at the marriage of Cana. Some other instances of similarity might be pointed out. The following couplet is ascribed to Dryden when very young:

The modest water, aw'd by pow'r divine,
Confess'd its God, and blush'd itself to wine.

There is also an imitation in French:

L'eau modeste, à l'aspect du Redempteur divin,
Connut son Dieu, rougit, et se changer en vin.

Perhaps the original of all these may be traced to the ingenious pen of Crashaw, in whose *Epigrammata Sacra*, printed at Cambridge, without the author's name, in 1634, 8vo. the following lines may be found:

Aquæ in vinum versæ.

Unde rubor vestris et non sua purpura lymphis?
Quæ rosa mirantes tam nova mutat aquas?
Numen, convivæ, præsens agnoscite numen!
Nympha pudica Deum vidit, et erubuit.

Claudian and Prudentius both tried their pens in a few lines on the same subject, but neither of them hit on the beautiful idea of the *water blushing at the presence of its God*, which Crashaw so poetically expresses, and other poets have imitated.

Basingstoke, J. J.
Feb. 4, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reference to the remarks made on the detonating balls, I have now merely to add, that they point to some unhandsome observations introduced by an individual into another publication. Since I sent you the remarks in question, which you have been pleased to honour with a place in your useful miscellany, Mr. Banks has informed me, that he constructed a small wooden mortar, with a wooden piston rod; this, being charged with gunpowder, enveloping one of the balls, contained also a cork ball, when, under these circumstances, the detonating pea was crushed, the cork ball was expelled with considerable force, yet the gunpowder remained unchanged. The slightest degree of friction will cause fulminating silver to explode—even the mere contact of iron or steel; and, when employed by me, I separate the portion required from the mass, by means of a slip of paper or chip of wood, not being able to reconcile it with my ideas of safety even to detach it with the blade of a knife. I may notice that the fulmination proceeds from a rapid decomposition of the powder and the expansion occasioned by its constituent parts diverging from the centre of impulse. Reduction is a phenomenon ever attendant on the detonation of a metallic fulminating compound.

I am happy to corroborate, in some small measure, the justness of Mr. Want's conclusions relative to the identity of the *Eau Medicinale d'Husson*, and *Colchicum Autumnale*. A series of experiments which I have had the good fortune to institute on vegetable poisons relative to their effect of modifying electrical excitement, or promoting a total suspension of its power on the sciatic nerves of frogs, is the source from whence I have drawn my inference.

For this purpose, the limbs were separated, and the two parcels of sciatic nerves taken up and insulated by a rod of glass; while the whole, to ensure greater accuracy, was placed on a glass stand. The nerves being moistened with tinct. of meadow saffron, *(colchicum autumnale)*, which I prepared, by digestion in alcohol, from the roots, &c. obtained in Covent Garden market, I applied to them the wires proceeding from the extremities of a galvanic trough, containing 100 plates, each four inches square. (The menstruum was nitric acid, diluted with nineteen times its bulk of water.) At the end of thirty minutes there was no sedative effect produced, nor was there any after the same lapse of time when treated with *eau medicinale*. Now I have found that almost all the vegetable tinctures and infusions employed by me gave different results, thus:—the tinct. hemlock *(conium maculatum)* but feebly paralyzed the limbs, whereas tinct. foxglove *(digitalis purpurea)* produced an almost instant sedative effect, and tinct. belladonna *(atropa belladonna)* even after an hour produced no sensible effect, though in this instance a singular phenomenon was observable, for the *adductor femoris* continued to vibrate for some minutes after the removal of the wires.

It was my intention in this paper to have submitted some observations which I made on the *Testudo Graca*, now living, at the advanced age of 216 years,

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in the bishop's garden, adjoining the Cathedral of Peterborough. These were laid before the Norwich Philosophical Society, (having the honour of being a member;) and, the amiable and enlightened president (Sir J. E. Smith, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.) having had the goodness to move the thanks of the society for this paper, which was seconded by the late lamented Dr. Reeve, and unanimously carried, I trust it may be presumed that it will not be deemed uninteresting to some of your readers. This, however, I am for the present, from my engagements, necessitated to abandon. I shall have much pleasure in resuming the subject in your next number, if you will allow me.

Braintree, Essex; J. MURRAY.
February 9, 1815.

P.S.—The words "as it does," &c. should have been "*and that one* does honour," &c. in your last, p. 31.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your classical querist Philologos, I beg to suggest that, 1. *invenire* relates to things found by diligent search, and *reperire* to things found fortuitously: 2. that *invenire* relates to things extraneous, and *reperire* to things that were our own; the former finds *out* or discovers, the latter *finds* or meets with again: *reperio* is re-pario, to get again.

My authorities are as follow:

Invenimus quæsita; *reperimus* ultrò occurrentia.—*Vetus Vocabularium.*

Invenire consilii est; *reperire* fortunæ.
Laurentius Valla.

Reperimus nostra; *invenimus* aliena.
Frontinus.

Bristol; Feb. 2. HERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE coincidence pointed out by H. G. R. does not seem to me sufficiently close in the thought, although the image and expression are similar, to justify the supposition of plagiarism. Hill's verse—

"The bashful stream hath seen it's God and blush'd,"

is borrowed from a traditionary Latin hexameter—

Vidit et erubuit lympha pudica Deum,

ascribed to Dryden, while under Dr. Busby at Westminster: he is said to have been too late with his verse exercise, on the marriage of Cana, and to have produced the above line at a sudden heat. Mr. Malone, however, in a note to the sixth edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, has traced this line to Crashaw's Epigrammata Sacra: first printed at Cambridge in 1634. He observes, "the original is much more elegant than the copy: the water being personified, and the word on which the point of the epigram turns, being reserved to the close of the line." In both these instances I dissent from him. The distinct and natural image of the water blushing, is confused and weakened by the personification; nor is the mythological nymph in keeping with the Saviour; and the solemn and emphatical word, *Deum*, has surely a better effect at the end; not to say that the *cause* of the water blushing, and not the mere circumstance, is in fact the point of the Epigram. I transmit a hasty translation of Crashaw's verses.

Whence glows the wave with purple not its own?
How change the wandering streams with roses yet unknown?
Confess ye guests! Divinity is near:
The bashful water blush'd to see it's God appear.

Bristol; Feb. 6. CRITO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, *A Herefordshire Farmer*, in your number for February, I beg to inform him the disorder which he calls the Turn-Giddy in sheep, is what we call the Paterish or Water in the Head; and I have always found it incurable, although I have been informed that by trepanning the skull, and letting off the bleb of water which oppresses the brain, and is the cause of the complaint, a cure has been effected. I have cut the tail and slit the ears, to encourage bleeding, without the least benefit. Since then, as soon as I discover the complaint, I slaughter the sheep, and consume it in my own family. The complaint not arising from inflammation, or any disorder of the blood, the mutton is as sweet as that sold at a butcher's. A DURHAM FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS much is said on the subject of PENSIONS, it may amuse many of your readers to see a list of them, as published in the Financial Report of the House of Commons, to Jan. 5, 1814.

Representatives of A. Onslow, esq. 3,000
Earl of Chatham 4,000
Lord

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Lord Rodney	2,000
Lady Dorchester	1,000
John Penn, esq.	3,000
Richard Penn, esq.	1,000
The Duke of Clarence	12,000
The Duke of York	14,000
The Duchess of York	4,000
The Prince of Wales	65,000
Earl St. Vincent	2,000
Viscount Duncan	2,000
The Duke of Kent	12,000
The Duke of Cumberland	12,000
The Duke of Richmond	6,333
Sir Beaumont Hotham	2,000
Lord Erskine	4,000
Sir Soulden Lawrence	2,000
Sir Nash Grose	1,104
Sir Sydney Smith	1,000
Baroness Abercrombie	2,000
Duke of Sussex	12,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000
Lord Hutchinson	2,000
Sir James Saumarez, K.B.	1,200
For the House of Orange	16,000
For Lord Amherst	3,000
Duke of Athol	5,035
Lady Nelson	2,000
Sir R. Strachan, K.B.	1,000
Lady Collingwood	1,000
Hon. Sarah Collingwood	500
Hon. M. Patience Collingwood	500
Sir John T. Duckworth, K.B.	1,000
The Duke of Clarence	6,000
——— Kent	6,000
——— Cumberland	6,000
——— Sussex	6,000
——— Cambridge	6,000
The Princess Charlotte of Wales	7,000
The Duke of Gloucester	14,000
The Princess Sophia of Gloucester	7,000
Earl Nelson	5,000
Duke of Grafton	4,580
Lord Rodney	925
Sir John Stuart	1,000
Viscount Lake	2,000
Earl of Wellington	2,000
Duke of Brunswiek	7,000
Hon. Jane Perceval	2,000
Male heir of Spencer Perceval	113
The Princess Elizabeth	9,000
——— Augusta Sophia	9,000
——— Mary	9,000
——— Sophia	9,000
Sir Soulden Lawrence	276
Sir Nash Grose	276
Sir Archibald Macdonald	568
Earl of Wellington	2,000
Duke of Grafton	9,000
Earl Cowper	2,000
Charles Boone, moiety of the Earl of Bath's	1,500
Lord Melbourne	1,500
The Duke of Marlborough	5,800
The Duke of Grafton	4,700
The heirs of the late Duke of Schomberg	4,000
Making a total of	£360,108

The amount on the Irish establishment is 43,149l.

But perhaps the sinecure, superfluous, and useless employments cost ten times as much. JUSTUS.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the late* PROFESSOR GRIESBACH, *of* JENA, *from the* GERMAN *of* PROFESSOR KOTHE.

JOHN JACOB GRIESBACH was born in January, 1745, at Buzbach, in Hesse Darmstadt. His father was Conrad Caspar, minister of the place, and was, two years afterwards, appointed minister of St. Peter's church, Frankfort; in 1767 became consistorial counsellor there, and died in 1777. Young Griesbach was early distinguished by his rare qualifications and thirst of knowledge.

Having acquired the rudiments of learning from the instruction of private teachers, he pursued his studies at the Gymnasium of Frankfort, under the rectors Albrecht and Purmann, and he soon became thoroughly conversant in the learned languages. On the 26th of April, 1762, he removed to the university of Tubingen, where he had Schott, Baur, Hoffmann, and Kies, for teachers in philology and philosophy; and Reuss, Cotta, and Sartorius, in divinity. These he held in high respect, and remembered with pleasure, even at a late period of life, the hours which he had spent especially in the society of Baur, and the solid instruction which he had enjoyed from all. In September, 1764, he left Tubingen, and went the following month to Halle, where, besides the science to which his attention was principally devoted, he pursued his philosophical and philological studies under the direction of Segner, Meier, J. P. Eberhard, and J. L. Schulze. In divinity he was a diligent disciple of the elder Knapp, Nösselt, and above all of Semler. In October, 1766, he repaired to Leipzig, where he chiefly improved himself by the lectures of Ernesti and Reiske.

In October, 1767, he returned to Halle, where he, the same year, defended his *Diss. de fide historica ex ipsa rerum quæ narrantur natura judicanda*, which was his first literary performance (1767, 4to.) Oct. 22, 1768, after defending his *Diss. hist. theol. locos theologicos ex Leone M. Pontifice Romano sistens* (Hal. 1768, 4to.) he obtained the degree of M.A. and left

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Halle on the 25th. He then spent some time with his parents in preparing for a course of travel, the object of which was most intimately connected with his studies.

In April, 1769, he commenced his grand tour. He first visited the most considerable libraries and the principal universities in the south and west of Germany, and then proceeded to Holland, where he made but a short stay at Groningen, Amsterdam, Leyden, the Hague, Utrecht, and Rotterdam, because he cherished a hope, in which, however, he was afterwards disappointed, that he should have an opportunity of revisiting that country. He next embarked for England, and, in September 1769, arrived in London. There, in the British Museum, as also in the Bodleian library at Oxford, in the college libraries, and other public and private collections at Cambridge, he prosecuted his researches with an assiduity and perseverance, and availed himself of their literary treasures, with a diligence which few travellers have displayed. He then repaired to France, and reached Paris on the 13th of June, 1770. There too he spent most of his time in the principal libraries, and his clear comprehensive judgment and penetration every where met with a rich reward. Both in England and France mutual esteem united him with the most eminent scholars; Schnrrer, the friend of his youth, and afterwards an ornament to the university of Tubingen, was his fellow traveller, and during this tour he formed a permanent friendship with the meritorious Bruns, who had devoted himself to the same kind of studies.

In October 1770 he returned to Frankfort, and spent the winter in sifting, arranging, and completing, the rich materials which he had collected, against the last preparation for the functions of academical tuition. In March, 1771, he defended at Halle, with his respondent, F. A. Stroth, (afterwards rector at Gotha,) his learned, acute, and critical, *Diss. de Codicibus quatuor Evangeliorum Origenianis*, Partic. 1, (Hal. 1771, 4to.) and then commenced his lectures with the most decided approbation.

His merits were acknowledged, and soon acquired him distinction; for, in February 1773, he was appointed extraordinary Professor of Divinity. From his youth he was accustomed to incessant and indefatigable activity; he now bestowed his undivided and uncommon diligence upon his lectures and literary labours. Residing in the house of Semler, and in close friendship with his future brother-in-law, the celebrated philologist C. G. Schutz, he devoted not only the day, but also great part of the night, to his studies, and thus laid the foundation of many subsequent infirmities, especially of the habitual weakness and swelling of his legs. But a happiness was reserved for him which not only embellished, animated, and cheered his early years, but attended him in old age. In 1775 Frederica Juliana, the accomplished sister of his friend Schutz, became his wife. He was now relieved from the necessity of attending to the cares of life, and after his hours of labour, his often so arduous researches and inquiries, he found in her society recreation, refreshment, and a tender participation in all his concerns.

Already in 1774 he had announced his first great work, his masterly critical edition of the historical books of the New Testament—*Libri historici N. T. Græce*, Part I. containing the synopsis of the first three gospels (which appeared also under the title of *Synopsis Evangeliorum Matth. Marc. et Luc.* Hal. 1776. 8vo.) The second part was published in 1775. So early as 1777 a new edition was called for, which, without any synoptical arrangement of the gospels, was given to the world with this title—*N. T. Græce. textum ad fidem Codicum, Versionum et Patrum emendavit, et lectionis varietatem adjecit J. J. G.* Vol. I. et II. in which the text of the whole of the New Testament is corrected, with such critical care, and illustrated with such erudition, that this work is justly classed among the most valuable and excellent of the time. It was not completed at Halle; for in June 1775 the author received an invitation to Jena, where he was installed, on the 2d of December, as the third Professor of Divinity. The records of that seminary will transmit to posterity the day on which it gained such a teacher, on which this light began to shine upon it, as one of the most auspicious in its annals.

He entered upon his functions with a public discourse, to which he invited the students by the simply eloquent and luminous programme, *De Historiæ ecclesiasticæ, nostri seculi usibus sapienter accommodatæ, utilitate* (Jen. 1776, 4to.) This was soon followed by the two programmes, written on academical occasions: *De vera notione vocabuli πνεῦμα in cap. VIII. Epistolæ ad Romanos.* I. and II. (Jen. 1776-7, 4to.) On taking the degree of D.D. on the 7th of Feb. 1777, he

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he defended the admirable *Diss. Curarum in historiam textus græci Epistolarum Paulinarum, specimen I.* (Jenæ 1777, 4to.) which displays throughout the shrewdest critical acumen. It has been generally and justly regretted, that he never had leisure to produce the continuation. After his reception into the theological faculty, he wholly devoted his time, his labour, and his life, to the University, as is honourably attested by a long series of performances composed on academical occasions.

So long as his strength was unimpaired and his health good, he gave three lectures daily; one exegetical, the second on church history, which he subsequently composed after Schröckh's Epitome, and gave only thrice a week. The third he devoted alternately to popular dogmatics, and the Introduction to the New Testament; but, at a later period, his infirmities compelled him to confine himself to two hours a day.

As a guide to his lectures, he printed in 1779, at his own expense, his "Introduction to Popular Dogmatics." This work, which was more particularly designed for the use of his hearers, became known and esteemed abroad, and repeated solicitations induced him seven years afterwards, to put to press a second edition, under the title of "Introduction to the Study of Popular Dogmatics," (Jena, 1786, 8vo.) In June, 1787, a third edition was called for, and in 1789 a fourth.

In 1781 he was nominated ecclesiastical counsellor to the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and in 1784 received the title of Privy Ecclesiastical Counsellor. In 1782 he was chosen prelate and deputy of the district of Jena; he soon made himself familiar with this new vocation, and was a most active and respected member of the general diet, till the spring of 1811, when he attended that assembly for the last time, though suffering under severe bodily infirmities.

These, and other public employments, occupied no inconsiderable portion of his time; yet he never neglected his academical duties, but by a judicious distribution and appropriation of his time, he even gained hours which he could devote to learned researches. This is abundantly proved by his farther critical labours, especially the *Symbolæ criticæ ad supplendas et corrigendas varias N. T. lectiones. Accedit multorum N. T. codicum græcorum descriptio et examen.* Pars. I. Hal. 1785, P. II. 1793, 8vo. We may likewise adduce his profound communications to periodical works; for instance, to the *Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature*, and his elaborate criticism on books in the *General German Library* and *General Literary Gazette*. If we finally consider how much of his time was engaged by an extensive correspondence, and by the numerous visits of strangers and students, to whom he always behaved with kindness; how much he lost by frequent illness, and how many hours he was fond of devoting to the society of his wife and friends; we cannot forbear admiring the man who knew how to make so good a use of his days.

As long as his health permitted, he bestowed his attention on *his New Testament* and its perfection. This work at length appeared in a form more worthy of its author, who himself took an active part in the typographical arrangements for the fine edition. The first volume was finished in 1803, the second in 1804, the third in 1806, and the fourth in 1807. By a convenient common edition, which he was anxious to render as complete as possible, he supplied in 1805 a want that was sensibly felt. A larger edition, begun in 1796, and finished in 1806, was calculated for England as well as Germany. The second volume of the *Comment. Critic.* which appeared in 1811, was his last publication.

In the spring of 1810, he undertook a journey to the south of Germany, where he revisited many an old friend of his youth, and many a favourite spot, and returned greatly invigorated from this excursion. In the following year his strength rapidly declined. During the summer he suffered severely from oppression on the chest, and a violent debilitating cough. His friends trembled for his life. At Michaelmas, he recommenced his lectures; for, so long as he had any strength left, he could not be prevailed upon to relinquish his professional duty. The exertion was, however, painful and fatiguing. The winter destroyed all hopes, and at the beginning of 1812 he was obliged to give up his lectures. He took leave of his hearers not without hope, but with deep emotion; and their profound regret and veneration accompanied him in his retirement. From that time he never quitted his room. At intervals, when he was comparatively easy, he anticipated with pleasure the return of spring, and the possibility that it might restore him once more to his disciples. The last ray suddenly vanished; he could no longer rise

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from his bed. His mind yet remained vigorous; but his body was exhausted; every motion cost a painful effort; and thus he awaited his dissolution with composure and resignation. He expired in the Passion week, on Tuesday, March 24; and early in the morning of Good Friday, his remains were consigned to the grave.

MEMORANDA *respecting* EDW. HUSSEY DELAVAL, ESQ. F.R.S.; *by* DR. CHARLES TAYLOR.

THE late Edward Hussey Delaval, esq. of Parliament-place, Westminster, who died on the 14th of August last, aged 85 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, was of a very ancient and noble family, and the only surviving brother of the late John Hussey Lord Delaval, which title is now extinct. He was Master of Arts, and Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; an excellent classical scholar, and well conversant in most languages, both ancient and modern. Chemistry and experimental philosophy were his favourite pursuits. He was a great judge of music and the polite arts; and the completest set of musical glasses ever produced in England, were made under his direction many years ago, and communicated by him to Dr. Franklin.

On the 28th of June, 1764, he published an Account of the Effects of Lightning in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, which happened on the 18th of that month. It was addressed to B. Wilson, esq. F.R.S. with explanatory plates, and was read at the Royal Society, of which Mr. Delaval had been elected a member in December 1759.

On June 7, 1769, by desire of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, a Report was delivered to the Royal Society from W. Watson, B. Franklin, B. Wilson, and E. Delaval, on the means of securing St. Paul's Church from Lightning; and measures were in consequence taken for that purpose.

On the 22d of March, 1772, St. Paul's Church was struck with lightning, it was examined by Mr. Delaval about a week afterwards, and the effect stated to the Royal Society.

Soon after this period a difference of opinion arose amongst the philosophers who had paid attention to electricity relative to the choice of pointed or blunt conductors for the safety of public buildings; and on February 20, 1773, Mr. Delaval, in a letter to Mr. Wilson, published his observations on the subject, and gave the preference to the use of blunt conductors; stating, that the intent of conductors is to guard the building from danger rather than to solicit it; and adding the following remark on the subject:—"But, although our conductors are inadequate to so great a power as that which is necessary to exhaust clouds of an immense size, yet they may be applied with great probability of success to carry off with safety as much lightning as may at any given time be contained in the metallic parts of a building, provided a complete communication be formed between them and sufficiently large conductors."

Impressed with a high opinion of Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries in optics, and by a close attention to those experiments which Sir Isaac Newton made, and has detailed in his Book of Optics; Mr. Delaval showed, by a series of experiments and minute observations, that Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine is equally applicable to permanently coloured bodies; and, on January 24, 1765, a Letter, addressed by Mr. Delaval to the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society, was read there, containing Experiments and Observations on the Agreement between the specific Gravities of the several Metals, and their Colours when united to Glass, as well as those of their other Preparations. This paper is published in the fifty-fifth volume of the Royal Society's Transactions, and for it Mr. Delaval was honoured with their gold medal.

In 1775, Mr. Delaval and Mr. B. Wilson were engaged in a Series of Experiments relative to phosphoric and the prismatic Colours they are found to exhibit in the Dark. The account was published by Mr. Wilson, who stated that the experiments were made in Mr. Delaval's house on the side of the Thames at Westminster.

In 1777, Mr. Delaval published in quarto, an experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes in opaque and coloured Bodies, with an historical Preface relative to the parts of philosophy therein examined, and to the several arts and manufactures dependant on them.

On the 19th of May, 1784, Mr. Delaval produced his experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the permanent Colours of opaque Bodies, which was presented and read at the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and honoured with their gold medal. It is published in the second volume of the second edition of their Memoirs.

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In

In testimony of the great merit of Mr. Delaval's discoveries and observations, I adduce the approbation they have generally experienced amongst men of science, and which is evidenced by their having been translated into most of the European languages. I beg leave to quote the following instance, transcribed from the *Nouveaux Memoires de l'Academie Royal des Sciences et Belles Lettres*, noted by M. Le Professeur de Castellon, respecting Mr. Delaval's "*Recherches experimentales sur le Cause des Changements de Couleur dans les Corps opaques naturellement Colorées.*" Le Professeur Castellon thus observes—"C'est donc à l'expérience qu'il faut recourir si l'on veut connoître les causes des phénomènes de physique. C'est le méthode dont Bacon a si bien tracé la théorie et dont Galilee et Newton ont si bien montré la pratique. C'est le méthode que M. Delaval, Membre de la Société Royal de Londres, et mon confrère a cet égard, a exactement suivie dans le Mémoire qu'il m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser afin que je présentasse à cette illustre assemblée. Je le crois digne de son attention, et je vais le commettre a son jugement; j'ajouterai seulement que j'ai répété avec le succès le plus heureux plusieurs expériences continues dans cet écrit."

Mr. Delaval's company was much courted by persons of genius; and, besides the other gentlemen whose names have been already mentioned, he was intimate with Dr. Lewis, Dr. Ingenhouz, Mr. Magellan, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Cavallo, and most of the men of science of his time; though he visited little, his house was always open to men of abilities. He was ever ready to give information, and elucidate it by facts in their presence, and in the accuracy of his experiments no man was his superior. No arts were made use of by him to trumpet forth his publications, but they were left to stand or fall by the test of experiment. The Royal Societies of Upsal and Gottingen, the Institute of Bologna, and the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, unsolicited, inrolled him amongst their members.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* ABBÉ DENINA, LIBRARIAN *to the* TURIN ACADEMY, *and* PROFESSOR *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* TURIN.

CHARLES JEAN-MARIE DENINA was born in 1731, at Revel, an ancient fortified town of the Marquisate of Saluces, which lately formed part of the department of the Stura. A benefice, the right of presentation to which was vested in one of his uncles, made him assume the ecclesiastical habit very early, and afterwards a pure and unaffected piety determined him to receive sacred orders. For several years he gave up his time to the teaching of youth in some of the towns of Piedmont; but the success which he obtained in this honourable pursuit, soon procured him the nomination to several professorships in the University of Turin. He was admitted, in 1756, Doctor in Theology in the Palatine Schools of Milan, and had justified this title two years afterwards by the publication of a work on the Study of Theology, which was well received even at Rome, but which excited the jealousy of some Professors of Turin. In 1760 he published his Sketch of the Revolutions of Literature, which originally formed but a very thin volume, but which soon swelled out to three other volumes. These productions bearing the stamp of genius, acquired for Abbé Denina the reputation of a judicious theologian, and an elegant writer; soon afterwards he appeared as a still more distinguished historian. In 1768 he published the first volume of his History of the Revolutions of Italy, a work generally esteemed, and which has been translated into all the European languages.

M. Denina published, in 1781, a Political and Literary History of Greece, afterwards he traced the plan of a History of the Revolutions of Germany. The King of Prussia, Frederick II. had scarcely learnt that Denina was occupied with this last mentioned work, when he invited him to finish it in the Prussian States, out of the reach of the persecutions which he had suffered on account of his History of the Revolutions of Italy. The King of Sardinia permitted Denina to accept of the offers of Frederick II. assuring him that he would still continue to enjoy his favour, and instantly appointed him his honorary librarian, and emeritus professor in the University of Turin.

During his residence at Berlin, M. Denina collected all the materials requisite for his History of the Revolutions of Germany; but he could not finish this work until a later period of his life. To the memory of the King of Prussia he paid the tribute of gratitude which his kindness had engendered, by publishing an Essay on the Life of this Prince, and an abridged history of those men of science and learning who flourished

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during his reign. These two works are written in French. He had published in this language, so far back as 1786, a good answer to the question—"What do we owe to Spain?" a question imprudently agitated in the Geographical Dictionary of the *Encyclopedique Methodique*. The erudition of Abbé Denina amply avenged Spain for the injustice she had sustained.

M. Denina printed in 1803, at Turin, a new edition of his Treatise on the Employment of Men. It made no noise at the time, the French revolution having operated almost all the reforms which the author suggested.

It was his good fortune to enjoy a healthy and tranquil old age: in 1804, when 73 years old, he came to Paris, and was appointed librarian to the Imperial Library. His active disposition did not, however, forsake him, for at Paris he finished his History of the Revolutions of Germany, and completed, as it were, his History of the Revolutions of Italy, by publishing a History of Western Italy, i.e. Piedmont, Montserrat, and Savoy; lastly, in 1811, he published his Vicissitudes of Literature.

We shall have but an imperfect idea of the utility of M. Denina's labours, if we consider him merely in the light of an author: many are the distinguished individuals who can bear testimony to the zeal and success with which he superintended the education of youth for twenty-five years of his life. The study of history, and a correct knowledge of human nature, had contributed to form in him one of those characters of antiquity, in whom a happy mixture of goodness of heart and strength of mind familiarizes us with the practice of all the virtues.

On the 21st of November, 1813, M. Denina was attacked with a paralysis, which deprived him of speech, and probably also of the sense of pain. In this state he lived, or rather breathed, until Sunday, the 5th of December, when he expired, in the 82d year of his age. Thus he ended his life in that calm and tranquil manner which he merited, for having formerly met the vicissitudes of a long life with equanimity and resignation.

HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M.P.

This gentleman was the youngest son of the late John Thornton, esq. of Clapham, an eminent Russia merchant, of London and Hull; but far more distinguished by his almost unbounded charity and evangelical zeal. His two other sons, who are representatives in parliament, one for the county of Surry, and the other for the borough of Colchester, still survive; as does his only daughter, the Countess of Leven and Melville. Mr. H. Thornton received from his father early habits of piety, which succeeding years established and confirmed. Like the rest of his family he chose a mercantile profession, and early in life became a partner in the banking-house of Down, Thornton, and Free, an establishment which his exertions soon rendered very flourishing. He likewise retained a share in the commercial concerns of his father at Hull. These establishments engrossed neither the whole nor a principal part of his attention: but they happily furnished him with the means of pursuing the benevolent turn of his mind, in relieving the wants of thousands by well-timed and discriminating charity. In or about 1782, he became member for the borough of Southwark, and continued so till his death, having been returned eight times for that populous place. Though Mr. H. Thornton (with some great and splendid exceptions) too constantly supported the measures of administration during the late wars, yet he carefully guarded his own independence by receiving no direct favours from government, either for himself or his friends. Sincerely attached to the constitution, he gave his support to that branch of it, which seemed to him most to need it, leaning to the democratical, monarchical, or aristocratical, as each seemed most in danger of losing its due weight in the scale. His love of civil and religious liberty was evinced by his invariably voting for parliamentary reform upon a moderate and practical plan, and for the repeal of those penal laws by which so large a part of the community are prohibited from holding any place, or exercising any office, civil or military. His exertions in favour of financial reform, by the reduction of sinecures or places held by deputy, were unremitting. He was not a mere nominal member of the finance committee, but an anxious, intelligent, and laborious co-operator in preparing its reports, and in forwarding that and every other measure of political purity. It is owing to his individual exertions, that a new arrangement was made between government and the Bank of England a few years since, by which 200,000l. was annually saved to the public. Though the main designs of the

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the finance committee have hitherto been frustrated by the influence of government, Mr. H. Thornton, with the invariable steadiness of his character, continued to pursue his object with zeal. The great political object of his life has yet been unnoticed; that with which he mingled his strongest hopes and fears, and which called forth his warmest and most constant exertions, and engaged his attention from an early period of his life to its lamented close. Upon a due consideration of the merits of those excellent persons who contributed to rescue the British name from the stain of African slavery, few will be found entitled to higher praise than Mr. H. Thornton. Should the exertions of Thomas Clarkson and Mr. Wilberforce, or of the distinguished statesmen who brought the influence of government to bear upon this question in the year 1806, occupy the first place in the grateful recollection of the friends of abolition, the next will be readily conceded to Mr. Thornton. Upon this subject he repeatedly spoke in parliament, and out of doors bestowed on it his time, his attention, and his talents; and at the same time contributed largely to the pecuniary demands of the Sierra Leone Company, the African Institution, and every other plan set on foot, which really or nominally tended to promote the improvement and civilization of the negroes; and this to an extent only known to those who were the witnesses of his activity. In short, there was no measure which had the welfare of his species for its object, "where'er mankind and misery are found," which did not meet in him a supporter, either by money or personal attention, and frequently by both. The dissemination of the holy Scriptures abroad, and the means of acquiring a knowledge of them at home, by the new method of teaching, were greatly encouraged by him. Important as these topics were, and deeply as they pressed upon his attention, a habit of never wasting any considerable portion of his time, enabled him to cultivate various branches of knowledge, and particularly the science of political œconomy with great success. The stoppage of the Bank of England drew the attention of all œconomists to this subject; but Mr. Thornton's work contains the largest portion of new information that had for a long time been offered to those who are engaged in researches of political œconomy. From the period of its publication in 1802, "The Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain," has maintained its reputation, and was repeatedly referred to as an authority. On that much agitated point he likewise spoke in parliament, and communicated the substance of his speeches to the public in a pamphlet, abounding in useful knowledge, as well as cogent argument. In all these discussions he had a manifest advantage over his friends and foes, the union of the practical information of a banker, with the clear views of the man of science and philosopher. The works, above-mentioned, together with a letter to his constituents on the subject of parliamentary reform, in which he opposes the more extended plans of Sir F. Burdett, are the only publications bearing his name. Mr. H. Thornton married in 1796, the only daughter of Joseph Sykes, esq. of West Ella, a lady well qualified to assist in all his charitable and benevolent designs, and to be the partner of such a husband; and he has left her and a numerous offspring to lament his loss, and profit by the recollection of his virtues.

DOCUMENTS *proving the* FAMILY *and* CHARACTER *of the* LATE DR. F. S. STUART, *whose* MEMOIRS *appeared in our last* MAGAZINE.

IF any thing from me can be serviceable to the bearer, J. F. D. Smyth, esq. it will give me great satisfaction, not only on account of being a near relation, his grandfather being the Duke of Monmouth, but because of his own great personal merit and worth, which I testify with much pleasure.

Given under my hand and seal, in London, this 5th of April, 1785.

BUCCLEUGH.

I beg leave to recommend the bearer, J. F. D. Smyth, a relation of mine, as a gentleman possessing very great public and private merit, and well deserving the highest esteem and respect; as his other testimonials fully evince.

Certified by me, this 13th of May, 1785. GRAFTON.

Piccadilly, London.

The bearer, J. F. D. Smyth, esq. a distant relation of mine, has been personally known to me several years, during all which time I have found him very worthy, ingenious, and respectable; and doubt not but he has been, and will continue equally so to all who have had, or may have, the happiness of his acquaintance. RICHMOND, &c.

Whitehall; May 17, 1785.

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The bearer, J. F. D. Smyth, esq. intending to leave England, and having applied to me for a letter in his favour, I beg leave to recommend him not only as being well descended, being grandson to the Duke of Monmouth, but as possessing an high degree of merit and worth, having distinguished himself very honourably in the service of his country, at the head of a corps of cavalry and infantry in America, raised by himself, and on every account justly entitled to much respect and consideration.

Given under my hand and seal, this 4th of May, 1785.

Portland Place, London. STORMONT.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.

THE printers of Paris are calculated to consume under the letter-press three hundred thousand reams of paper yearly. So says, in his book, the author of the travels of Antenor. Suppose the published verbiage useless, this is still a valuable branch of industry.

GLUTTONY.

The marchioness of Chatelet wrote a book, entitled, *Traité du Bonheur*, in which she ranks gluttony among the foremost pleasures of life. The *grata ingluvies* of Horace betrays a similar sensibility of swallow; which in the family of Apicius appears to have been hereditary. Pliny calls the second Apicius, *nepotum omnium ultissimus gurges*; and says, he killed himself on being obliged to lay down his kitchen-establishment.

DRUNKARD.

Pope Julio the Second was fond of wine, especially of the sort called *lachryma Christi*: the best drinking songs of the Italians date from his era. It was proposed during his pontificate, by some *abbate*, who aimed at ingratiation, to restore the cup to the laity; the innovation was waived at Rome, but the Protestants espoused and established it. Louis XII. of France, without any ceremony, called this pope *a drunkard*; and Pasquin ironically complimented him as trying to deserve the epithet *imbriaco*, given (Matthew xi. 19,) to his master.

ANCIENT WIT.

From an old jest book in the Roxburgh collection, called, "Tales and quick Answeres, very mery and pleasant to rede." Of the ploughman that sayde his Paternoster;—A rude uplandisshe ploughman, which on a tyme reprovynge a good holy father, sayd that he coude saye all his prayers with a hole mynde and stedfast intention, without thinkyng on any other thynge. To whome the good holy man sayde, "Go to, say one Paternoster to the ende, and thynke on no other thinge, and I will gyve the myn horse." "That I shall do," quod the ploughman, and so began to saye, *Pater-noster qui es in celis*, tyll he came to *sanctificetur nomen tuum*, and then his thought moved him to aske this question, "Yea, but shall I have the sadil and bridel withal?" And so he lost his bargain.

MEAT DIET.

Dodart, a learned friend of Fontenelle, kept Lent with great strictness, and found that he lost in weight eight pounds and twelve ounces, during the forty days. On resuming meat diet he recovered his weight at the rate of a pound per day.

HOSPITALITY TO ROYALTY.

When Charles VIII. of France visited Florence, the monarch was treated with the spectacle of a fictitious lying-in. He was led into the splendid apartment of a lady in bed, in which were female friends full dressed, a nurse, a midwife, the candle, and the groaning-cake. With a progressive gesticulation and exposure, which trembled on the brink of indecency, but excited a growing interest, the performance went on, until a naked new-born babe made its appearance, without its being possible for the king to guess where and how it had been concealed so long.

A HAUNTED CASTLE CURED.

St. Louis was so edified with the account given him of the strict and austere life of the disciples of St. Bruno, that he selected six of them, and presented them with a noble mansion, gardens, and vineyards, in the village of Gentille, near the palace of Luxenburgh. These holy men had from their windows a view of the palace of Vauvert, built by King Robert, but deserted by his successors, which they thought might be converted into a commodious and agreeable monastery, from its proximity to Paris. The old castle was about this period somehow or other haunted by ghosts, and hideous howlings were heard from it. Spectres were seen dragging chains, and amongst others a green monster with a huge white beard, half man and half serpent, appeared every night ready to fall on passengers. What was to be done with such a castle? The

Carthusians

Carthusians asked it of St. Louis; he gave it them with all its appurtenances and dependences; and such was the power of these pious inhabitants that thenceforth no more ghosts were seen. The street however to this day retains the name of *Enfer*, in remembrance of the infernal racket the devils had made in it.

CHRONOLOGY IN VERSE.

The Druids are said to have put the Welsh chronicles into rhyme, in order to facilitate the recollection of the annals of their country. The author of *Heads of Antient History, from the Deluge to the Partition of Alexander's Empire*, in the true spirit of bardic discipline, has furnished the means of consigning to artificial memory the abstruser incidents of early chronology. By throwing them into exquisitely well-scanned blank verse, he has provided for the easy and orderly recollection of the facts, and for the precise accentuation of the proper names. But—but—but, how have the facts been ascertained?

QUAINT CONCEIT.

O Nature, to old England still
Continue these mistakes,
And give us for our kings such queens,
And for our *dux* such *drakes*.

EICHHORN ON TIMOTHY.

Eichhorn, in the seventh volume of his *Kritische Schriften*, has endeavoured to show that the Epistles to Timothy and Titus have received an erroneous superscription or introduction, and were not written by St. Paul himself. Curious corrections of the *Horæ Paulinæ* occur in the dissertation; and difficulties about a voyage to Crete and to Miletus, alluded to by the author, are made to excite doubts of his identity. The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth chapters of the first of Timothy, describe a more advanced stage of church-government than is likely to have been brought to bear in the time of Paul; perhaps these chapters only constitute the after-addition. There is much resemblance between the style of these five chapters and that of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which seems now, by common consent, to be ascribed, not to Paul, but to Apollos. Marcion's Apostolikon did not contain these epistles, which renders it nearly certain that the superscription is of later date than his era. These epistles moreover imply two imprisonments of the author; historically we know but of one imprisonment of St. Paul.

WLFRED, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Mr. Dart, in his History of Canterbury Cathedral, after mentioning Becket's shrine, says, "The next shrine that we have, is of Wlfred, Archbishop of York,* whose body Odo, the archbishop, brought from Rippon, and afterwards reposited it in a shrine of rough stone, in the old church; and after that, when the church was re-built, this shrine of his stood on the north side of St. Thomas's chapel, near the crown. Odo the archbishop's body was enshrined on the south side of the crown; where, if I am not mistaken, is still a small tomb, under which, it is probable, his bones were deposited, as are Wlfred's under where is Pool's monument."

TWO RAYMOND LULLYS.

Raymond Lully, the elder, was born in Majorca about the year 1236. He attended much to chemistry, and is thought to have invented the distillation of brandy. In his latter years he became very evangelical, wrote *Libri spirituales predicabiles;* a tract, *De Deo*, and other religious books, which he dedicated to pope Clement V. At length he undertook a voluntary mission into Africa, for the purpose of converting the Saracens to christianity. Among them he was stoned in the year 1315.

The younger Raymond Lully, who is often omitted in biographic dictionaries, has been characterized by M. Delandine, as *renommé par la hardiesse de ses opinions theologiques*. And thus the liberality of a descendant often undoes the mischievous perverseness of his forefather's mysticism.

ART OF WRITING.

One of the ingenious productions of the day is Carstair's Analysis of the Art of Writing. He dissects our written character into seventeen elementary strokes, or primitive flourishes, and proposes to exercise the pupil, not in form-

* "Wlfred was born at Rippon, in Yorkshire, and brought up a monk at Straenshul, where he became famous for knowledge in divinity, morality, and mathematics, poetry, arithmetic, astronomy, and music; he was withal an excellent Grecian; he went to Rome, and upon his return was made Archbishop of York; he brought with him the Roman customs, and was not only blindly submissive to that see, but laboured to make the English church so; for which he suffered much, and justly, considering the badness of his cause, and the characters of his prosecutors. He wrote of the observing Easter, the Priestly Tonsure, Rules for Monks, &c. and died 8 Cal. Maii, an. 710."

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ing the entire letters, but in forming the parts of which they are composed.

CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION.

The annalist of Lubeck (see a history of that town by Melle and Becker,) maintains that city to be the oldest free town incorporated by charter. Henry the Lion, a German emperor, conferred in 1158 the first free statute, which entitled it to choose its own magistrates, and levy its own port-duties. Riga was incorporated in 1200.

UNITARIAN NOVEL.

Baron Dalberg has published in French an agreeable love story, entitled Mehaled and Sedli. The scene lies on the confines of Arabia, and the manners of the Syrian nations are painted with admirable fidelity and vivacity. The lovers are made to embrace a sort of unitarian christianity, still preserved among the Druses, and to find consolations under adversity in attachment to this epurated faith.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION.

A few years back arrived in the ship Jonah, Captain Thomas Goodall, 26,000 rats' tails, which were caught off one estate last year, and sent by the steward to his employer in Suffolk, (who had complained that his estate had not been so productive of late,) to convince him that the deficiency was not occasioned by his (the steward's) neglect.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ROUNDELAY,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY AN UNFORTUNATE POET.

COME, dark Oblivion, gently come,
And all my joys and sorrows hide;
And I will bless thee as my home,
And I will love thee as my bride;
And few shall be
The tears for me,
When I am lain beneath the tree.

Genius and Goodness will not grieve,
On one so worthless tears bestow;
Or supercilious Greatness heave
A sigh to honor one so low;
But few must be
The tears for me,
When I am lain beneath the tree.

If I must join the grov'lling crew,
And in oblivion languish, why
Was I not made unfeeling too,
Nor ceaseless thus condemn'd to sigh?
That few must be
The tears for me,
When I am lain beneath the tree.

That sun's bright beams bid nature live,
But all for me unnoticed shine;
These breezes peace and pleasure give,
But peace and pleasure are not mine;
For few must be
The tears for me,
When I am lain beneath the tree.

Yet welcome, hour of parting breath,
Come, sure unerring dart---there's room
For sorrow in the arms of Death,
For disappointment in the tomb;
Tho' few must be
The tears for me,
When I am lain beneath the tree.

What, tho' the slumbers there be deep,
Tho' not by kind remembrance blest,
To slumber is to cease to weep,
To sleep forgotten is to rest.
Oh! sound shall be
The rest for me,
When I am lain beneath the tree.

Kentish Town. H. N.

THE PROGRESS OF FEELING;

By HENRY SIDDONS.

*Part the Last.**

THE SUBJECT.

Hymen—Feeling requisite to the true happiness of Love and Marriage—The rural couple—the moon-light walk—the milk-maid—her marriage—domestic felicity—days of youth—the school—the beauty of Feeling in preserving the harmony of nature by relationship—the son and father—the brother—digression to a beloved sister—the power of music on the feelings—the immortal Handel—an apology—the Poem concludes with an appeal to Friendship, and a short eulogium on its principal subject.

WHEN smiling Hymen rears the torch on high,
And all the playful little Loves are nigh,
E'er yet the rosy fetters shall have bound
The modest Virgin, let her look around.
Yes, lovely maid, before your fate you seal,
Into your lover's bosom cautious steal,
Deep in the inmost folds direct your eye,
Dart with an eagle glance, and gently pry;
If you behold him cold and callous there,
Avoid his friendship and his love beware,
For the chill'd heart, where feeling does not flame,
The Graces fly from, and the Loves disclaim.
If mild compassion dwell within his breast,
On to the sacred altar, and be blest;
Secure no headstrong passion will destroy,
A heart by Feeling warm'd to love and joy;
That lambent flame shall clear your soft abode,
Smooth life's dark path, and light you on the road.
Oh, blest indeed when Love in union binds,
Like mellow music, two according minds;
When hand in hand the faithful couple move,
Cheer'd with compassion, and illumin'd by love;

* The three other parts appeared in our thirty-third and thirty-fourth volumes.

With

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With what delighted visions may they stray,
And wander friendly by the moonlight ray,
See Heaven's bright lamps the tranquil vault adorn,
Whilst the night gales waft odours o'er the thorn;
While, if the moon is clouded in the skies,
The little glow-worm all her light supplies;
The sylphs of air float whispering o'er the boughs,
While lowing cattle in the valley browse.

When first the sunny rays the hills adorn,
The milk-maid rises, blushing like the morn,
Over the grass, with morning dew-drops bright,
She trips and warbles ditties of delight,
Fresh as the flowers themselves by nature dress'd,
Unknown to sorrow, nor by woe distress'd,
Till wicked Love, from William's roguish eye,
Took his full aim, and let an arrow fly;
No more she carrols now the matin song,
The hours are tedious and the minutes long,
She seeks the tangled wood, unheard to sigh,
And weeps and blushes, tho' she knows not why;
With simple flow'rs ties up her yellow hairs,
And round her modest brow the willow wears.
The worthy Squire their artless passion found,
And, pleas'd to make his tenants happy round,
With smiles of peace he gave the maid away,
Blushing and sparkling like the morn of May.
In yonder lowly cottage down the dell,
The vi tuous, simple, happy couple dwell;
Their ruddy children play their gambols o'er,
And feed the noisy chickens at the door;
When William comes from work they dance around,
And play their antic tricks upon the ground;
Parental love the happy eve beguiles,
And Feeling lights the cottage up with smiles.

Oh! hours to mild sensation sadly dear,
Hours which I pass on each revolving year,
When pensive ling'ring thro' Carthusia's walls,
Each cloister'd arch some scene of youth recalls,
Feelings of boyish days, when hope was new,
And laughing times on feathery pinions flew—
Time prized too little, oh! if well employ'd,
What raptures had my bosom now enjoy'd!
Raptures unknown to Learning's leaden foes,
Visions which Science only can disclose,
Visions which Homer's warlike strains inspire,
Or loud Tyrtæus with his patriot lyre!
Here once a Beridmore op'ed the classic stores,
Him ev'ry Grace and ev'ry Muse deplores,
Till polish'd Raine the miracle renew'd,
The sun was set, and yet no night ensued;
'Tis his with happiest art at once to blend,
The Mentor's sternness with the softer friend;
Thus Learning brightens all her rust effac'd,
And weaves her laurel in the wreath of taste.
Such are the transports Feeling can bestow,
It glows in pleasure and it soothes in woe;
Reason alone the boundary can define,
Or draw the steady and unerring line;
Guided by her, what soft sensations rise!
'Tis Rapture's purest pearls in Pity's eyes,
'Tis Love, from ev'ry grosser passion free,
'Tis Nature's balm, 'tis Sense's luxury,
'Tis the gold cord by angels weav'd to bind,
And hold, the willing hearts of all mankind!

This prompts the parent with delight to rear
The helpless infant in his young career,
To watch with anxious cares his rising youth,
And hand him up to Virtue and to Truth;
Teaches the pious stripling to repay
Parental fondness, in its last decay;
Instructs the sister cheerful care to tend,
And watch at once a brother and a friend,
Hang on his arm, and with delighted air
Feel all her weakness finds a guardian there,
Behold him, as she prattles by his side,
A faithful monitor, a tender guide;—
Thus round the sturdy oak the ivy throws
Its modest arms, and there securely grows;
The strengthening tree supports it in the blast,
And 'mid the bursting tempest holds it fast.
Oh! sister of my love, be this thy part,
Cling like the clasping ivy round my heart;
I'll hold thee there, tho' ghastly Death appal,
Till the root wither and the tree shall fall!
If before mine thy hapless head is laid,
Oft will I woo thy tender gentle shade,—
Thy gentle shade shall listen to the sound,
And with thy living goodness hover round,
Thy snowy mantle o'er a brother spread,
And turn the dart of sorrow from his head!
What transports melt a father's rapt'rd eyes,
Watching his infant's graces as they rise,
Viewing each year her mended form and heart
With added talents and perfections start!
Ah! blest sensation, with what hidden springs
Vibrates the heart, as Sarah plays and sings;
How sweet the moment, how sublimely dear,
When music and affection draw the tear,—
Such notes the harps of angels sound above,
Mellow'd by Feeling and improved by love.
Celestial music! may my feeble lays
Murmur one faultering accent in thy praise?
Poetic Collins has done all in all,
Who wakes the slumb'ring Passions at thy call;
My lowly verse, clad in a homelier dress,
May feel the magic it can ne'er express:
In fix'd attention the rapt soul remains,
And with the tear of silence hails thy strains.
When thund'ring Handel shakes the world below,
And bids the loud triumphant trumpet blow;
Or his deep organ peals the lengthening note,
Visions of sacred scenes in fancy float;
In vain the Muse her labours would reveal,
Eager to listen and content to *feel!*

In madd'ning youth, when ev'ry pulse beats high,
And all the dormant passions couching lie,
Ah! say where is the philosophic breast
That ever yet has firmly stood the test?
Could each temptation virtuously withstand,
Like Moses sway the sea to its command?
Indulgent Friendship still will mildly scan,
And look with pity upon erring man.
He who with cursed craft has ne'er betray'd
A trusting husband or an artless maid,
Nor e'er divulg'd the secrets of a friend,
Or hinted falsehood to promote his end,
May feel secure that Friendship's sacred law
Will o'er the rest Oblivion's curtain draw.
Triumphant Feeling, in my glowing heart
Pour all thine energies, nor thence depart!
With Peace and Friendship my full bosom share,
And build an everlasting altar there!

LINES

From VILLAGE CONVERSATIONS,

(A Work in the Press.)

By Miss RENON, of Bristol.

"THE soul of man was formed to walk the skies,"
To pierce the ætherial bounds, and view with eyes
Of radiant intellect the glorious Cause
Of teeming Nature, and her changeless laws;
The God who formed creation, taught the soul,
On wings of Science to reclaim its home,
To explore her fields, to range the bounds of space,
The vast designs in Wisdom's plan to trace.
Fair Science, radiant light, best boon of heaven,
The hidden torch by Truth to genius given.
Oh! how can mortals estimate thy rays,
Or human tongue presume to tune thy praise?
'Tis thine to fill the soul with heavenly love
To raise thy votaries in life above
Each sublunary trifle, to inspire
The rapt enthusiasm, the radiant fire
Which lights life's gloomy path, makes clear the road
That leads from nature up to nature's God.
Fair Science brings each distant object near,
Proclaims the orbits of each rolling sphere,
Leads man from earth to range the boundless skies,
And views creation with unclouded eyes;
Perceives an emblem in each opening flower
Of perfect wisdom and designing power—
Each varying petal, in great Nature's plan,
Consumes obnoxious particles to man;
Emits alone the pure, the vital gas,
Which spreads and vivifies the ætherial mass;
The bright corolla, with attractive dies,
Conceals luxuriant stores from vulgar eyes;
The rich nectaria, the hidden power
To yield its semblance to earth's latest hour.
'Tis this fair Science opens to our view,
When in her paths we radiant Truth pursue.
Celestial good alone from truth proceeds,
And sacred science to devotion leads.
Let heaven-born Science with effulgent light
Emit her beams t' expel the gloom of night—
The night of ignorance, of folly, pride,
To superstition, prejudice, allied.
Oh! chace the clouds of ignorance away,
And bask in science, soul-enlightening ray.
'Tis this will teach thee Nature's perfect laws,
Unvarying as their first directing Cause;
Will lead thy mind through fields of light to stray,
And soar to truth's bright intellectual day;
Teach thee on earth to walk the azure road,
And seek thy good alone in nature's God.
"Oh! speak the joy, ye whom the" sacred power
Of opening knowledge crowns the studious hour,
When, to your view in radiant light displayed,
Fair Science chases every dark'ning shade.
Let those who value Truth's celestial rays,
Her beams concentrate to their Author's praise;
Let every friend to man, to heaven, and truth,
Lead to the mental feast aspiring youth,—
Feed them with sacred intellectual food,
And serve their Maker by diffusing good.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To GEORGE DUNCAN, *of Liverpool, Rope-maker, for Improvements in the different Stages of Ropemaking.*—March 13, 1813.

THIS invention consists of a new method of spinning yarn for cordage, lines, and twine, of all kinds.—Two separate railways, adjoining and parallel with each other, are fixed along the spinning-ground or rope-walk, from one end of it to the other. Upon each of these railways a machine for spinning the yarn is made to travel alternately backward and forward, each always on its own railway; the one machine setting off from the top of the ground at the same time that the other sets off from the bottom, and both travelling at the same speed, the former arrives at the bottom at the time the latter arrives at the top. These spinning machines (in every respect similar to each other) are each furnished with two sets of twisting spindles; one set at one end of the machine, having their hooks facing the top of the spinning-ground, the other set at the opposite end of the machine, having their's facing the bottom of the ground. One half of the spinners to be employed in spinning by these two machines are to be constantly stationed in a company at the top, and the other half in a company at the bottom of the ground. The number of spindles in each set of each machine should be equal with each other, and also equal with, or rather not fewer than, the number of spinners in each company; or, in other words, as there are two equal sets of spindles in each machine (four sets in all), the number of individual spindles in the two machines should not be fewer than double the whole number of spinners employed, because one set only in each machine is to be occupied at one time in spinning, the other set being in the mean time engaged in retaining the yarns last spun from it, and following them back to the winding machine.

The manner in which the operation is to be performed is as follows:—Suppose the spinning machines placed, one at each end of the spinning-ground, and each on its own railway, ready to set off. Each spinner of both companies immediately attaches his hemp or flax to a spindle

spindle of the machine, and of the set nearest and facing him. The motions of both machines (excepting those of that set of twisting-spindles, in each, not then to be used) are then struck into gear, by signal, at the same time, and each machine recedes from its own company, spinning the yarn, and leaving each yarn on separate guides or hooks as it proceeds onwards, the one down and the other up the ground, the one arriving and striking itself out of motion at the bottom when the other arrives and strikes itself out of motion at the top. Each spinner of both companies then detaches the yarn in his hand from the hemp or flax from which he was spinning, and fixes the end of the detached yarn to a winding-up reel, in a machine stationed behind or near him, the other end of the yarn still remaining, attached to its spindle-hook of the machine, at the opposite end of the ground. The spinners now set on to spin from the vacant set of spindles, not yet used, of the other spinning machine, which has just arrived. The different motions of the two spinning and winding machines are struck into gear at the same time (with the exception of the two sets of spindles, one on each spinning machine, to which the yarns to be then wound up are attached; these remain steady), and the operation proceeds as before, with the addition of the winding machine, at each end of the ground, which takes up and winds on the yarns last spun, regularly as the spinning machine, to which they are attached, advances towards it from the opposite end. The spinning of the two sets of yarn, and winding of the other two, from opposite ends of the spinning-ground, being finished at one and the same time, the whole machinery again stops, and each spinner, as before, immediately detaches the yarn in his hand from his hemp or flax, and then detaches, from one of the spindle-hooks of the spinning machine just arrived, the yarn which he had on the former occasion spun, and which has just been wound up as closely as the short length necessarily intervening between the spinning and winding machines will allow. The two ends of these yarns he splices together; and the yarn lying on the guides or hooks, along the whole length of the spinning-ground, is now ready to be wound up. The spinners then attach their hemp or flax to the emptied hooks, the machines are again struck into motion, the spinning and winding from each end go on as before, and the same procedure continues to be renewed each time. The general principle, which constitutes the mode of operation, and consequent facilities of this invention, being, that one set of spindles in each machine is always employed in spinning, whilst the yarns spun by the other set, and attached to their hooks at the opposite end of the machine, are winding-up; every spinner being constantly kept at work in spinning, unless when splicing his yarn and preparing to set on to spin. And throughout the whole operation, whatever one company of spinners may be employed in doing, the other company is always employed in a similar way. In like manner, whatever one spinning-machine may be performing, the other is also performing; and when one is at rest, so is the other. And the same with respect to the two winding machines, which are constantly at work, unless when the spinning machines are not travelling. One endless rope, driven by any external machinery, gives both the travelling and twisting motions to both spinning machines. All these motions being connected with, and bearing a given proportion to each other, and all of them are changeable to suit the speed required. The two winding machines may also be driven by the endless rope. All or any of these machines, however, may be driven by separate endless ropes, or by any other method or methods in use for driving locomotive machinery, provided the proportionate speed be kept up.—*Repertory.*

To Mr. Joseph Bramah, *of Pimlico, Engineer; for applying the Mineral or Earth, called Parker's Cement, or Roman Cement, to Timber of all Descriptions, so as to prevent and cure the Dry-Rot.*—Feb. 10.

The mineral or earth called Parker's Cement, or Roman Cement, if applied to timber of all descriptions, as to the timbers of buildings, ships, and all other places where timber is used, infected with the rot commonly called the dry-rot, will completely put a stop to the infection to which it shall be so applied, and will prevent its recurrence. The mode of application for this purpose is to mix the Parker's cement, or Roman cement, in a pure and fresh state, with water, so as to form a composition of the consistency of white-wash, or lime-wash; to scrape the timbers infected as perfectly clean as possible, and then coat it with the mixture of the Parker's or Roman cement, and it will prevent the timber from being liable or subject to the dry-rot.—*Repertory.*

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Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

R. DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, Esq., for improvements in sadlery.—Nov. 23.

R. DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, Esq.; for improvements in barrels and other packages made of iron.—Dec. 10.

R. SALMON, of Woburn; for improved movements and combinations of wheels, for working cranes and all sorts of machinery.—Dec. 10.

EDWARD GLOVER, of Penton-place, Walworth; for an apparatus for drawing or extracting bolts, nails, &c.—Dec. 10.

HENRY JULIUS WINTER, of Dover, confectioner; for a method of giving effect to various operating processes.—Dec. 10.

*** *Copies of any of the Specifications of the preceding, will be highly acceptable.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

AGRICULTURE.

BATH Papers, Vol. XIII. Part II. 8vo. 10s.

Remarks on Mangel-Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity; with an Exposition on its Utility, and directions for its Culture; by Thomas Newby. 1s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

T. Albin's Catalogue of Books for 1814, at Spalding. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Greek and Latin Classics, &c. recently collected abroad by J. Bohn, German bookseller. Part I.

Part I. of a Supplement to Bohn's Catalogue of German Books.

Lackington, Allen, and Co's. General Catalogue for 1815. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY.

History of that inimitable Monarch, Tiberius; by the Rev. J. Rendle, M.A. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Memoirs of the late Philip Melville, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall. 2d ed. 5s.

DRAMA.

Old English Plays, Vol. III. 10s.

Theatrical Pocket Book, or Brief Dramatic Chronology; by Ralph Wewitzer. 16mo. 3s.

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Allan's Collectanea Latina, or easy construing Lessons. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Infantine Stories; consisting of thirteen Tales, in Words of one and two Syllables, adapted to the understanding of Young Children; by Mrs. Fenwick. With Engravings. 2s. 6d.

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ticularly in reference to the Case of Desertion, or a Fraudulent and Violated Contract; in which the right of the injured Party is supported by Religious, Moral, and Historical Evidence, demonstrating the necessity of Legislative Interference. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

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FOR several years past we have assisted in directing the respect and gratitude of the public towards an Institution composed of the highest names in the records of benevolence, and whose professed objects were not less honourable to themselves than to their country. Habituated even as we are to the duplicity of mankind, we conceived we had the warrantry of those illustrious names for believing that the undivided and persevering labours of this Society were dedicated to the redress of the wrongs of Africa; but it now appears that the names of all the virtues have been abused, or blasphemed, by some of the various agents of the Institution, and that the too-evident purpose of these parties has been to promote their own sordid views, at any cost to justice and humanity. This conclusion is painfully wrung from us by the irresistible evidence afforded by the recent publication of a Letter to WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. Vice President of the African Institution, &c. &c. &c. containing Remarks on the Reports of the Sierra Leone Company, and African Institution, with Hints respecting the Means by which an universal Abolition of the Slave Trade might be carried into Effect; by ROBERT THORPE, Esq. L.L.D. Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in that Colony, &c.

The effect of Dr. THORPE's exertions for the Colony of Sierra Leone, and the spirit of his decisions in support of the abolition, prove that he has been a sincere friend to the one, and practically a beneficial promoter of the other. He observes, that he should consider it a dereliction of principle, and a proof of insensibility to neglect exerting himself, at all times, in this great cause; but the calamitous accounts he has recently received from Sierra Leone, and the awfully pending state of the abolition, imperiously demand from him some effort at this moment. Private exertion he has exhausted; from high authority, he says, he is personally excluded; therefore, to public appeal he is driven. It is the only means by which he can fulfil his duty to the king, prove his attention to the colony over which he judicially presides, and manifest his zeal for the civilization of Africa, and the abolition of the slave trade.

He commences with a review of what has been done from the establishment of the Sierra Leone Company; whose avowed objects were to "encourage trade with the west coast of Africa; to promote cultivation, advance civilization, diffuse morality, and induce some attention to a pure system of religion in Africa;" as also, "not to suffer their servants to have the slightest connexion with the slave trade; neither to buy, sell, or employ any one in a state of slavery; and to repress the traffic as far as their influence would extend." This was a wise and truly beneficent plan, promising wealth to England, and happiness to Africa; but Dr. Thorpe has inquired on the spot, and found that no part of it was ever carried into effect.

After sixteen years experiment, trade having failed—cultivation being retarded—civilization unattempted—religion and morality debased—and the slave trade nourished—every plan defeated—every artifice exposed; the company, desirous of relieving themselves from the enormous expence, prevailed on government to accept a surrender of the colony, and formed (to uphold their old influence) a society called THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION. Having taken leave of the expence, they demanded to be paid for their buildings, and did accordingly receive a large sum from the treasury, although they had before obtained (by pleading poverty) one hundred thousand pounds from government for the improvement of the colony: their books and agents were removed; while many of the poor settlers, who had toiled for them for years, were left unpaid. The case of some of these old, impoverished, and destitute people, Dr. Thorpe represented before the chairman of the Sierra Leone Company, in a committee of the African Institution; but no redress was offered: he simply requested that all their demands might be referred to arbitration in the colony; but even this was not complied with.

As the Company expired, the INSTITUTION received life. The select of the Company proclaiming their zeal for Africa, and detestation of the slave trade, induced many of the first men for talents, acquirements, and virtue, to unite with them in forming this society, and prevailed on a very amiable prince to preside over it. Thus, when they were supposed to have foundered by mis-

management, they are observed riding triumphantly, newly decorated, newly named, and secured by the most solid anchorage. The colony was surrendered to government; but the trade was secured to their managing secretary; and, above all, he was prevailed on to assume the same important stations in the Institution, that he had held so beneficially with the Company.

The Institution professed, "to diffuse information respecting the productions of Africa, the agricultural and commercial capacities of that continent, and the moral, intellectual, and political condition of its inhabitants. To promote the instruction of the Africans in letters and useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connexion with the natives—to enlighten their minds—to induce them to substitute a beneficial commerce in place of the slave trade—to introduce amongst them the useful arts of Europe—to promote the cultivation of the African soil, by exciting and directing their industry, and by furnishing them with seeds, plants, and implements of husbandry—to introduce medical discoveries—to obtain a knowledge of the principal languages in Africa—to employ agents, and reward enterprize and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Institution."

By means of the 51st of the king, c. 23, commonly called the Slave Felony Act, much mischief has been done, and much misery has arisen, from a wilful misconstruction of this excellent and perspicuous Act, which states, "that, if any *British subject*, or any person residing in the United Kingdom, or any island, colony, dominion, fort, settlement, factory, *belonging thereto, or being in his Majesty's occupation or possession*, shall by him, or themselves, or by his or their factors, agents, or otherwise, carry away any slave or slaves, for the purpose of being transferred, or dealt with as a slave; or aid and abet," &c. &c. Under this Act, to the great surprise and annoyance of the humane author of this letter, Samuel Samo, and Charles Hickson, were brought before him as British subjects trading in slaves. They were seized by Governor Maxwell's order at the Isles de Loss, for selling slaves in the Rio Pongus; neither of which places were ever considered as belonging to Great Britain, nor did British jurisdiction ever extend over them in any shape.

Since Dr. Thorpe left Sierra Leone, H.M.S. Thais went to Messurado, (to which we never claimed any right of territory, and over which we never exercised any jurisdiction,) destroyed the factory and property of Messrs. Bostwick and M'Quin, arrested their persons, and above 240 of the natives, promiscuously seized, were brought to Sierra Leone, and condemned as slaves. Bostwick and M'Quin were, under this Act, most illegally tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation; they were afterwards sent to England, and by the mischievous interference of some persons, called benevolent, all examination into their case was prevented, and the unfortunate men have been sent off to Botany Bay.

H.M.S. Favourite, pursuing the same unwarrantable system, went into the Rio Pongus, destroyed some factories, seized on a great number of natives, brought them to Sierra Leone, and had them condemned as slaves. Lastly, Governor Maxwell fitted out a complete expedition—sent the colonial brig and schooner, and a transport, (then under his command) with a large party of the African corps—destroyed all the factories they could reach in the Rio Pongus and Rio Noonez, with all the property contained in them—left the white inhabitants absolutely destitute—carried away about 230 natives, whom he caused to be condemned as slaves—then his acting judge tried, and caused to be convicted, several white men, under authority of this Act, whom the party had seized, or who had voluntarily surrendered themselves—sentenced Hickson (one of them,) to hard labour on the public works—Brodie, Dunbar, and Cook, to fourteen years' transportation—the first a British subject, the next a Spaniard, and the other an American.

This conduct will scarcely find a parallel in the history of any civilised nation on earth. We invade, with fire and sword, the territory of our peaceable, inoffensive, and friendly allies; without any injury being received, complaint made, or notice on our part given; we carry away their subjects, destroy their possessions, and seize those persons who had lived under their protection from ten to twenty years; pillage their domiciles' property, and, to fill the measure of misery, sentence them (under an Act which could not attach to them) to the most severe and ignominious punishments.

Thus we seized our allies' property, because, under their treaty, we declared they had no right to enslave those unfortunate

human beings; and then, without any treaty, in violation of our national declaration, and the promulgation of our determination to dispense impartial justice and universal benevolence to the Africans, we disposed of, and dispersed them with arbitrary appropriation; we allowed them to touch the law of England, only to be torn from its protection; to change their masters, not their condition; and fortuitously better or embetter their original destinations! Surely this is a national disgrace that cannot be suffered to continue!

"The captured negroes are delivered by the marshal of the court into the care of the superintendent, who is answerable for every one of them: let him be obliged to make a return of all the thousands of captured negroes brought to Sierra Leone since the year 1807; how they were disposed of, and where they now are to the best of his knowledge and belief: you may then learn how the benevolent objects of the British nation have been carried into effect, by those placed in their stations at your recommendation; from whom your representations are derived, and who look to you, at this moment, for patronage and promotion.

"Had the captured negroes, when liberated from their prison ships, been suffered to enjoy the blessings of British protection; had villages been established, the families unsevered allotted farms, supplied with implements of agriculture, and with seeds and plants to cultivate for their support, the beautiful amphitheatre of hills enclosing Sierra Leone, would have become an asylum of happiness for five thousand souls, who looked to us for relief, and to whom we were bound and pledged to extend it. They would have been a bulwark of protection to the colony, furnishing a granary of provisions for the inhabitants, and exhibiting the finest African monument of British philanthropy."

The report of the African Institution "applauds the conduct of the Thais and Favourite, in destroying the factories and property of the white men at Mesurado, and in the Rio Pongus; of their seizing Bostwick and M'Quin, and carrying them to Sierra Leone, where they were tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation. Yet where is the law of England that has been outraged? the common law is too pure, and the statute book not confused and contradictory enough to exhibit a principle or a paragraph that would countenance such depredations. Are not a set of white men, residing for a number of years in a territory to which we have no claim, over which we have no jurisdiction, while they are countenanced and supported by the sovereign and chiefs of that country, justifiable in defending themselves and their property from barbarous invaders? Or is it to be expected that his Majesty's ministers (because heretofore they have so indulgently listened to your representations) will interfere and sanction the violation of every principle of the laws of nature and nations, and direct these predatory and lawless invasions of the dominions of our unoffending friends to be repeated? Did not these unenlightened nations formerly look to us for exemplary justice? yet now they behold the most wanton violations of every principle of equity upheld by the civilized world; persons and property placed under foreign protection, seized upon and destroyed, without any notice given, or even complaint exhibited! What semblance of excuse can be given for so atrocious a breach of good faith and national honour?"

He then particularly examines how many of the wonderful professions of the Institution have been carried into effect; as he has before in regard to the advantages derived from the Sierra Leone Company, after their unbounded promises of wealth to England and blessings to Africa.

The Reports of the Institution commence with declaring, "that the Institution will diffuse information respecting the productions of Africa, and the agricultural and commercial capacities of that continent." Dr. Thorpe asks, where this information is to be found? For, after seven years promise made by such men, with such means, surely it should be in existence: or is it possible that it can be still in the womb of time? Has the mountain been so long in labour, and not even produced a mouse?

Next, they were "to diffuse information respecting the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the inhabitants of Africa." Have they advanced a step into the interior? Have they ever attempted any research into the "moral, intellectual, and political condition of the Africans?" Is it not all "the baseless fabric of a vision?"

Again, they are "to promote the instruction of the Africans, in letters and useful knowledge;" they stated, that "they were opening schools for teaching the Arabic and Soosoo languages; endowing schools for reading and writing

English:" but those fine schemes never were put into execution; not one attempt made by them to instruct the poor African in letters, or to afford him any other kind of useful knowledge, that Dr. Thorpe could ever discover.

Then they proceed to declare their determination "to cultivate a friendly connexion with the natives, to enlighten their minds," &c. Dr. Thorpe asks, however, is it by barbarously invading their territory at Messurado, the Isles de Loss, the Rio Pongus, and the Rio Noonez; by destroying all property and persons under their protection, and forcibly carrying off about seven hundred natives, without any offence being given, or complained of? Is this the way to cultivate their friendship, and enlighten their minds?

The Institution professed "to induce them to substitute a beneficial commerce, in place of the slave-trade, and to introduce amongst them, the useful arts of Europe." Now, in seven years, they never have done any of these things, nor even made any attempt to substitute a beneficial commerce in place of the slave-trade, or to introduce the useful arts of Europe; but they proceed to assure the public, that they are "to promote the cultivation of the African soil, by exciting and directing their industry, by furnishing them with seeds, plants, and implements of husbandry." When the famous cargo of seed came out, which was thrown into the river, the natives that came to Sierra Leone were offered some: but it was as useless to them as to the settlers; for they had no implements of husbandry, nor any sort of instrument to prepare the ground for the seed. This was the extent achieved of those boasted exertions.

Lastly, they were "to promote medical discoveries; to obtain a knowledge of the principal African languages; to employ agents, and reward enterprize and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Institution." Now, have they ever attempted to promote medical discoveries? Have they ever attempted to obtain a knowledge of the principal languages of Africa? Have they ever employed agents to reward enterprize and exertion? Surely it is known that they never have made any effort of the sort, or done any one act which they proposed, for the benefit of Africa. In fact, they seem to acknowledge it, in the 17th page of the last report, for they say, "a numerous committee was appointed to obtain information on the state of the black settlers, to excite their industry, and improve their moral habits; and farther to attend to those objects which are particularly specified at page 4 of the 1st report:" these are the very objects Dr. Thorpe has just stated, though they would not repeat them. Thus, in 1814, they speak of reporting on those benefits, which they had promised to confer on Africa in 1807.

Was such a system of delusion ever practised, even in this nation? To conceive the Sierra Leone Company pursuing this scheme for sixteen years and then the same directors and managing secretary coming forth under a new name, and persevering in the same course for seven years more, under the apparent sanction of the first characters this pre-eminent nation can boast of, is almost beyond all possible credibility.

It is evident, says Dr. Thorpe, that the objects which Mr. Wilberforce and his friends had in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, have completely failed. The dissipation of his funds proved the injudiciousness of the trade; cultivation and civilization were not attempted. The native chiefs considered their servants as faithless and perfidious; the colony was a wilderness; their settlers poor and dissatisfied; and the slave-trade nurtured for a time.

The Abolition Act has transferred the slave-trave from England to Portugal and Spain; it has thrown our colonies back, and advanced the Brazils and Havannah more in six years than thirty had done before. The Portugal and Spanish trade has so wonderfully increased, that the difference is insignificant since ours was abolished, and, what is worse, it has augmented the negroes' sufferings in the trans-Atlantic passage. The Brazil ships are not only filled most unmercifully, but the Spaniards (in general) from the Havannah, fearful of our cruisers, come without irons, and therefore, for security, stow those unoffending beings into the hold, like lumps of Cam wood; never opening the hatchways more than once a day, to convey food in and drag the dead out. It is thus literally a fact, that securing them with irons was mercy compared to committing them to suffocation, by confinement in the hold of their vessels, from whence they cannot emerge to fresh air until they arrive at their final destination.

Dr. Thorpe does not conceive we are even redeemed from the sin of this trade. Africa, and the abolition cause, cannot derive any advantage by our not carrying the slaves to the West Indies, to make soldiers

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soldiers of them there, if we make soldiers of them in Africa, and then transport them to the West Indies; nor can our buying slaves in Africa and selling them in the West Indies, or seizing them in Africa and employing them there, under the name of apprentices, on the same labour for life, without pay or reward, benefit Africa, or promote abolition. Certainly fewer negroes may be enslaved by us in this way than formerly; but, he thinks, if a person purchases a slave, and does not expect a constant supply, he will be more likely to treat his slave leniently, than the person who obtained him for nothing, and may expect a supply on the same terms. The number might be diminished, but the cruelty will be increased.

Thus, the real abolition of slavery seems to have been as little served, and the true object of annihilating the slave-trade as little promoted, as the promises of the Company or Institution for remunerating, cultivating, and civilizing Africa, have been carried into effect.

In a postscript, Dr. THORPE says, it has given him great pleasure to learn, that Lord Sidmouth has humanely relieved the unfortunate Messrs. Brodie, Cook, and Dunbar, from the misery of confinement in the hulks; and he concludes that the lords of the treasury and other public departments will soon, he says, perceive the fœtid fountain from whence they have heretofore derived their information concerning this mischievously managed colony of Sierra Leone: rapacity will then be restrained, and persecution chastised.

Our anxiety on the subject of the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, and of the improvement of AFRICA, leads us to put our readers in possession of the important but afflicting information contained in Dr. THORPE's pamphlet. With whomsoever the blame attaches, we are persuaded there are many honourable and benevolent persons connected with this Institution, who have in no degree participated in the practices of which he so justly complains; but it behoves the Committee to afford the explanations which the public will not fail to expect: and we shall have great pleasure in being instrumental in the defence of all those, who, however negligent they may have been, have not been criminal participators in these delinquencies.

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CAP. CLVI. *To amend the several Acts for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies and Copyright of printed Books, to the Authors of such Books, or their Assigns.*

So much of the Acts of the eighth year of Queen Anne, and of the forty-first year of his present Majesty, as requires that any copy or copies of any book or books which shall be printed or published, or reprinted and published with additions, shall be delivered by the printer or printers thereof, to the warehousekeeper of the said Company of Stationers, for the use of any of the libraries in the said act mentioned, and as requires the delivery of the said copies by the said warehousekeeper for the use of the said libraries, and as imposes any penalty on such printer or warehousekeeper for not delivering the said copies, shall be and is hereby repealed.

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ting as aforesaid, to the warehousekeeper of the said Company of Stationers for the time being; which copies the said warehousekeeper shall and he is hereby required to receive at the Hall of the said Company, for the use of the library for which such demand shall be made, within such twelve months as aforesaid; and the said warehousekeeper is hereby required, within one month after any such book or volume shall be so delivered to him as aforesaid, to deliver the same for the use of such library: and, if any publisher, or the warehousekeeper of the said Company of Stationers, shall not observe the directions of this act therein, that then he and they so making default in not delivering or receiving the said eleven printed copies as aforesaid, shall forfeit, besides the value of the said printed copies, the sum of five pounds for each copy not so delivered or received, together with the full costs of suit; the same to be recovered by the person or persons, or body politic or corporate, proprietors or managers of the library for the use whereof such copy or copies ought to have been delivered or received; for which penalties and value such person or persons, body politic or corporate, is or are now hereby authorized to sue by action of debt or other proper action in any court of record in the United Kingdom.

Provided always, that no such printed copy or copies shall be demanded by or delivered to or for the use of any of the libraries herein before mentioned, of the second edition, or of any subsequent edition of any book or books so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, unless the same shall contain additions or alterations: and, in case any edition after the first, of any book so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, shall contain any addition or alteration, no printed copy or copies thereof shall be demanded or delivered as aforesaid, if a printed copy of such additions or alterations only, printed in an uniform manner with the former edition of such book, be delivered to each of the libraries aforesaid, for whose use a copy of the former edition shall have been demanded and delivered as aforesaid: provided also, that the copy of every book that shall be demanded by the British Museum, shall be delivered of the best paper on which such work shall be printed.

And, whereas, by the acts of the eighth year of Queen Anne, and the 41st year of his present Majesty's reign, it is enacted, that the author of any book or books, and the assignee or assigns of such author respectively, should have the sole liberty of printing and re-printing such book or books for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the day of first publishing the same, and no longer; and it was provided, that, after the expiration of the said term of fourteen years, the right of printing or disposing of copies should return to the authors thereof, if they were then living, for another term of fourteen years: and whereas it will afford further encouragement to literature, if the duration of such copyright were extended in manner herein-after mentioned; be it further enacted, that, from and after the passing of this act, the author of any book or books composed and not printed and published, or which shall hereafter be composed, and be printed and published, and his assignee or assigns, shall have the sole liberty of printing and reprinting such book or books for the full term of twenty-eight years, to commence from the day of first publishing the same, and also, if the author shall be living at the end of that period, for the residue of his natural life; and that if any bookseller or printer, or other person whatsoever, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Isles of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, or in any other part of the British dominions, shall, from and after the passing of this act, within the terms and times granted and limited by this act as aforesaid, print, reprint, or import, or shall cause to be printed, reprinted, or imported, any such book or books, without the consent of the author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of and in such book and books, first had and obtained in writing; or, knowing the same to be so printed, reprinted or imported, without such consent of such author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale, or cause to be sold, published or exposed to sale, or shall have in his or their possession for sale, any such book or books, without such consent first had and obtained as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall be liable to a special action on the case, at the suit of the author or authors, or other proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of such book or books so unlawfully printed, reprinted or imported, or published or exposed to sale, or being in the possession of such offender or offenders for sale as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act.

And, in order to ascertain what books shall be from time to time published, be it enacted, that the publisher or publishers of any and every book demandable under this act, which shall be published at any time after the passing of this act, shall, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book or books respectively shall be first sold, published, advertised, or offered for sale, within the bills of mortality, or within three calender months if the said book shall be sold, published, or advertised in any other part of the United Kingdom, enter the title to the copy of every such book, and the name or

names, and place of abode of the publisher or publishers thereof, in the register-book of the Company of Stationers in London, in such manner as hath been usual with respect to books, the title whereof hath heretofore been entered in such register book, and deliver one copy, on the best paper as aforesaid, for the use of the British Museum; which register book shall at all times be kept at the Hall of the said Company; for every of which several entries the sum of two shillings shall be paid, and no more; which said register-book may at all seasonable and convenient times be resorted to and inspected by any person; for which inspection the sum of one shilling shall be paid to the warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers; and such warehousekeeper shall, when and as often as thereto required, give a certificate under his hand of every or any such entry, and for every such certificate the sum of one shilling shall be paid; and in case such entry of the title of any such book or books shall not be duly made by the publisher or publishers of any such book or books, within the said calender month, or three months, as the case may be, then the publisher or publishers of such book or books shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, together with eleven times the price at which such book shall be sold or advertised, to be recovered, together with full cost of suit, by the person or persons, body politic or corporate, authorized to sue, and who shall first sue for the same, in any court of Record in the United Kingdom, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which no wager of law, essoign, privilege, or protection, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed: provided always, that, in the case of magazines, reviews, or other periodical publications, it shall be sufficient to make such entry in the register-book of the said Company, within one month next after the publication of the first number or volume of such magazine, review, or other periodical publication: provided always, that no failure in making any such entry shall in any manner affect any copyright, but shall only subject the person making default to the penalty aforesaid under this act.

And be it further enacted, that the said warehousekeeper of the Company of Stationers shall from time to time and at all times, without any greater interval than three months, transmit to the librarian or other person authorized on behalf of the Libraries before mentioned, correct lists of all books entered in the books of the said Company, and not contained in former lists; and that, on being required so to do by the said librarians or other authorized person, or either of them, he shall call on the publishes or publishers of such books, for as many of the said copies as may have been demanded of them.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that, if any publisher shall be desirous of delivering the copy of such book or volume as aforesaid, as shall be demanded on behalf of any of the said libraries, at such library, it shall and may be lawful for him to deliver the same at such library, to the librarian or other person authorized to receive the same, (who is hereby required to receive and to give a receipt in writing for the same); and such delivery shall, to all intents and purposes of this act, be held as equivalent to a delivery to the said warehousekeeper.

And whereas it is reasonable that authors of books already published, and who are now living, should also have the benefit of the extension of copyright; be it further enacted, that, if the author of any book or books which shall not have been published fourteen years at the time of passing this act shall be living at the said time, and if such author shall afterwards die before the expiration of the said fourteen years, then the personal representative of the said author, and the assignee or assigns of such personal representative, shall have the sole right of printing and publishing the said book or books for the further term of fourteen years after the expiration of the first fourteen years: provided that nothing in this act contained shall affect the right of the assignee or assigns of such author to sell any copies of the said book or books which shall have been printed by such assignee or assigns within the first fourteen years, or the terms of any contract between such author and such assignee or assigns.

And be it also further enacted, that, if the author of any book or books which have been already published shall be living at the end of twenty-eight years after the first publication of the said book or books, he or she shall for the remainder of his or her life have the sole right of printing and publishing the same: provided that this shall not affect the right of the assignee or assigns of such author to sell any copies of the said book or books which shall have been printed by such assignee or assigns within the said twenty-eight years, or the terms of any contract between such author and such assignee or assigns.

Cap. CLVII. *For the better Regulation of the Conduct of the Business of the Office of Works, and the Expenditure thereof.*

Cap. CLVIII. *To continue for one Year, certain Acts for the better Prevention and Punishment of Attempts to seduce Persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea or Land from their Duty and Allegiance to his Majesty, or to excite them to Mutiny or Disobedience.*

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. 18. *Tuscan Air, with variations for the piano-forte, harp, flute, and violoncello, composed for, and respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; by J. Mazzinghi,* 5s.

THIS Air is a pleasing little effusion, and a creditable specimen of the national music of Tuscany. It does not, indeed, afford any very striking proof of brilliant or fanciful genius, nor is regularity of thought, or fertility of invention, distinguishable among its characteristics: but there is a certain artlessness in the general cast of the melody, and grace in the *tout-ensemble*, which must gratify every ear that is not fastidious, or that can listen with delight to compositions, untinged with the affectations of modern refinement.

Mr. Mazzinghi's professional abilities have long been known to, and appreciated by us; and we have, with pleasure, witnessed the success which has frequently attended his efforts in that department of musical art, to which the present production belongs. We feel concerned, therefore, that we cannot, in justice to our critical duty, bestow praise on the variations appended to this Air; we mean, when considered *as variations*. When a composer undertakes to add diversified embellishments to a given subject, he undertakes simply to offer such ideas, as may seem to naturally arise from an attentive contemplation of his original; and to make such alterations in that original, as bear a close and obvious affinity to it; preserving alike its form and spirit. His design is, unquestionably, to give a richer and more fascinating clothing; but it is especially incumbent upon him, to adapt the garb to the peculiar nature and character of the object for which it is intended. Mr. Mazzinghi, however, in the instance before us, was, manifestly, not influenced by this opinion. He has taken considerable liberties with his theme; mistaken its predominant features; deviated widely from the ease and simplicity which distinguish it; and, in some places, introduced such a multitude of extraneous notes, as to completely smother its best passages, and involve them in a maze of artificial combinations.

With respect to the variations, if viewed as *original productions*, in which the author is not bound to adhere to the character, modulation, and flow of a particular melody, our observations will be of a very different description. They amply evince a delicate and highly cultivated taste; a mind capable of indulging in novel and pleasing conceptions, and respectably stored with the principles of harmonic science. Upon the whole, they are well constructed, and calculated both to delight the auditor, and improve the practitioner. We must not close this article, without noticing the arrangement of the several *parts*. The style in which the *harp* part is written, merits unqualified commendation. Where that instrument is *principal*, the passages alloted to it are brilliant and fanciful, and well suited to display its peculiar powers; where *subordinate*, it is judiciously managed, and acts as a useful auxiliary to the piano-forte. The *flute* and *violoncello* parts are simple accompaniments. They, however, are easy and flowing; possessing as much tune as is consistent with the purpose for which they are employed: they occasionally strengthen emphasis, and give fulness to harmony; and contribute much to augment the interest and attention of the piece.

No. 2, *of the celebrated Irish Melodies, arranged for the harp or piano-forte, with introductory, intermediate, and concluding symphonies; composed by John Whitaker.* 5s.

We have already given our opinion, pretty much at large, of the character and pretensions of the first number of this very elegant work; our remarks on the present number will be less diffuse, because, though its merits are not inferior either in quantity or conspicuousness to those of the former, they, nevertheless, bear too strong a resemblance to them, and are stamped with features too nearly similar, to stand in need of extended notice, or minute comment.

"The brown thorn,"—"The twisting of the rope,"—"Dermott,"—"The dear black maid,"—"Garyone,"—"The red fox,"—"Arrah, my dear Eveleen,"—"We brought the summer with us,"—"The black joke,"—"My lodging is on the cold ground,"—and two melodies *sine nominibus*, constitute the subject-matter of this compilation. These Airs are highly pleasing in their kind. The genuine spirit of Hibernian song is, in an eminent degree, displayed in every bar. Though simplicity is one of their prominent

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nent characteristics, sweetness and delicacy of idea are its constant concomitants. Though they do not aspire to the title of elaborate or richly-embellished compositions, traits of warm fancy, and the suggestions of native genius, peculiarly distinguish them. And originality of conception, not deteriorated either by crudity or eccentricity, is visible throughout, and lends its charms to encrease the general effect. In fine, they are the unalloyed productions of ardent and pathetic feeling; and, as such, must ever attract attention, and secure the applause of all, who are susceptible of enthusiasm, or alive to tender emotion.

The adventitious matter well sustains the reputation which Mr. Whitaker has already acquired as the editor of the Irish Melodies. The symphonies are, for the most part, pleasingly conceived, ingeniously constructed, and ably adapted to the nature of the original themes. And the difficulty of selecting a good bass for the numerous irregular passages, met with in these Airs, is surmounted with no inconsiderable dexterity and address.

No. 1. *Of Selections from Marcello's works, for two and three voices, adapted to English words; with an accompaniment for the piano-forte; by J. Mazzinghi.* 6s.

This selection consists of five pieces. The first is a *duo* in 3-8 time; the second, a *duo* in 6-8 time; the third, a *duo* in 3-8; the fourth, a *trio* in the same measure; and the fifth, a *trio* in full common time. The name of Marcello is, of itself, a sufficient recommendation of any work to which it is prefixed. But, were we unacquainted with the name of the musician, from whom these productions emanate, we should certainly pronounce the author to be possessed of no ordinary talents, and far from being meanly skilled in the science of harmony. From the first to the last page of this compilation, scarcely a single bar occurs that will not sanction this opinion. Each piece exhibits a masterly knowledge of theoretical rules, and a perfect command of the best effects resulting from dexterous arrangement, and an able union of voices. In short, the abilities of a Marcello are, throughout, eminently conspicuous.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Editor of the Monthly Magazine proposes, in the course of the year 1816, to publish a complete General Index to the first FORTY *Volumes of this Miscellany. It will be printed either in one very thick Volume, or in two of the size of the Magazine Volumes, divided into a very full Index to the Contents; and Indexes to the proper Names in the several departments of the Work. Of course no other Index to so great a variety of useful and interesting matter will be to be met with in any Language. It is proposed to print no more than are bespoke, and to charge it nearly at prime cost, which will not exceed 24s. if in one volume, or 26s. if in two. It will be prepared in the course of this year, and be put to press in the spring of* 1816.

The exhibition of works of native artists in the gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall, has been resumed this year with its wonted spirit. It contains 235 subjects by 124 artists resident in various parts of Great Britain. The landscape and rustic life transcend in number and merit the history and portrait, and some of them are little inferior to the best schools. The works of the academicians are easily distinguished; yet those of the BURNETTS, the CHALONS, G. JONES, G. HAYTER, G. WATSON, L. COSSE, J. HARRISON, G. H. HARLOW, C. VARLEY, G. C. COVENTRY, THOMAS BARKER, C. R. LESLIE, T. MILLICHAP, the NASMYTHS, JOHN WARD, T. C. HOFLAND, F. TOWN, the WILSONS, M. WYATT, G. HAUGH, P. DEWINT, E. CHILDE, C. V. FIELDING, J. RENTON, and J. CRANMER, would alone constitute an exhibition honourable to the contemporary state of the arts in any country. Among the best specimens is *the School*, by Mr. WATSON, whose novel dispositions of his lights, extort surprise and admiration; *Ezra*, by Mr. HAYTER; the *landscapes*, by Mr. HOFLAND; the *rustic pieces*, by Mr. JAMES BURNETT; the *Ferry*, by Mr. CHALON; and the *Halfway House*, by Mr. CHILDE. The art is demoralized in several attempts made to glorify certain modern battles, and thereby prostituted to gloss over, and keep in countenance, the crimes of politicians. We lament this abuse of truth through the medium of an art which

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which we adore, and are grieved to see that the worst passions are so hallowed. Happily, however, these subjects display more canvas than skill, and they are the least to be admired as well as the least worthy pictures in the gallery. Messrs. Bird, T. and W. Daniel, Howard, Reinegle, Ward, Westall, and Woodforde, prove, in all their subjects, that merit alone is the key to distinction in the Royal Academy. If their pictures are rivalled by some of the junior artists, the fact serves but to prove that the next age of the Academy will be equal to the last. It affords us pleasure to see this Gallery so well attended, and we conceive the receipts and profits must, in consequence, be very considerable.

The following exhibitions of paintings are now open in London:—

1. The British Gallery, as above.

2. Mr. West's Picture of Christ Rejected, and the original Design of the Crucifixion for the Window of St. George's Chapel.

3. Select Pictures of Lucien Bonaparte.

4. An Altar Piece from Rome, by Guercino.

5. Magnificent Pictures, by *Annibal* and *Ludovico Caracci*, &c.

6. Picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, at Adam-street, Adelphi, painted at the request of the Empress.

7. Grand Portrait of Napoleon in his Imperial Robes, on the Throne of the Thuilleries, with Regalia, &c. from the Council Chamber of Liege.

8. Miss Linwood's Pictures in Worsted, Leicester Fields.

9. London Gallery, Piccadilly.—The Marriage Banquet of Napoleon and Maria Louisa; a fine Picture by Casanova, with other Paintings, Tapestry, &c.

10. European Museum of near 800 Pictures, by various Masters; King-street, St. James's-square.

11. British Gallery of Drawings and Specimens of Engravings from Pictures by great Masters, New Bond-street.

12. Barker's Panorama, Leicester-square.—Battle of Vittoria, and Grand Harbour of Malta.

13. Barker's Panorama, opposite the New Church, Strand.—Paris, and Battle of Corunna.

Mr. Henry Raeburn, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Edw. Bird, of Bristol, have been elected Royal Academicians in place of Messrs. Burch and Tresham, deceased.

The interesting and able Memorial offered to Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, containing a Delineation of the Constitution and Policy of England, with Anecdotes of Remarkable Persons of that time, by Bishop Burnet, is printing from the original in the royal library at Hanover, by permission of the Prince Regent.

Early in March will appear, Letters from a Medical Officer attached to the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, during the campaigns of 1812, 13, and 14, addressed to a friend in England, in one volume octavo, illustrated by a map.

Messrs. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, have nearly completed an octavo edition of Mr. Scott's Lord of the Isles; also a second edition of Mr. Southey's Roderick, the last of the Goths; and a new edition of Mr. Southey's poems, including his Metrical Tales, and some pieces never before published, in three small octavo volumes.

Mr. Accum has in the press, a Treatise on Gas Light, exhibiting a summary description of the apparatus and machinery best calculated for illuminating streets, houses, and public edifices, with carburetted hydrogen, or coal gas; together with remarks on the utility, safety, and general nature of this new branch of civil economy. The Treatise will be illustrated with geometrical and perspective designs, exhibiting the structure of the larger gas-light apparatus, now successfully employed for lighting the streets and houses of this metropolis, as well as the smaller apparatus, used for lighting manufactories and private establishments.

Speedily will be published, in 4to. an Inquiry into the Origin and early History of Engraving, on Copper and in Wood, with an Account of the most ancient Engravers and their Works, from the earliest period to the middle of the Sixteenth Century; by Mr. William Young Ottley, F.A.S. The work will be illustrated by numerous fac-similes of scarce and interesting specimens of the art, and will be further enriched, by impressions taken from some of the original blocks engraved by Albert Durer.

Sir William Dugdale's History and Antiquities of the County of Warwick is in considerable progress towards republication, with a very great accession of valuable materials, both of historical and local interest; it will contain the whole of Dugdale's own edition of the work, with every valuable addition made by Thomas. A translation of the Doomsday Record, as it relates to the survey of Warwickshire, will precede the work; to which will be attached copious historical notes, which the lapse of more than seven

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ven centuries since its formation may render needful. Numerous genealogical tables, plates of arms, seals, &c. and views of the most interesting scenery, buildings, and architectural remains, will be given in the course of the publication. It will be printed in folio, and published by volumes.

A new edition, with additions, will speedily appear of Mr. WORDSWORTH's Poems, including his lyrical ballads, and miscellaneous pieces.

The White Doe of Rytstone, or the Fate of the Nortons, a poem, by Mr. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, will appear in April.

Mr. POLWHELE has nearly ready for publication, the Fair Isabel, a Cornish romance, in six cantos.

There are announced in French and English, Histories of the Conspiracies and the Societies formed by the Bourbon and Emigrant Parties, to overturn the Republican and the Imperial Governments of France, between 1797 and 1814. We know, from private sources, that these conspirators were unceasingly active; but we did not expect to live to see their own development of their secret history, and we did not expect that the alledged glory of substituting the government of a Bourbon for that of a Bonaparte, would so soon have been disputed with those who assumed the title of *deliverers* of Europe. Both works will, however, excite curiosity, and tend to illustrate many points of modern history, which, from their obscurity, have led to great misrepresentation; and, perhaps, in the secret machinations of these conspirators, the world may be enabled to discover the true causes of the breach of the Treaty of Amiens, and of all those wars which, for twenty years, have covered Europe with desolation.

The Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, has been considerably altered and put into thorough repair this season; and the sessions commenced on the 18th of January. The Museum of Mineralogy is now opened to the public; and the arrangement for Lectures during the present season is as follows:—

A Course on the History, Rise, and Progress of Chemical Philosophy, and its applications to Agriculture and the Arts, from the earliest ages to the present time; by W. T. BRANDE, esq. F.R.S. and Prof. Chem. to the Royal Institution.

A Course on the Philosophy of the Polite Arts, by JOHN LANDSEER, esq. F.A.S. engraver to the King.

A Course on Astronomy, by CHARLES BABBAGE, esq. A.B.

A Course on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, by JOHN MILLINGTON, esq.

A Course on Poetry, by THOMAS CAMPBELL, esq.

A Course on the Poetry of Milton, by the Rev. EDWARD FORSTER, A.M. F.R.S.

A Course on Botany, by SIR JAMES E. SMITH, M.D. F.R.S. Pres. Lin. Society.

A Course on Perspective, by JOHN G. WOOD, esq.

And a Course on the Principles and Practice of Drawing and Painting as branches of elegant Education, by W. M. CRAIG, esq.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will commence their next course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, March 20th, at No. 1D, Saville Row, Burlington Gardens. The lectures are read every day from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

A prospectus has been circulated of a new work on the Principles of Surgery, as they relate to wounds, ulcers, and fistulas; aneurism and wounded arteries; fractures of the limbs, and the duties of the military and hospital surgeon; also, a System of Surgical Operations, containing the principles of surgery, as they relate to surgical diseases and operations; by JOHN BELL, surgeon. To be completed in twelve monthly parts, illustrated by one hundred and sixty plates, many of which will be beautifully coloured.

Dr. KIDD, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, has in the press, a Geological Essay on the General Structure of the Earth, and on the Changes produced on its Surface by the operation of ascertained causes.

The Rev. R. TWEDDELL is preparing for the press, Remains of the late John Tweddell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, which will form a quarto volume.

It appears, by recent returns, that in London the announced commitments for crimes are 1 in 800, in Ireland 1 in 1600, and in Scotland 1 in 20,000. Hence, in London the people are twice as wicked as in Ireland, and twenty-five times as wicked as in Scotland; or say, rather, that the necessities of the population of this great city bear those proportions to those of Ireland and Scotland. Crime may often be the effect of natural depravity, but nine times in ten it is the consequence of want, and of the terror created by the hard consequences of poverty. Let the benevolent rich visit the

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the workhouse, and improve the wretched alternatives of poverty, and we shall then hear less of crimes.

The meritorious and commendable grants of money for public objects, made by the House of Commons, in 1813, were the following:—

	£.
To encourage the growth of hemp and flax in Scotland	3000
To John Palmer, esq. for his improvements of the Post-Office establishment	50,000
To Jeremy Bentham, esq. for his Penitentiary House	23,578
To make an inland navigation to join the Eastern and Western Seas by Inverness and Fort William	10,000
To make new roads and bridges in the Highlands	20,000
To improve Holyhead Harbour	10,000
To build a bridge over the Eden	5,028
To build and furnish the New Bethlem Hospital	38,234
To build a gaol, &c. at Edinburgh	11,000
To improve the vicinity of Westminster Hall	1,632
To build the Penitentiary House at Milbank	25,000
To sustain the Board of Agriculture	3000
Ditto the Vaccine Establishment	3000
To the Trustees of the British Museum	8,197
To print and distribute parish registers	10,000
To Capt. Manby for his plans for saving shipwrecked persons	943
To build a bridge over the Cree and Kenn	3,476

making less than a quarter of a million! Yet, as a counterpoise to these cheap benefits, the very same parliament voted in the same year, 22 millions to the navy, 5½ millions to the ordnance, and 41 millions to the army, to carry on the war.

Besides Mr. Blenkinsop's machine, which we have frequently noticed, Messrs. Chapman, of Newcastle, have invented a loco-motive engine, which is now at work at Mr. Lambton's way from his collieries to the Wear. It draws after it eighteen loaded coal-waggons, weighing fifty-four tons, up an ascent which rises nine yards in a mile, with a speed of four miles an hour. As loco-motive machines are among important desiderata in mechanics we shall be glad to receive notices of their introduction in every instance.

Mr. Ithery will speedily publish, a Review of all the Arguments for and against the Corn Laws, and will shew that no system hitherto proposed is likely, if adopted, to prove a public benefit. To which will be added, the outlines of a Plan, whereby Corn may be kept at such a price as to afford the landholder satisfactory interest for his money, the farmer remuneration for the cultivation of corn, and the mechanic and manufacturer support for their labour.—The observations of some of our correspondents may merit the analysis of the author.

Mr. Andrew Becket is preparing for the press, the Dramatic Works of James Shirley, with Notes and Observations, and an Account of the Author's Life, the whole forming four octavo volumes.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Laurencekirk, is printing a History of the Reformation till the Revolution, in three octavo volumes.

Col. Keating's Travels in Europe and Africa, illustrated by numerous Engravings of Antiquities, Scenery, and Costume, will speedily appear.

Samuel Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, his Observations made during a recent Visit to Paris.

Signor Zamboni has presented to the Royal Society an instrument of his own construction, being an attempt to exhibit a perpetual motion. It consists of two of M. De Luc's electrical columns or galvanic piles, placed perpendicularly at the distance of about six inches; and each glass tube is surmounted with a brass ball: between these pillars a steel needle is placed to move on an axis; the longer arm of this needle touches the upper end or ball of each pile, and receives from it a sufficient repellent force to drive it to the adjacent ball, and *vice versâ*; in this manner the motion is continued. No apparatus to measure time has, however, been connected with this simple motion, which is protected from the atmosphere by a glass frame. One of these piles at Brussels consists of disks of the diameter of a guinea, which are inclosed with pressure in two glass tubes of the form of columns. The substance of the disks is gilt paper, sprinkled with native oxide of manganese: a vertical needle, half a foot long, is suspended about the sixth of its length towards the bottom, and oscillates between the two columns, striking at each half oscillation two bells with which the columns are surmounted. This movement, which is not much different, in point of rapidity, from the pendulum of a clock of the same length, has now existed for seven months, and is a true perpetual motion, arising from a physical impulse. The circulation ascends this pile dry, and no chemical decomposition exhausts it.

Mr.

Mr. W. Upcott, of the London Institution, has in the press, an octavo volume, of a Bibliographical Description of the principal Works on the Topography of England and Wales, alphabetically arranged.

Shortly will appear, a new edition of the Baronetage of England, carefully revised, enlarged, and corrected throughout, by Mr. Debrett, editor of the Peerage. It will include the genealogies of one hundred and six baronets not in the former edition, lists of extinct and of those baronets who have been advanced to the dignity of the peerage, of such persons who have received the honour of knighthood, and of British subjects holding foreign orders.

An Abridgment of Sir Humphry Davy's Agricultural Chemistry is preparing for publication.

Mrs. Elizabeth Appleton, late governess in the family of the Earl of Leven, will soon publish a work on Private Education, or the Studies of Young Ladies considered.

Mr. Ralph Dodd has published practical Observations on the Dry-Rot and its Prevention; and, as an engineer of much experience, his discovery merits notice. He describes the dry-rot as a perfect fungus, which sends its fibrous roots into the timber, acting on it like hydraulic pumps, or leeches on the human frame, drawing out the fluidity, and rendering it friable, and as light as cork. Its ravages on ship-board appear to be as extensive as in buildings on shore. Warm climates are more favourable to it than cold ones. Ventilation of the timbers he considers the best preventive; but cure can only be effected by cutting away or removing the parts. He has also invented a powder, which, applied in solution to new timbers, secures them from this destructive disease. We learn from our Patents, that Mr. Bramah has found that a coating of Parker's cement will effect this purpose.

Mr. Wright, author of the School Orator, intends shortly to publish a work for the use of Students who are preparing for Holy Orders; in which he will endeavour to assist young Clergymen in reading the Liturgy of the Church.

Memoirs of Lady Hamilton will be published in a few days, said to be drawn from authentic sources, and comprising many anecdotes of various distinguished personages, among whom are the King and Queen of Sicily, Sir William Hamilton, the late Lord and the present Earl Nelson, the Earl of Bristol, the Duke of Queensbury, &c. &c.

Speedily will be published, a work called the Miseries of Music Masters, including the Art of Fingering Keyed Instruments, with other introductory Rudiments of the Practice of Harmonics; a Serio-Comic Didactic Poem, by Ambrose Pitman, esq.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer, Glasgow, is preparing for publication an Essay on the Economy of Fuel, more especially as it relates to Heating and Drying by means of Steam.—1. On the Effects of Heat, the Means of Measuring it, the comparative Quantity of Heat produced by different kinds of Fuel, Gas Light, &c.—2. On Heating Mills, Dwelling-houses, and public Buildings.—3. On Drying and Heating by Steam. The whole illustrated with plates.

A selection is preparing in octavo, from the least objectionable plays of Aristophanes, intended for young students at the Universities, and in the higher classes of grammar schools.

A new edition is printing of the Greek Testament, with Griesbach's text. It will contain copious notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses; by the Rev. E. Valpy, B.D.

An English version is preparing for the press, from the original Greek, of the genuine works of Aratus the Cilician; viz. the Phænomena, the Diosemea, and the Prognostica: and also of the notes of Germanicus, Avienus, and others.

Mr. John Henderson, of Brechin, preserves, in abundance, roots of all kinds for summer use till the return of the natural crop. He remarks, that, by the month of April, the ice in his ice-house is found to have subsided four or five feet; and in this empty space he deposits the vegetables to be preserved. After stuffing the vacuities with straw, and covering the surface of the ice with the same material, he places on it case-boxes, dry ware casks, baskets, &c. and fills them with turnips, carrots, beet-roots, celery, and in particular potatoes. By the cold of the place vegetation is so much suspended, that all these articles may be thus kept fresh and uninjured till they give place to another crop in its natural season. Where there is not access into an ice-house, vegetation may

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be considerably retarded by placing the roots in vaulted cellars, caves, coal-pits, mines, or any place deep in the earth.

A translation is in the press of the Historical Anecdotes of Valerius Maximus; with notes, explanatory of the moral and religious principles of the Romans, Greeks, Carthaginians, Persians, and other nations, mentioned in the original, which comprehends notices of almost every illustrious character of ancient times; by Dr. CHARLES LLOYD.

An Account of the Inquisition at Goa, will soon appear in a duodecimo volume, by Mr. DILLON.

Cajeput oil has lately acquired considerable celebrity in some parts of England, as a most effectual remedy for rheumatism, when applied externally to the diseased part by friction. Dr. ROXBURGH has lately laid a very accurate account of the tree which yields this oil before the Linnæan Society, which he cultivated at Calcutta for about ten years.

A new and enlarged edition of the Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places is printing, and corrections are anxiously desired from parties interested.

An Authentic Narrative of the Invasion of France by the Confederates in 1814, including the History of the Restoration, will shortly appear from the pen of M. DE BEAUCHAMP, author of the History of the War in La Vendée.

Mr. HANBURY's edition of Extracts from the Diary, Meditations, and Letters of Mr. Joseph Williams, of Kidderminster, with numerous additions from the author's short-hand, and other manuscripts, will appear early next month.

Mr. JAMES WYLD has nearly ready for publication, a new map of the World, exhibiting at one view the Population, Civilization, and Religion of each Country. It is to be printed on one large sheet of columbier.

In the present month will be completed the thirteenth volume of the Encyclopædia Londinensis; which, from respect to its title, will contain a very ample history of London.

A novel, in three large volumes, by Mrs. PINCHARD, of Taunton, author of the Blind Child, &c. is in the press.

Capt. TUCKEY's Maritime Geography will be published early in March.

A small volume of Songs and Poems, by Capt. HALL, of the India army, originally published at Calcutta, is reprinting in London.

A work in octavo on the Duties of the Honourable Company's Civil Servants, by A. F. TYTLER, esq. son of Lord Woodhouslee, is in the press.

On the first of April it is intended to publish the eleventh Part of Mr. STORER's Graphical and Historical Descriptions of the Cathedrals of Great Britain. This part will contain the history of Hereford cathedral, with eight highly finished engravings.

Miss RUNDALL's Symbolical History of England, in quarto, will be published early in April.

An enlarged edition of Mr. WRIGHT's Advice on the Study of the Law, with directions for the choice of books, addressed to attorneys' clerks, will appear in a few days.

The Life of Philip Melancthon, by the Rev. J. A. Cox, with a full-length portrait, and fac-simile of his writing, may be expected this month.

A rapid Sketch of the French Revolution, including the eventful period from 1789 to the downfall of Bonaparte, the battle of Paris, the entry of the confederates, the restoration of the Bourbons, sketches of public spirit, the writers of the day, with many interesting anecdotes; by Mr. ROBERT THOMSON, an eye-witness of the principal facts.

Shortly will be published, TANNAHILL's Poetical Works, containing the favourite songs of "Jesse, the flower o' Dunblane," "Gloomy Winter now awa," &c.

Mr. T. KIDD's second volume of Family and Village Sermons, already announced, is expected to appear this month.

Miss PRICKETT is about to publish an historical novel, entitled, "Warwick Castle."

Mr. GAMBLE, author of Sarsfield, Characteristic Sketches of Ireland, &c. will shortly publish a new novel, entitled, "Howard."

Parliamentary Portraits, or Sketches of the Public Character of some of the most distinguished Speakers in the House of Commons, originally printed in a newspaper, are about to be published separately.

The theological works of Arminius, D.D. professor of Divinity in the university of Leyden, are printing.

A Geological Itinerary through the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Derby, is printing in one octavo volume, accompanied by several coloured plates, illustrative of the natural productions of these districts.

Mr. BELLAMY, author of the History of all Religions, &c. has undertaken to edit

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edit a quarterly periodical, entitled, "The Biblical Journal." Wherein all the objections advanced by the ancient and modern deists will be discussed.

The same gentleman's new translation of the Scriptures from the original Hebrew, will be sent to press as soon as the proposed subscription is filled up.

Miscellaneous Poems, by JOHN. BYROM, M.A. F.R.S. with some account of his life, will speedily be published.

The History of the Kings of England, from the arrival of the Saxons, A.D. 449, to his own times, by WILLIAM of MALMESBURY, is nearly ready for publication. It has been collated with authentic MSS. and translated from the original Latin, with a Preface, Notes, and an Index, by the Rev. JOHN SHARP, B.A. late of Trinity College, Oxford.

Mr. JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, of the Inner Temple, author of an Historical Account of the Laws enacted against the Catholics, both in England and Ireland, has issued proposals for publishing an Historical Inquiry into the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown, from the period in which Great Britain formed a part of the Roman Empire.

A Memorial on behalf of the Native Irish, with a View to their Improvement in Moral and Religious Knowledge, through the medium of their own language, will be published this month at Edinburgh. This Memorial includes a statement of what has been done towards the instruction of this interesting class of people, by means of their ancient language, from the earliest to the present times; an account of the translation printing, and circulation of the sacred Scriptures in Irish; the latest calculations, with regard to the prevalence of this language, and the extent of the population to whom it is vernacular; and answers to plausible objections against its being taught systematically in schools, like the other dialects of the United Kingdom. A plan is proposed; and to proceed in its support various encouragements, founded on facts, are brought forward. A variety of particulars are incidentally mentioned, with respect to the other dialects of the Celtic, or Iberian language; whether those spoken in Britain, e. g. the Welch, the Gælic, and the Manks, or on the continent, as the Bas Bretagne or Armorican, the Basques, and the Waldensian.

FRANCE.

In December there were received at the nine Paris theatres, 426,000 francs, or nearly 18,000 pounds sterling. The Theatre Français was 71,534, and Feydeau 69,130. Our two London theatres receive about 800l. a night, which, in the month of 26 playing days, is about 20,000l.

ITALY.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE has announced his intention to publish a second epic, the title of which is to be the *Cirnéide*, from Cirnos, the Greek name of Corsica. The final expulsion of the Saracens from that island, with descriptions of the manners of the islanders, forms the subject. This poem, the author tells us, is intended to bear that relation to Charlemagne, which the Iliad bears to the Odyssey, as it will be in some manner connected with it; Isolier, one of the subordinate characters in Charlemagne, being its hero.

KING JOACHIM has caused a magnificent observatory to be built at Capo di Monte, and fifty chests of instruments have been sent from Munich to furnish it. We are informed that he neglects the Papiri; but those books of Epicurus have been published which were discovered by our learned countryman Mr. HAYTER.

GERMANY.

There has been lately found in the calcareous stone of Chimaii, which is a blue bituminous shell-stone, a living toad of supernatural size. Has this animal been surprized in the formation of the stone, or has the stone generated it? It is conceivable, that by exclusion from the air, vitality might be only suspended, but then the substance of the stone must have nourished it to make it grow.

Mr. HAMMER, the learned orientalist, attached to the Imperial Library at Vienna, has published a Catalogue of the Arabic, Persic, and Turkish copies contained in that repertory, under the title of *Catalogus Arabicorum, Persicorum, Turcicorum, Bibliothecæ Palatinæ Vindobonensis*, pp. 40, folio. The MSS. are in number four hundred and one; they are distinguished by the title, the name of the author, and the contents, and are divided into thirteen sections. The first contains the art of writing; the second, vocabularies; the third, treatises on grammar and rhetoric; the fourth, on the epistolary style; the fifth on philosophers, physicians, mathematicians, and naturalists; the sixth contains rules and instructions for the administration of certain public employments (casus-nomé); the seventh relates to historians; the eighth to writers on ethics and politics; the ninth to novels and tales; the tenth

tenth to the lyric poets on love, didactics, and mystics; the eleventh to treatises on jurisprudence and theology; the twelfth to the commentators; and the thirteenth to the literature connected with the Koran.

Charles Witte, of Locknau, the son of Dr. W. of Giessen, a youth of fourteen years of age, received, on the 7th of October, the degree of Doctor in Philosophy, and Master of Arts. A bookseller in Luneburg, is shortly to publish his Introduction to a more perfect understanding of Trigonometry.

GREECE.

There has just been established at Athens, a Greek society under the name of ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣΩΝ, composed of learned Greeks and many distinguished Europeans. The Hon. Mr. North is the first president.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES

In N. W. London; from Jan. 24, 1814, to Feb. 24, 1815.

Anasarca	2	Menorrhagia	2
Apoplexia	1	Obstipatio	3
Amenorrhœa	3	Ophthalmia	5
Cephalalgia	4	Pneumonia	2
Colica	1	Podagra	12
Cynanche Tonsillaris	6	Rheumatismus Acutus	7
——— Maligna	4	——— Chronicus	10
Dyspepsia	6	Synochus	5
Erisipelas	3	Typhus	5
Febris Lenta Nervosa	4	Variola	6
Hæmoptoe	1	Vertigo	4
Hæmorrhois	1		

After the frost and severe cold of the latter week in January, the temperature of the air became unusually mild for the season, and continued so with little variation until the present time. The quantity of rain fallen has not been great, although few days have occurred without it, in a greater or less degree. On the morning of the 19th the wind blew strong from the north-east, after which we were visited by heavy and frequent showers.

The diminished temperature and increased humidity of the atmosphere has been followed by a complete change in the reigning epidemics. Disease of the asthenic character has taken the place of the inflammatory; the latter having been witnessed in but few instances, and these had their origin during the very different constitution of the preceding month.

Sore throats, accompanied with low fever, the low nervous fever of Huxham, and Typhus, form a leading feature in the catalogue of our febrile affections. In many, enlargement of the tonsils has been the source of considerable constitutional irritation: where the tumefaction has been so great as nearly to close the passage of the throat, or has been accompanied by great throbbing, and a disposition to form matter, I have generally succeeded in immediately removing both the local distress and the tendency to suppurate, by a transverse incision through the whole substance of the glands.

In the case of Hæmoptoe the blood was conceived to be from the lungs, because the patient at the same time had cough, with pains in the chest. I found him with a perpetual blister for this supposed pulmonary complaint, and learned, with more regret than surprize, the digitalis had been prescribed in abundance, which had been taken with its accustomed debilitating effects. I desired the blister to be healed, that an anodyne embrocation might be applied, as the pains were evidently muscular. The dose of my predecessor were exchanged for nutritious diet, with wine, and the use of the cold bath was recommended. The pain in the chest ceased on the healing of the blister: and there is every prospect of the patient's rapid recovery.

Small-pox continues to prevail among the poor, who, generally speaking, are strongly prejudiced against vaccination. A case of Varicella occurred, so closely resembling small-pox as to produce great diversity of opinion among the practitioners who were invited to see it; I have seen several cases of this sort, some of which, having occurred subsequent to vaccination, have given rise to reports of the failure of this practice. The occasional resemblance of Variola and Varicella was noticed by Huxham in an epidemic of 1745.—"*Febriculæ pustulosæ* (chicken and swine pox) *plurimæ inter pueros: Pustulas hæ subrubras et aquosas pro Variolis sæpe agnoscunt mulierculæ (nam et vestigia dies relinquunt) haud raro tamen paulo post tristi Eventu vident errorem, dum Variolæ, exigis maligno, revera invadunt.*"—De Aer. et Morb. Epidem. vol. ii. 142.

11, *North Crescent,*
Bedford Square.

James Want.
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

WE learn from some recent experiments of LAMPADIUS on Nickel, 1. The readiness with which nickel and platinum unite together. 2. The little affinity between silver and nickel, as the silver rather combines with oxygen and is dissipated, than remains united to the nickel. 3. The singular effect of combining it with copper, in which we see two malleable metals produce a brittle alloy. 4. The permanence of the magnetism of nickel when it is alloyed with gold and platinum. 5. Its complete destruction when nickel is alloyed with copper. 6. Its diminution when nickel is alloyed with iron.

In 1813 C. F. SCHWARZ published an inaugural dissertation at Kiel on the analysis of milk. From 1000 parts of cow's MILK he obtained the following substances:—

Phosphate of lime	1.865
Phosphate of magnesia	0.170
Phosphate of iron	0.032
Phosphate of soda	0.925
Muriate of potash	1.350
Lactate of soda	0.115
	3.697

1000 parts of HUMAN MILK contain,

Phosphate of lime	2.500
Phosphate of magnesia	0.500
Phosphate of iron	0.007
Phosphate of soda	0.400
Muriate of potash	0.700
Lactate of soda	0.300
	4.407

M. SCHABINGER, an eminent chemist of Vienna, died lately, from the fatal effects of a chemical experiment. While preparing the prussic acid (*acidum borussicum*), and the most powerful poison known, he spilled a considerable quantity on his naked arm, and died in a few hours in great agonies.

Dr. JOHN has subjected the CUCUMBER to a chemical analysis. The following were the constituents which he procured from 600 grains of it:—

Water	582.80
Matter similar to the fungin of mushrooms	3.20
Albumen	0.80
Resin	0.25
Extractive with a sweet substance	9.95
Gluten, Phosphate of lime, Phosphate of potash, Phosphoric acid, A salt with base of ammonia, Malic acid united to a base, Sulphate of potash, Muriate of potash, Phosphate of iron	3.00
Aroma	
	600.00

Analysis of Sea Waters.

	Weight.	Residue of Evaporation.	Carbonic Acid Gas.	Common Salt.	Muriate of Magnesia.	Sulphate of Magnesia.	Carbonate of Lime and Magnesia.	Sulphate of Lime.
	Gram.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.
Water of the Channel	1000	36	0.23	25.10	3.50	5.78	0.20	0.15
Water of the Atlantic	1000	38	0.23	25.10	3.50	5.78	0.20	0.15
Water of the Mediterranean	1000	41	0.11	25.10	3.25	6.25	0.15	0.15

SENOR

Senor Orpila has found that great quantities of dry sugar taken into the stomach of a patient who had recently swallowed verdigris, or eaten food prepared in untinned copper vessels, have proved an immediate and effectual antidote to the cupreous poison. In cases where the poison has remained so long in the stomach as to produce inflammation, the usual remedies for the latter must be conjoined with the sugar.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SOME strong resolutions have been passed, and with evident good reason, against the impost of two-pence a pound on the import of raw cotton at Manchester and Glasgow, as tending to raise the price of the manufactured article, and destroy the competition with foreign manufacturers in foreign markets. The abatement of this duty is the more necessary, because the same article is exported with a drawback of the duty to foreign countries, and it appears that the colonies of foreigners grow twice as much cotton as those of Great Britain. The value of this trade, thus unwisely put to hazard, is proved by the facts that during the last ten years 73 millions of pounds of raw cotton have been so manufactured, that the prime cost of *five* millions has been enhanced to at least *thirty* millions, affording productive labour to above a quarter of a million of families. The ministry propose to take off the duty.

In the quarter ending Dec. 25, no less than 338,766 quarters of *foreign* wheat were imported into the port of London, being half more than the consumption of London. The imports of the year were 768,021 quarters. In the last twenty-one years the corn committee state nearly 59 millions have been paid for foreign corn. According to Mr. Jacob's interesting work on this subject, the consumption of wheat in Great Britain is 12 millions of quarters per annum, and of all other grain 36 millions more. But, taking it at 40 millions of quarters, at 3l. average, this in 21 years would amount to 2,520 millions, hence it would appear that only *one-fortieth* of all our grain is imported. Surely then by some very trivial regulation this fortieth might also be grown at home, or by keeping fewer horses we might consume a fortieth less than we now do.

An account of the value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, Great Britain; for 1812 and 13:—

	Official value of Imports.		Official value of Exports.	
	From Europe, Africa, and America.	From East Indies and China.	British Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign Merchandize.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1812 . . .	24,520,329	4,106,251	24,131,734	8,277,937
1813 . . .	22,995,106	5,602,320	31,244,723	11,998,449

An account of the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several ports of the British empire, on the 30th of September, 1813:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
England	16,602	2,029,637	127,740
Scotland	2,713	234,383	16,933
Ireland	1,146	60,226	5,516
Plantations	2,669	165,591	11,676
Guernsey and Jersey .	184	16,134	1,677
Isle of Man	342	8,513	2,115
Total . .	23,640	2,514,484	165,557

Amount

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Amount of Bank Notes in circulation on Saturday night in each week of 1815:

	£5. and upwards.	Post Bills.	Under £5.
	£.	£.	£.
January 7	16,018,060	1,095,510	9,226,070
14	18,341,380	1,188,590	9,356,100
21	17,524,320	1,288,220	9,386,520
28	17,272,240	1,252,270	9,399,410
February . . . 4	17,666,190	1,243,090	9,349,330

On the 19th of July last the total was 31,301,510l.

The commissioners of the sinking fund applied to the purchase of stock in 1814, 14,074,492l.

Account of the Silver Tokens issued by the Bank of England, from the 1st of March, 1814, to the 9th of February, 1815:—

NUMBER.		WEIGHT. dwts.	gr.	AMOUNT. £.	s.
2,914,543	SILVER TOKENS, of 3s. each, dollar standard	9	11	437,181	9
1,448,620	.... Ditto..... of 1s. 6d. each, .. Ditto...,	4	17½	108,646	10

Since the restoration of the independence of Holland, the commerce of Rotterdam has wonderfully revived. From November 1813 to December 1814, there entered the Maese, besides coasters, 1284 large ships, and sailed 1308. In 1780 there entered the same river 1612 ships; in 1793, 1963 ships; and in 1808 only 63; after that period a vessel only entered now and then under licence. The trade of Lubeck, which, after the events of 1806, was totally stagnant, has also fast recovered. In the last year 1043 ships entered that port, and 943 left it.

Prices of Merchandize, Feb. 24, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India . .	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3	11	0	—	4	0	0	ditto.
——, —— fine .	5	1	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
——, Mocha . .	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
—— Demerara . .	0	1	7	—	0	1	11	ditto.
Currants .	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . .	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . . .	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine .	63	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets . .	5	12	0	—	10	0	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags . .	5	5	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . .	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs . .	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . . .	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh . .	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine . .	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new .	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
——, East India .	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China . . .	1	7	0	—	1	10	6	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein . .	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . .	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
——, Cloves . . .	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs . .	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
——, Pepper, black .	0	1	0	—	0	1	1½	ditto.
——, ——, white .	0	8	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac .	0	5	2	—	0	5	4	per gallon.
——, Geneva Hollands .	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica .	0	4	4	—	0	6	6	ditto.

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	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	
Sugar, Jamaica, brown .	4	3	0	—	4	4	0	per cwt.
——, ——, fine . .	5	0	0	—	5	5	0	ditto.
——, East India . .	2	5	0	—	3	10	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine . . .	6	12	0	—	6	16	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted . .	4	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow .	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . .	0	2	11½	—	0	3	0	per lb.
—, Hysou, fine . .	0	6	4	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . .	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old . .	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Sherry . .	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per aum.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 24.—Amsterdam, 34 2 U.—Hamburgh, 31 10 B 2 U.—Paris, 21 80—Leghorn, 53.—Lisbon, 66½.—Dublin, 6½.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India Dock shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 155l.—Grand Junction Canal 224l. per share.—East London Water-Works, 65l.—Albion Insurance Office 42l.—Gas Light Company, 10l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 9s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s.—Silver in bars 5s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 23rd were 64¼, 5 per cent. 93¾, omnium 3¾ discount.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of January, 1815, and the 20th of February, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 104.]

[*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Amor, T. and J. White, Parith, Wilts, farmers. (Popkin
Anderson D. Gray's Inn Lane, coal merchant. (Battye
Allen W. Castle street, carpenter. (Wood
Aldred W. Ipswich, Suffolk, linen-draper. (Saunders
Baylis W. Cleeve Prior, Worcestershire, butcher. (Smart
Beddoe J. Casareon Street, coal merchant. (Long
Ballard F. Great Malcolm, Worcestershire, fellmonger. (Bousfield
Brooking J. Bristol, dealer. (Whitcombe and co.
Buckley E. and E. Delph, York, cotton spinners. (Shepherd and co.
Broadbent W. Kingston upon-Hull, merchant. (Exley
Bebee T. Reading, painter. (Eyre
Bick J. Tewington, Gloucestershire, miller. (Whitcombe and co.
Bray J. Town Mills, Bath, miller. (Shepherd and co.
Could J. Aston, Warwickshire, chemist. (Platt
Cooper H. Salisbury, Gloucestershire, farmer. (Bousfield
Cooper J. Y. Dalton, wine merchant. (Edwards and Lyon
Carrington J. Beaumont, farmer. (Cutting
Churchyard L. Fullingfield, grocer. (Edwards and co.
Coates S. Sunderland, grocer. (Wilson
Dannenbergat J. E. Austin Friars, merchant. (Coote
Dewar J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler. (Wortham
Dick H. Gosport, victualler. (Briggs
Eagledow C. Stockton, Durham, grocer. (Radback
Elder J. Alnwick, Northumberland, merchant. (Burn
Fowler R. Strand, jeweller. (Mayhew and Price
Finch T. D. Cambridge, farmer. (Hooke and co.
Farrer W. Oxford Street, confectioner. (Fielder
Green W. Norwich, timber merchant. (Atkinson and Wilmer
Guth J. jun. Horsleydown lane, corn merchant. (Tyrrll and Francis
Greaves J. Burton-upon-Trent, common brewer. (Savage
Gwyn E. Neath, Glamorganshire, corn factor. (Cardales and Young
Gallimore J. jun. Burslem, Staffordshire, coal master. (Berridge
Goodman S. Romsey infra Southampton, miller. (Nettlefold
Hargrave D. Holywell row, Shoreditch, carpenter. (Robinson and Sims
Hawkins F. Beer Lane, Thames Street, victualler. (Hutchinson and Rumsey
Hobday W. Canterbury, plumber. (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett
Hopkins J. C. Shirehampton, Gloucester, cattle-dealer. (Poole and Greenfield
Hodsworth J. Gosney Dike, Lincolnshire, butcher. (Wordsworth and Addison
Hill S. No. man Cross, shopkeeper. (Clay
Hulbert. J. Bristol, merchant. (Sir R. Whitcombe and Mr. King
Horton T. Bush Lane, dryfalter. (Knight and Freshfield
Harris J. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, currier. (Lamb and co.
Johnson T. and J. Nottingham, taylors. (Blenkiale, Alexander and Holme
Johnston J. Paradise street, Soter. (Carlow
King J. Gosport, tin-plate-worker. (Blenkiale, Alexander and Holme
Keene D. Islington, cabinet-maker. (Williams
Lancaster H. Dudley, shoemaker. (Gem
Ling G. Norwich, linen draper. (Windus and co.
Lewis W. Cwmgwrach, Glamorganshire, grocer. (Cardales and Young
Mutton S. Dock, Devonshire, fiversmith. (Battie
Mott W. Lamb street, Spital square, victualler. (Sanford
Morris T. Great Tower street, wine-broker. (Robinson and Hammond
M'Allis J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd
Millie T. Union Street, silk weaver. (Edmonds
Martin T. Alcomby, farmer. (Bond
Mayo J. Overbury, Worcestershire, miller. (Taylor
Moline S. Billiter lane, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt
Maclean W. Upper Mary-la-bonne street, cabinet maker. (Dagie and John
Miller R. Tottenham, watch-maker. (Hartley
Mullett F. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Swain and co.
Newman H. Knowl Mill, Berks, shopkeeper. (Vines
Newman T. Cheltenham, brewer. (Meredith
Norris J. Bordon, corn factor. (Pownall
Oakley W. Bath, coachmaker. (Sir S. Whitcombe and King
Ourwin J. Doncaster, grocer. (Blenkiale, Alexander, and Holme
Pring J. Crediton, tanner. (Ashton and Wright
Phillips J. Hayes, Kent, victualler. (Stables
Panton T. Philpot lane, coal merchant. (Welch
Palmer T. Bahia, South America, merchant. (Poole, London
Piper W. Bristol cheese factor. (Poole and Greenfield
Robinson W. Newton-upon Ouse, wood merchant. (Evans
Robinson C. Red Lion Street, Holborn, haberdasher. (Portal
Rainbow W. Lombard Street, linen-draper. (Ware and Young
Russel T. Beverley, Yorkshire, victualler. (Campbell
Robinson G. Gainsborough, wharfinger. (Rotier and Son
Roberts J. Shaftesbury, grocer. (Buchanan and co.
Stephens J. M. Portsmouth, jeweller. (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett
Salomonson A. Prefect Street, Goodman's Fields, (Bennett
Searey J. Blandford, St. Mary, Dorsetshire, miller. (Jenkyns
Stone J. Tubney, Berks, farmer. (Nelson
Smithers H. and J. H. Oxford Street, (Popkin
Sharman E. Bagle Street, Westminster, cheesemonger. (Walls
Stanton J. Birmingham, timber merchant. (Bousfield
Silvester J. Clifton, dealer. (Evans
Titmarsh F. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. (Poole
Tyres and Shackleton, Norton Folgate, flint merchants. (Clutton and Carter

Salt

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Bak T. Leeds, iron founder. (Battye
Spurden W. London street, merchant. (Kearsley and Spurr
Stocks T. Manchester, cotton dealer. (Duckworth and co.
Shaw J. Plymouth Dock, ironmonger. (Bingrave and co.
Schofield J. Blackheynock, merchant. (Brundrett and co.
Smith T. Old Barge House, corn dealer. (Humphries
Tookey W. New Bond street, jeweller. (Orrell
Tuck J. Haymarket, victualler. Child
Twomey T. Bradshaw street, victualler. (Whittoe
White C. H. Upper Montague street, milliner. (Lowden
Whittle and Lutwyche, Liverpool, merchants (Leigh and Madan
Wilkinson C. Margaret street, Cavendish square, furriener. (Shirwin and Hall
Wiltmore and Batley, Newgate street, linen-drapers. (Chiphase
Wilson J. Sculcoates, York, mahogany merchant. (Williams
Wood J. C. Liverpool, merchant. (Harrison
Wythes J. and T. Hegley, millers. (Hill and Strong
Wisbey J. Tafted, jobber. (Debary and co.
Wildman, T. and S. Wall Heathlye, tanners. (Gatty and co.

DIVIDENDS.

Atkins A. Finsbury square
Adams R. Whitcombe street
Bosck G. Heaton Norris, Lancaster
Burridge and co. Portsmouth
Brown W. Wood street, Cheapside
Bundle and Paterson, Liverpool
Bridebridge C. Skelgh Cumberland
Brannan H. Green street, Bethnal Green
Brown R. Newcastle upon Tyne
Bray M. Broad street, Minories
Bacon J. Dover street
Bayton W. Caverswall, Staffordshire
Brighton S. Amberley
Bate W. Dewsbury
Byrne P. Norwich
Bagley M. Piccadilly
Bebarn G. Leicester
Crawford T. and W. Poplar, Stepney
Coulbert A. Gutter lane
Cole W. Mincing lane
Cary J. Hadgworthy, Devonshire
Cook S. Billinghall street
Corsan and Wood, Paddington
Chamberlayne and Williams, Cumberland street
Chillingworth D. Reddirch
Cohen M. Mint street, Southwark
Cypkid S. Uriffol
Cowing J. Bedford court
Cooper and Sandilan, Mount street, Hanover square
Dayes J. Manchester
Dimond J. Croydon
Dennis and Jarman, Throgmorton street
Dudfield T. Southwark
Emberton J. Monkwell street
Everill R. Chesbury
Evans D. Watling street
Elliot G. Liverpool
Earl J. sen. and jun. City road
Fowler J. Birchin lane
Fear B. and H. Bristol
Fowle F. Barming, Kent
Gore J. jun. Cumberland
Grisdale G. Ship Alley, Wellclose Square
Griffiths D. Aberystwith
Green W. Manchester
Green H. Great Weldon
Henderson and Neilson, Mitre court
Holme T. Botherby, Cumberland
Holme and co. Long Island, Cumberland
Hurll W. and T. Portsea
Heskethe E. Nicholas lane
Hopkins W. Swansea
Harvey M. B. Witham
Jenkes W. Wem, Salop
Jowitt J. Radford
Judd and co. Carmen
Kenman F. New street Square
Kemball, J. Monk's Eleigh, Suffolk
Kennard J. Plymouth Dock
Lore J. Newport
Longden C. Nottingham
Matchmeyer, Sergentry, and Graham, Liverpool
Mellanger J. Loughborough
Mingay and co Smithfield
Meeker W. F. Billinghall street
Morris T. Aldgate High street
Monkhouse and Norman, London.
Oliver M. Durham
Oliver and Townsend, Hereford Buildings, Fenchurch street
Pingo W. Tottenham
Paton A. Old Gravel lane
Phillips J. Tower street
Plummone G. Marchmont street
Perks J. Brackley
Phillips W. Brighton
Quartermain W. Oxford
Riddoth, T. Ryde, Hampshire
Rose S. Parliament street
Robey T. Mile End
Raper W. Chichester
Robinson and Lawrence, Liverpool
Steve son H. and J. G. Millbank
Smith W. Portpool lane
Stephens J. Liverpool
Souster E. Oxford street
Shuttleworth J. Farworth
Smith and Unsworth, Manchester
Stapley H. Tottenham Court Road
Slater A. Gawsworth
Stroud G. Walton upon Thames
Stanton J. Tottenham Court Road
Thomas R. Helston, Cornwall
Tomlinson J. Mickley, Yorkshire
Tobin and Mitchell, Limehouse
Tyton D. Liverpool
Trevithick and Dickinson, Fore street, Limehouse
Venning W. Gosport
Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln Inn
Williams J. jun. Hadley
Wright W. Manchester
Waithaw, M. Kirkheaton, Yorkshire
Wilcot M. Chepstow, Monmouth
Wilson S. Bow Church Yard
Wilkenson J. Barley, Hertfordshire
Wright T. Bolton
Walker T. Watling street
Wilkinson and sutton, Manchester
Williams J. High Holborn
Wilkinson J. Kingston upon-Hull
Wilson R. Friday street
Wooley, J. F. Waltham Green
Webb T. Garlick Hill
Webb T. Gosport
Welby C. C. F. Leicester
Wells B. Gracechurch street
Yeates L. M. Exmouth.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats have continued to improve, and are perhaps in general as fine a plant as is seen at this period, in the most favourable seasons. The same may be said of winter tares, cole, rye, and of all the cattle crops. The young clovers have a luxuriant and fine appearance, excepting in places where they have been trespassed upon by the slug, which abounds much this spring. In all forward districts the planting of beans and early peas is nearly finished; in those of another description this culture is proceeding with all possible dispatch. With some degree of backwardness in different parts, from various causes, the lands are in a state of preparation for the reception of the spring seed, and generally exhibit a fine tilth.

Hands for labour are in great plenty all over the country, and the stocks of corn of every denomination very considerable. Fine samples of wheat have been very scarce, but it is supposed there will be a surplus of ordinary quality. Reports, not clearly authenticated, are in circulation, of stocks of wheat in the country to some extent of the harvest of 1813. The ports are closed upon the import of foreign wheat, but the state of our own crop upon the ground will have far greater effect upon price than any considerations respecting foreign supply, comparatively a trifling object.

On the change of weather live stock did better at home than abroad, but the mildness of the season has altered the case, and turnips will afford a late and good supply. A farther decline in the price of butcher's meat is expected.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Lamb ——.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 6d. to 7s.—Irish ditto 5s. 6d.—Fat 5s.—Skins 20s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l. 10s.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 58s. to 78s.—Barley 24s. to 33s.—Oats 17s. to 32s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 3l. to 6l. 18s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.

On the 4th of February the average prices of the twelve maritime districts were reduced as follows:—Wheat, 56s. 11d.—Rye, 36s. 5d.—Barley, 27s. 6d.—Oats, 20s. Beans, 34s. 4d.—Pease, 37s. 1d.

Middlesex; Feb. 20, 1815. METEOROLOGICAL.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.00. Feb. 18. Wind S.W.
Lowest 28.60. Jan. 28. —— S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 6-tenths of an inch. In the middle of the day on the 19th the mercury was at 29.90, at the same hour on the 20th it was no higher than 29.30.

Thermometer.

Highest 50°. Feb. 4 & 16. Wind N.E. & S.W.
Lowest 20°. Jan. 24. Wind East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 10°. This is the only considerable change which occurred during the month; it happened between the mornings of the 19th and 20th instant: on the former the mercury was at 52°, on the latter at 42°.

The quantity of rain fallen is equal to 3¼ inches in depth.

The average height, for the month, of the temperature is equal to 36°.5; that of the barometer is 29.3 inches. There has been rain or snow on sixteen days out of the thirty-one; of the other fifteen, ten may be reckoned brilliant, and two rather foggy. But in comparison of what happened last season we have had neither snow nor fogs this year. The weather now (the 20th) is temperate, but tempestuous; and the early flowers, as the snowdrops, crocuses, and primroses, are in full blow. The winds have been variable, but they have come more frequently from the south than usual for the season.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Parliament met on the 9th, and seldom under circumstances of higher interest, owing to the internal embarrassments of the country, from the stagnation both of agriculture and manufactures. The tables of both houses were covered with petitions against the continuance of the Property-tax, under any modifications; and with others, *pro* and *con*, in regard to the free or restricted importation of corn. On the 17th, Mr. ROBINSON moved the following resolutions on the subject of the corn-trade, the determination relative to which we shall give in our next.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that any sort of foreign corn, meal or flour, which may by law be imported into the United Kingdom, shall at all times be allowed to be brought to the United Kingdom, and to be warehoused there, without payment of any duty whatever.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such corn, meal, and flour, so warehoused, may at all times be taken out of the warehouse, and be exported, without payment of any duty whatever.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such corn, meal, of flour, so warehoused, may be taken out of the warehouse, and be entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, without payment of any duty whatever, whenever foreign corn, meal, or flour, of the same sort, shall by law be admissible into the United Kingdom for home consumption.

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall be permitted to be imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption, without payment of any duty, whenever the average prices of the several sorts of British corn, made up and published in the manner now by law required, shall be at or above the prices hereafter specified; viz.

Wheat .... 80s. per quarter,
Rye, pease and beans 53s. — ditto
Barley, beer, or bigg 40s. — ditto
Oats .... 26s. — ditto

But that, whenever the average prices of British corn shall respectively be below the prices above stated, no foreign corn, or meal, or flour, made from any of the respective sorts of foreign corn, above enumerated, shall be allowed to be imported, or taken out of warehouse for home consumption; nor shall any foreign flour be at any time importable into Ireland.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the average prices of the several sorts of British corn, by which the importation of foreign corn, meal, or flour, into the United Kingdom, is to be regulated and governed, shall continue to be made up, and published in the manner now required by law; but that, if it shall hereafter at any time appear, that the average prices of British corn, in the six weeks immediately succeeding the 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November, in each year, shall have fallen below the

the prices at which foreign corn, meal, or flour, are by law allowed to be imported for home consumption, no such foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption, from any place between the rivers Eyder and Garonne, both inclusive, until a new average shall be made up and published in the London Gazette, for regulating the importation into the United Kingdom for the succeeding quarter.

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such corn, meal, or flour, being the produce of any British colony or plantation in North America, as may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, may hereafter be imported for home consumption, without payment of any duty, whenever the average prices of British corn, made up and published as by law required, shall be at or above the prices hereafter specified, viz.

Wheat	67s. per quarter,
Rye, pease and beans	44s. — ditto
Barley, beer, or bigg	33s. — ditto
Oats	22s. — ditto

But that, whenever the prices of British corn respectively shall be below the prices above specified, corn, or meal, or flour, made from any of the respective sorts of corn above enumerated, the produce of any British colony, or plantation in North America, shall no longer be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption.

7. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such corn, meal, or flour, the produce of any British colony or plantation in North America, as may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, shall at all times be permitted to be brought there, and warehoused, without payment of any duty whatever.

8. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such corn, meal or flour, so warehoused, may at all times be taken out of the warehouse, and exported, without payment of any duty whatever.

9. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that such corn, meal or flour, so warehoused, may be taken out of warehouse, and entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, whenever corn, meal or flour, of the like description, imported direct from any such colony or plantation, shall be admissible for home consumption, but not otherwise.

On the 21st the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his plan of finance, in consequence of the submission of government to the just remonstrances of the people against the inquisition of the Income Tax. He stated, that loans will be requisite during the next four years, to wind up the expences of the war, and that he estimated the probable peace establishment at 19 millions, of which two would be supplied by Ireland. The consolidated fund, to the 5th of January, produced 38,256,000*l.* the charges on it of the present funded debt, were 35,073,000*l.*; and of the civil list, 1,200,000*l.* The funded debt itself he estimated at 650 millions. The 17 millions for Great Britain, he proposed them to raise as under:

Mills.	
6½	Annual taxes and surplus of cons. fund.
6	By continuing the war taxes.
5	By new or peace taxes.
17½ millions.	

His taxes for the novel purpose of meeting a state of *peace*, the abandoned income tax having been a *war* tax, are to be on the following articles:

Tobacco	£150,000
Licences	300,000
Wine 20*l.* per ton	500,000
Houses 30 per cent. extra ..	396,500
Servants 90 per cent. ..	308,300
Gardeners, &c.	101,500
Trade servants	148,000
Carriages, 75 per cent.	368,000
Pleasure horses 80 per cent.	632,000
Trade horses 40 ditto	85,000
Dogs 30 per cent.	105,500
Game certificates ditto	48,000
Windows in warehouses and hot-houses	50,000
Warehouses	150,000
50 per cent. on bachelor's servants, horses and carriages	120,000
Postage on newspapers ..	50,000
Foreign postage	75,000
Increase on stamp duties ..	700,000
Bounties and drawbacks withdrawn on sugar, malt, &c.	600,000
Total new taxes	£5,038,000

He stated the revenue in the last year at 51,211,000*l.* exclusive of the property tax. Messrs. TIERNEY, PONSONBY, NEWPORT, BARING, FREEMANTLE, and GEARY, made some pointed observations on the indecorum of demanding money of parliament without statements of the specific wants of government; and Mr. Tierney described all the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as delusory and deceptive.

In the HOUSE of LORDS, on the same day, a division took place of 13 to 27, on the cruel and faithless treatment of the Republic of Genoa, to which we alluded in our last. The MARQUESSES of BUCKINGHAM and LANSDOWNE, the DUKE of SUSSEX, and the LORDS GRENVILLE, KING, and DARNLEY, arraigned the conduct of government and the allied congress in very severe terms.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

Some disappointed and ambitious families in the northern states of the American Union, lately held a convention for the purpose of embarrassing the free government of that country during the struggles of a foreign war, and passed the following resolutions.

I. To recommend to the legislatures represented in this convention, to adopt all necessary measures to protect their citizens from all Acts passed, or to be passed, by the congress, containing provisions subjecting the militiamen or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the constitution.

II. Application to the government of the United States, for an arrangement whereby the said States may separately or in concert assume upon themselves the defence of their territory, and the management of a reasonable portion of the taxes collected within the said States.

III. To form corps for the defence of such parts of the States of New England as may be invaded.

IV. To recommend the following amendments in the constitution.

1. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective number of free persons.

2. No new State to be admitted into the union without the concurrence of two-thirds of both the houses of congress.

3. Congress not to have the power to lay an embargo upon the ships of the citizens of the United States for more than sixty days.

4. Congress not to have the power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

5. Congress not to declare war without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, except in case of defence against actual invasion.

6. No person hereafter naturalised to be eligible as a member of the senate, or house of representatives, nor capable of holding any civil office.

7. The same person not to be elected president of the United States a second time, nor to be elected for the same State two terms in succession.

And that, if these recommendations be unsuccessful, and peace be not concluded, and the defence of these States be neglected, the representatives of the New England States to appoint delegates to another convention, to be held at Boston on the 3d of June.

The purport of these resolutions is plausible, so far as they tend to render more free and perfect the constitution of the United States, and in that respect they merit serious attention; but in certain points it is their evident purpose to weaken the power and concert of the several parts of the union. As America is now become the Canaan of liberty, the free constitution of the United States ought to be jealously guarded; it behoves us therefore to state, that the approbation bestowed on the measures of these malcontents, by the inveterate enemies of all freedom in this country, leads us to suspect that they are *snakes in the grass*, who deserve no credit among the true friends of liberty in the United States.

Account of all Ships of War and Armed Vessels, belonging to the United States of America, taken or destroyed since the Commencement of the War, as laid before Parliament.

		OF GUNS.	CREWS.
1	of 56 guns	56	
1	49	49	440
1	46	46	300
1	26	26	
1	22	22	179
4	20	80	420
2	18	36	163
1	16	16	106
2	14	28	205
2	12	24	118
1	3	3	25
17	2	34	
34	Total..	400	

The privateers and private armed vessels were 223, carrying 1845 guns, and merchant vessels of all sizes 1248.

Since this return was made up, and on the 15th of January, that is, 24 days after the signature of the Treaty of Peace, a squadron of British ships, consisting of two sail of the line and two frigates, captured, after a desperate resistance, the President American frigate, of 48 guns, near New York, the British loss being 25 killed and wounded, and the American considerably more.

Account of British Ships of War and Armed Vessels taken or destroyed by the Americans, since the Commencement of the War.

		GUNS.	CREWS
3	ships of 38 guns..	114	980
6	..... 16	96	698
2	..... 12	24	177
2	..... 10	20	100
3	..... 4	12	60
16	Total..	266	2015

INCIDENTS

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IT is again proposed to build a General Post Office in the present nuisance of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and so create at least one convenient northern ingress and egress to the metropolis.

A STEAM BOAT, capable of conveying 300 persons, commenced its periodical passage between London and Gravesend within the current month.

An experiment was made last week on the Serpentine River, to discover what practical improvement might be made in a portable apparatus for saving persons who may fall through the ice. A thin copper case, three feet by two, covered by basket-work, to protect it from injury, in which the air was closely confined, gave a buoyance sufficient to support a folding ladder, with two men placed on it, to direct the means of rescue; they had with them a portable drag, the handle of which could expeditiously be lengthened to twenty-four feet, to withdraw bodies from under the ice, or raise them, if sunk to the bottom.

On the 22d the Common Council of London resolved, unanimously, to petition Parliament against any alteration in the Corn Laws; an example likely to be followed by all the corporate bodies and towns in the empire.

From the report of the committee of the City of London Truss Society for the relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom, it appears there have been relieved, in the last year, 2,064 patients afflicted with ruptures, at an expence of 1049*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Gazettes of December 24, and January the 14th last, contain the following appointments:—

"*St. James's, Dec.* 16*th.*

"The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Alexander, of Cork-street, esq. to be oculist in ordinary to her Majesty."

"*Lord Chamberlain's Office,*
"*January* 13*th.*

"By command of the Prince Regent, the Lord Chamberlain has appointed Henry Alexander, esq. to be surgeon-oculist to his Majesty."

Hackney chariots first began to run in the metropolis during the past month.

The price of posting has been reduced to 1*s.* 3*d.* per mile in London, and in Yorkshire, and many roads, to 1*s.*

MARRIED.

Richard Pollen, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne, daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq. of Westbourne.

Rev. Wm. Carus Wilson, B.A. to Anne, eldest daughter of Gen. Neville, of Pall Mall.

Edward Walpole, esq. son of the late Hon. Robert W. to Miss Gildermeester, daughter of the late Daniel G. esq.

Colonel Bathurst, to Lady C. Stuart, of Ireland.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Foakes, esq. of Mitcham, to Jane Weston, of Old Bond-street.—Rev. Thos. Hyde Ripley, to Caroline Honywood, of Sibton, Kent.—B. Sadler, esq. to Mrs. Fenton, of Leeds.

Richard Edenson Heathcote, esq. to Lady Elizabeth Keith Lindsay.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, S. Proudfoot Hurd, esq. to Miss Frederica Wynyard.

Mr. Daniel Palmer, of Bathwick, to Miss Ann Sandford, of Edmonton.

At Ealing, Thos. Deane Shute, esq. of Burton-house, Hampshire, to Charlotte Cameron, of the Manor-house, Ealing.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Thos. Goodall, of St. Martin's-lane, to Elizabeth Elams, of Sunbury.

At St. James's, Capt. Peake, R.N. to Leanora Maria Urmston, of Walmer.

Robert Clement Sconce, esq. to Sarah Knox, of Essex.

At Croydon, R. Parkinson, esq. of Palmerston, near Dublin, to Miss Charlotte Chamberlayne, of Rolvenden, Kent.

Wm. Cox, esq. of Beaumont-street, Portland-place, to Ann Weston, of Birch anger, Essex.

At Battersea, Mr. Josiah Conder, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Joan Elis. Thomas, of Battersea.

At Edmonton, Mr. H. S. Hammond, to Anna Shaw.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Major W. G. Elliott, to Miss A. Heywood.

Mr. T. Green, of Coleman-street, to Miss M. Harwood, of Exning, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. John Cooper, of New Bond-street, to Miss Mary Parsons, of Leicester.

Major Gen. Sir William Anson, to Miss F. L. M. Dickenson, of Devonshire-place.

James Clarke, esq. capt. 47th, to Miss Eliza Berkenshaw, of Derby.

Mr. Ward, of Wood-street, to Miss Ann Tompson, of Castle Donnington.

At Chertsey, Mr. Benjamin Parkes, of Castle-street, Falcon-square, to Mary, daughter and only child of Mr. Wells, of Addleston, near Chertsey, Surrey.

DIED.

The Rev. James Morrice, 76, rector of Batshanger, and vicar of Flower.

At Croydon, 31, *Mr. Thomas Ridley, jun.* he was a partner in the house of Wittm Fisher, and Co. London.

In Bedford-street, 32, *Mr. Wm. Langdale,*

dale, of the house of Parkin, Langdale, and Mortlock.

In Wandsworth, Surrey, 90, *Thomas Barnes, esq.*

At Leatherhead, *Lady Martha Beauclerk*, granddaughter of the first Duke of St. Albans.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, 43, *Sir Charles Watkins Simpson, bart.*

At Islington, 54, *Samuel Malkin, esq.* late of Winsor-green.

In Lincoln's-Inn-fields, the *Rev. Dr. Rixby*, many years principal of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Duke-street.

At Wandsworth, *C. W. Tonyn, esq.* late captain in the 48th regt.

In Russel-square, aged 19, *Eliza*, the adopted daughter of Madame Dupont.

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, *G. Coare, esq.*

In Blackfriars-road, *Eleanor Catharine Rowsell*, of Burrows-buildings.

In Portland-place, 73, *Sir John Sheffield, bart.*

At Croydon, 79, *Mrs. Foskett.*

At Turner's-hill, Chesthunt, *Mrs. Ann Wilson.*

At Mile End-green, 76, the *Rev. Noah Hill.*

At Compton, Surry, *Mrs. Fulham.*

At Muddford-house, near Christchurch, Hants. *John Barnes, esq.* a considerable stock-broker and well-known loan-contractor.

At Richmond, 80, *Mrs. Sophia Collins.*

In Nottingham-place, 84, *George Cherry, esq.* many years chairman of the Victualling Board.

In Parliament-street, *Mr. Beazley.*

In Paternoster-row, 84, *Mr. John Hopkins.*

In Southampton-place, *Mrs. Elizabeth Castland.*

In New Bond-street, *Mr. Charles Bertram, sen.*

In Harpier-street, Red Lion-square, 87, *Mrs. Smith.*

At Wandsworth, 90, *Thos. Darwis, esq.*

At Camberwell, *Mr. James Cattley.*

In Great Ryder-street, St. James's, *Mrs. Ann Lyndon.*

In Great Portland-street, *Miss Judith Newton*, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Tottenham-green, 17, *Miss Mary Phillips.*

In Highbury-place, 80, *David Cuming, esq.*

In Brunswick-place, 70, *Mr. Jas. Lewis Desormeaux.*

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Mrs. Hollingbery.*

In Woburn-place, *Miss Anne Hasker.*

In Finch-lane, *Mrs. Purser.*

In Newgate-street, *John Shutt, esq.*

In Chatham-place, 67, *Richard Witts, esq.*

In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, 89, *Mrs. Leech.*

In Blackfriars-road, *Mrs. Spiller.*

In Spring-gardens, 60, *John Birch, esq.* many years surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and a member of the profession who, with Mozley and Rowley, virulently opposed the introduction of vaccination.

Aged 73, *Mr. John Stokes*, of Puttenham.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *Miss Eliz. Partridge*, one of the co-heiresses of Wm. Cant, esq.

In Thayer-street, *Eliz. Tuffnell*, sister to Colonel T.—*Charles Smith, esq.*

Mrs. Haukins, of the Red Lion, Parliament-street.

In Bishopsgate-street, 77, *Mr. John Birch.*

In Bedford-square, *Duncan Campbell, esq.*

In Abingdon-street, 67, *John Bligh, esq.*

At Somers' Town, suddenly, *Mrs. Butler.*

Aged 22, *Miss Ann Slegg*, of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Twickenham, *Lambert Blair, esq.*

In Fludyer-street, 54, *Mrs. Frances Mary Tustin*, relict of the late Mr. T. army agent.

In Upper Seymour-street, *Miss Sarah Chandler.*

In Elizabeth-place, Lambeth, 83, *Mrs. Frances Blyth.*

At Tottenham, 55, *Mr. W. Aston.*

In Bedford-row, of a consumption, 15, *Charles Henry Hutton*, a very promising youth; son of Major General H. of the Royal Artillery, and grandson of Dr. H. of Bedford-row.

In Montague-place, 66, *Mary*, the wife of Richard James Lawrence, esq. of Fairfield, in Jamaica; and daughter of Thos. Hall, esq. of Kirkpatrick and Worcester, (descended from the ancient family of the Halls, of Worcestershire), by Mary, daughter of David Dehaney, esq. of Barbican and the Point, (descended from a noble family in the Netherlands.) Distinguished for her beauty, she was pourtrayed by West in two of his most admired pictures, first as Una, and secondly as Fidelia, in his Fidelia and Speranza; but the memory of her virtues will survive the works of the artist. Her husband and five sons regret her. She is interred in the chapel of St. John Wood, Mary-le-bone.

On Clapham Common, after a short illness, in her 76th year, *Anna-Maria*, widow of Thomas Astle, esq. late keeper of the records in the Tower of London, and daughter of the Rev. Philip Morant, the learned historian of Essex. Few people have passed through life more generally respected and esteemed, as the numerous and lasting friendships which she enjoyed amply testify.

At Lambeth, 80, *Mrs. Elizabeth Pillfold*, the only child who lived to maturity of Richard Summersell, a worthy gentleman, of whom an inadequate account appeared in Mr. Nichol's History of Lambeth, and in Mr. Bray's History of Surrey. This lady

lady performed, in the most exemplary manner, all the duties of life; being an excellent daughter, a kind and virtuous wife, a tender and instructive parent. Mrs. Pillfold had the great misfortune to lose her husband at so early an age as thirty-five; from that time all the wants of three children devolved on her, and she supplied them in the most admirable manner. In training the tempers of children, she had a method that failed not to produce in them much of the mildness of her own. She possessed a superior understanding, and employed the resources of her mind in contributing to the comforts and happiness of all around her. She lived esteemed by all those persons who set a just value on correct moral rectitude. The loss of her society will be felt by all such persons as had the happiness of her friendship; and her death will be deplored by many poor families who partook of her beneficence. Mrs. Pillfold preserved the serenity of her mind as long as she continued to breathe. A few minutes before the closing scene, she desired her servants to be called to the side of her bed, and she then addressed them severally in the most appropriate and affecting terms. This was soon followed by a suitable address to her daughter. After a short pause, this best of women spoke for the last time—"pray remember me kindly to all my friends—I shall go to sleep—good night—God bless you all." In a few minutes of perfect quietude her breathing ceased, without a groan, without a struggle, and even without a movement of any kind.

In Piccadilly, the wife of Thomas Coutts, esq. the eminent banker, mother of the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Guildford, and Lady Burdett; a truly amiable woman, and much beloved as wife, mother, and friend!

Near Dublin, 22, *the Duke of Dorset;* his Grace was thrown from his horse whilst hunting, and mortally hurt. He was born November 15, 1793, and succeeded his father, John, the late Duke, July 19, 1799; he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his cousin, Viscount Sackville. He had been on a visit to Lord Powerscourt, and joined a hunting party in the vicinity of Killiney. He was an adventurous horseman, and entered warmly into the spirit of the chace; and, when his horse was a good deal fatigued by the ardour with which he had been urged forward, his Grace leaped a small stone wall, at the opposite side of which loose stones had been collected. The horse effected the leap, but fell among the stones, on which his rider was thrown off. The Duke came to the ground on his breast, with so great a shock, as proved fatal in a short period. He was unconscious of having been materially injured, for, in reply to a question from Lord Powerscourt, who was near at the time of the accident, if he was much hurt, he said, 'I believe not.' He was immediately taken to the house of Mr. Oxley, from which a messenger was dispatched to town for surgeons. Before their arrival, however, though they travelled with all possible expedition, his Grace had expired. He lived little better than an hour after the event took place. The catastrophe was not accompanied with any symptoms of very acute suffering—he raised himself up, as a last effort of life, and said, almost inarticulately, 'I am off,' and expired.

At his house, in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, 73, *Sir William Charles Farrel Sleffington, bart.* Sir William was born June 24, 1742, and served in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards for twenty-five years. He was appointed one of the Esquires to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Duke of York, at the installation of the Knights of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in 1772; he was a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Leicester; and he was a member of the Antiquarian Society. At the important crisis of 1794, Sir William was Colonel of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which was the first regiment of Yeomanry that was completed, and made its returns to government. Sir William was distinguished in private society for the urbanity of his manners; and in public life the duties of his station were upheld by ardour, and maintained by firmness. He is succeeded in the title by his only son.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Thomson, B.A. to the vicarage of Billesby.

Rev. G. Wilkins, M.A. to the vicarage of Lowdham.

Rev. Wm. Pochin, to the rectory of Cornard.

Rev. John Foster, M.A. to the living of Sarratt, Hertford.

Rev. J. Simpson, to the Rectory of Baldock.

Rev. A. W. Shakespear, to the vicarage of Wapley.

Rev. W. A. Wanney, M.A. to the vicarage of Bracewell, in Craven.

Rev. John Davis, M.A. to the rectory of Horsey-Melcombe.

Rev. Mr. Doyle, to the rectory of Stoney Stanton.

Rev. S. F. Statham, to the vicarage of Powerstock.

Rev. Milson Geary Edgar, M.A. to the rectory of Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. John Lucy, B.A. to the rectory of Hampton Lucy.

Rev. T. Apperley, to the vicarage of Ocle Pichard.

Rev. William Pitman Jones, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Seale, Surrey,

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and to the perpetual curacy of Bentley, Southampton.

Rev. Edward Dales, M.A. licensed to the chapel of Smethwick.

SHERIFFS FOR 1833.

Bedford—Robert Hibbert, esq.
Berks—John Wills, esq.
Bucks—Thomas Digby Aubrey, esq.
Camb. and Hunt.—K. C. G. Mitchell, esq.
Cheshire—John Isherwood, esq.
Cumberland—W. P. Johnston, esq.
Derby—Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart.
Devon—James Marwood Elton, esq.
Dorset—George Smith, esq.
Essex—Luke William Walford, esq.
Gloucester—William Morris, esq.
Hereford—Edward Thomas Foley, esq.
Hertford—Andrew Reid, esq.
Kent—Robert Foote, esq.
Leicester—Edward Farnham, esq.
Lincoln—Joseph Livesey, esq.
Monmouth—Samuel Bosanquet, esq.
Norfolk—Thomas Thornhill, esq.
Northampton—Leveson Vernon, esq.
Northumberland—George Baker, esq.
Nottingham—John Smith Wright, esq.
Oxford—Edward Francis Coulston, esq.
Rutland—Samuel Barker, esq.
Shropshire—Farmer Taylor, esq.
Somerset—John Phelips, esq.
Stafford—Henry Crockett, esq.
Southampton—Henry Bosanquet, esq.
Suffolk—Charles Tyrell, esq.
Surrey—James Laing, esq.
Sussex—Richard Watt Walker, esq.
Warwick—James Wolley, esq.
Wilts—George Eyre, esq.
Worcester—Edward Dixon, esq.
York—William Garforth, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—George Mears, esq.
Pembroke—Morris William, esq.
Cardigan—Herbert Evans, esq.
Glamorgan—William Taitt, esq.
Brecon—Hugh Price, esq.
Radnor—William Davis, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Lewis Vaughan, esq.
Carnarvon—William G. Oakley, esq.
Anglesey—Robert Hughes, esq.
Denbigh—Charles G. Wynne, esq.
Flint—Sir Richard Brooke, bart.
Montgomery—Pryce Jones, esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. Turner has been delivering a course of twenty Lectures on Chemistry at the New Institution, Newcastle.

A correspondent of the *Tyne Mercury*, recommends the cutting of two canals from Warkworth to the Peals and from Alemouth to Whittingham.

The Newcastle petition against the Property Tax was sixty feet long.

At the Durham county meeting, five persons opposed the petition against the Property Tax. The speakers in favour of the petition were Sir Ralph Milbank, Mr. Lambton, and Mr. Recorder Hoare; and those against it were Lord Strathmore, the Rev. Mr. Nesfield, and Dr. Gray.

Barley, in Newcastle market, has fallen from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

Married.] The Rev. H. R. Scott, of the grammar school, Newcastle, to Miss Brown, of Gateshead.

At St. Andrew's church, Wm. Wood, esq. to Miss Mary Hood.

At Morpeth George Pawson, esq. to Mrs. Anne J. Currell.

Died.] At Newcastle, 24, Mr. James Robertson.—Mr. Jos. Stephenson.—Mr. Thos. Cantley.—30, Mr. John Bell.—Mrs. Dobson, of the Wall Knoll.—Mr. Mawbey, of the Old Flesh Market.—Mr. Jacob Hedley, of the Nungate.—Mr. Edw. Forster, of the Side.—52, Mr. Thos. Boag.

At Durham, 59, Mrs. Eliz. Bland.—90, Thos. Etherington.—77, Mrs. Mary Middleton.—52, Mr. Rob. Wetherall.

At South Shields, 53, Mrs. Roxby.—16, Miss Eliz. Kelly.—65, Margaret Skipsey.—103, *Mr. J. Sheriff.*—75, Margaret Thompson.—22, Wm. Murton.—73, Mrs. Twizell.

At North Shields, 65, John Armstrong, M.D. many years physician there. During the greater part of his useful life, Dr. A. devoted his leisure hours to the study of the mathematics. Last year he submitted to a committee of the House of Commons a plan for the equalization of weights and measures; a universal standard for which he had ascertained by repeated experiments.—15, Master Jas. Burn.—20, Miss Alice Wright.—Mr. Sam. Robson.

At Sunderland, 70, Mr. Rt. Mather.—Mrs. Flink.—Mr. Triffett.

At Alnwick, Mr. H. Thompson, of the Bridge End.—70, Mrs. Ann Mattison.

At Bishopwearmouth, 89, Mr. Henry Dixon.—Miss Dewsbery.—50, Mrs. Metcalf.—71, Mrs. Smith.—62, Mrs. Boust.

At Darlington, 25, Mr. Simon Robinson.—73, Francis Hall, esq.

At Morpeth, John Neill Jackson.

At Barnard-castle, 80, Mr. Jas. Metcalf.—Eliz. Snoth.

At Warkworth, 80, Mr. Thos. Topham.

At Gateshead, Mary and George Bramwell, of the South Shore.—At Hexham, Mr. Ridley Morley.—At Skern-house, near Darlington,

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Darlington, 63, Mrs. Lawson.—At Aycliffe, near Darlington, 38, John Boazman, esq.—At Framlington, 101, *Mrs. Thompson.*—At Sedgefield, Mr. Wm. Rawes.—At Coxburne, 98, Mrs. Margaret Watson.—At Crossgate, 78, Mrs. Deason.—At Preston, Mrs. Marr.—At Whitfield, 103, *Mr. Wm. Parker.*—At Stockton, George Sheraton.—At Bedlington, 68, Miss Mary Marshall.—At Witton-le-Wear, 29, Mrs. Rowntree.—At Park House, near Morpeth.—100, *Mr. George Jewet.*—At Ovingham, Miss E. Ions.—At Howden-Pans, 40, Mr. Wm. Sanderson.—At Longlee, 89, Mr. Wm. Sanderson.—At Bassington, 85, Mr. George Burrell.—At East Renton, 82, Mrs. E. Cairnes.—At Sherburn, 80, Mrs. J. Potts.—At Bishop Auckland, 69, Mrs. Antram.—At Benwell, 70, Thos. Watt.—At Westoe, 71, Mr. John Carlen.—At Rot Hill, Mrs. Alder.—At Hebron, 65, Mr. George Tyzack.—At Hexham, 93, Mrs. Eleanor Charlton.—At Shoreswood, 63, Mrs. Bouhill.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Public curiosity has been gratified at Kendal, by the exhibition of a new waggon, belonging to Messrs. J. and J. Holmes, carriers of Carlisle, which is constructed upon truly scientific principles. The improvements of the carriage consist in the adoption of *broad cylindrical wheels* and straight axles, with the addition of Lord Somerville's drag. The motion of the carriage was peculiarly easy in passing over the pavement of the streets, and the wheels overcame the obstructions with a facility that surprised the spectators. Several experiments were made, by placing large stones in the way of the carriage; but the resistance opposed by them had very little effect on the progress of the wheels. The advantages possessed by waggons of this construction may be thus enumerated:—They materially improve bad roads, by the pressure of the wheels being applied to an extensive surface, and for the same reason they preserve good ones in repair. Such machines are also rendered much safer by the breadth and cylindrical figure of the wheels; circumstances which prevent them from being readily overturned. The friction is most materially lessened both on the axles and the road; the diminution of which makes the draught comparatively easy to the team. The injury done to public ways as well as carriages, by the usual method of locking, is too well known to require enumeration; but the expences incurred in both cases are in a great measure obviated by the adoption of Lord Somerville's drag: this is contrived to clasp the sides of the hind wheels in steep parts of a road, thereby impeding the otherwise increasing velocity of the waggon; in consequence of which, the horses draw it down the hill in perfect safety.

By an article in the *Westmoreland Advertizer*, we learn that the poets Messrs. SOUTHEY, WORDSWOTH, WILSON, COLERIDGE, and LLOYD, have long resided among the beautiful scenery of the Lakes in these counties. It is known that the venerable philosopher, the bishop of Llandaff, has long honoured the same neighbourhood by his constant residence.

45 inches of rain fell at Kendal in 1814, 10½ of which in December.

Married.] The Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Casterton Hall, to Ann eldest daughter of Major-general Neville, Pall Mall, London.

At Springfield, Lieut.-Col. Charles Thomas, to Miss Sarah Garrey Brunsden.

At Crosscannonby, Capt. Jos. Harrison, to Mrs. E. Parley.

The Rev. Robert M'Lean, of Kendal, to Miss Joplin.

Died.] At Carlisle, 85, Mr. Chas. Johnson.—50, Mr. Sam. Hinton.—Mrs. Greenhow.—91, Mr. Thos. Hunter, of Bridge.—19, Miss Mary Clarke.—69, Mr. John Richardson.—82, Mrs. Sarah Mackreth.—85, Mrs. Margaret Crosthwaite.—63, Mrs. Jane Troughton,

At Whitehaven, 51, Jos. Dixon, esq. major in the Whitehaven local militia.—48, Mr. Jas. Burton.

At Penrith, 30, Mr. Jos. Simpson.—66, Mrs. Ann Armstrong.—79, Mr. Thos. Garnett.—74, Mr. Christopher Robinson.—50, Mrs. Ann Lawson.

At Appleby, 92, Mrs. Yare.—At Maryport, 70, Mrs. Newton.

At Eden-court, 74, Mrs. Hindsor.—50, Mr. Samuel Bazeley.

At Ravenstonedale, 79, Richard Birtle, of Lockholme.—85, Mrs. Eleanor Chamberlaine, of Ravenstonedale Town-head.

At Skelsmergh, 84, Mr. Jonathan Thompson.—At Ambleside, 77, Mrs. Eliz. Newton.—At Crosthwaite, 81, Mr. John Airey.—At Strickland Roger, 90, Mr. Thos. Harrison.—At Stainton, 79, Mr. Thos. Bownass.—At Weasdale, 49, Mr. Rt. Wilson.—At Kirkby Lonsdale, 58, Miss Carus.—At Soulby, 28, Mrs. Ann Stokell.—At Ecclerigg, 30, Mr. Thos. Clark.—At Kirkby Stephen, Mrs. Sarah Todd, at an advanced age.—At Carlisle Castle, 51, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Graham, barrack-serjeant.—At Framwelgate, 24, Miss Elizabeth Potts.—At Rickergate, 16, John Magney, of Snittlegarth.—At Dalston, 33, Mrs. Ann Todhunter.—At Harraby, 79, Mrs. Dorothy Elliott.—At Briscoe Hill, 69, Mrs. Betty Scott.—At Spring Garden lane, 41, Mr. Thos. Lithgo.—At Caldewgate, 68, Mr. John Macfaddon.—At Scotby, Mr. Christopher Haw.—At Brampton, 55, Mr. John Nicholl.—59, Mr. Thos. Corry.—At Cargo Hill, 28, Mr. John Lawson.—At Cawthwaite, 84, Mrs. F. Hewit.—At Mick Booths, Castle Sowerby, 48, John Jefferson.

YORKSHIRE.

Meetings to protest against the inquisitions of the Property Tax, took place at Wakefield, W. Spicer, esq. in the chair,—at Malton, R. Smithson, esq.—at Keighley, the Rev. T. Dury,—at Leeds, J. Brooke, esq.—at Beverley, Mr. Lockwood,—and at Halifax, Mr. Mellin.

The Dock Company of Hull, Thomas Thompson, esq. in the chair, have published some very energetic resolutions against the participation of the county in the expence of rebuilding the old bridge, and building a new bridge, across the Ouse at York.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. James Robinson, to Miss Mary Cooper.—Mr. E. Matcham, to Miss R. Camp.—Mr. A. Revell, to Miss Brownlow.—John Haigh, esq. 53d, to Miss Sarah Masterman.

At Sutton, Mr. R. Broadley, to Mrs. Lidster.

At York, Mr. Seth Agar, to Miss E. Robinson.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Ward, to Miss M. Sykes.

Mr. Coates, of Huddersfield, to Miss Fayrer, of Liverpool.

Mr. S. Grange, of Carlton, to Miss Ann Snowden.

Mr. S. Watkinson, of Bradley, to Miss A. Dewhirst.

Mr. J. Jaggar, of Elland, to Miss M. Howe.

Mr. J. Smith, of Addle, to Miss A. Farrer.

Mr. T. Dodd, of Dewsbury, to Miss S. A. Grainger.

Mr. W. Atkinson, of Otley, to Miss Wrathal.

Mr. J. Widdop, of Thornhill, to Miss H. Oakes.

Mr. J. Shaw, of Low Westwood, to Miss M. Atkinson.

Mr. Stamper, of Knaresbro', to Mrs. Ellis.

Mr. J. Mallinson, of Northowram, to Miss M. Pearson.

Mr. Clementshaw, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Belfont.

Mr. J. W. Burgin, to Miss H. Cresswick, both of Sheffield.

Died.] At Leeds, 48, Mrs. Eliz. Senior.—45, Mrs. Wood.—58, Mr. R. Moon.—69, Mrs. Hannah Bell.—Mrs. Wrigglesworth, of St. Peter's-square.—68, Mr. Isaac Pon, of the Oatlands.—40, Mrs. Mary Stancliffe, of Black Bank.—Mr. W. Nelson, preacher.—51, Samuel Lapage, esq. of Long Bulk-House.—Mr. John Nush, coach painter.—Mr. S. Kitchingman, of Shadwell.—Mrs. Talbot, mother-in-law of Mr. Baines, of the Leeds Mercury.

At York, Mr. Jos. Lister, proctor.—Mr. Morley, surgeon, of Huntingdon.—85, Mr. Robert Pickering, S.F. and formerly a considerable tanner.—31, Mr. A. Price, proctor.—63, Mrs. Spence, wife of Mr. R. S. a considerable bookseller.—The Rev. Henry Dannett, A.M. late of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Liverpool, and curate of Wraxall and Ashworth, Wilts. He was a man of deep science and profound erudition, and a much-esteemed member of the college to which he belonged. He possessed a heart replete with philanthropy and benevolence; was an early and zealous writer against the slave-trade; and to his exertions, solely, the asylum for the blind, at Liverpool, owes its existence. He was a very extensive inoculator for the small-pox amongst the poor; and, since vaccination became known, he greatly contributed, both by his writings and personal exertions, in its general introduction. Mr. D. married a sister of Dr. Belcombe, of York, and has left a widow and eight children to deplore his loss.

Died.] At Sheffield, suddenly, G. Shore, esq.—67, Mr. C. Oates, S.F. and merchant.—Mrs. Greaves, relict of the late S. G. esq.—Mr. Thomas Laycock.—Mr. Thomas Ward, steel refiner.—Mrs. Oldham, Sheffield Moor.—Mr. T. Hoyland, S. F.—Mr. R. Trickett, Hill Foot, S. F.—Mrs. E. Hellewell.—Mrs. E. Hotham, Carver-street.—54, Mrs. Bingham, Crook's Moor.—50, Mrs. Perkinton.—67, Mrs. M. Green.—Mr. H. Stevens, Castle Green.—Mr. A. Ashmore.—51, Mr. J. Cartlidge.—52, Mrs. Jane Newton.—33, Mrs. Rutherford.—35, Mr. S. Whitehead.

At Hull, suddenly, Mr. J. Taylor.—27, Mrs. Dannatt.—68, Mr. G. Newton.—32, Mr. George Chapman.—48, Mr. David Whitworth.—57, Mr. Joseph Pullayn.—45, the Rev. Richard Patrick, A.M. vicar of Sculcoates, a truly eminent Greek scholar, and a much valued correspondent of this Magazine, and of the Classical Journal, to whose rare merits we hope to be enabled to pay a further tribute.—60, Mrs. Ann Stubbs.—71, Mr. John Stead, fifty years in the customs.—Mr. Benjamin Firth, engineer.—82, Mr. W. Lightley.—45, Mrs. S. Stephenson.—50, Mrs. A. Arnett.—76, Mr. W. Farrar.—64, Mr. John Gedney.

At Barnsley, 80, Mrs. Jane Taylor.

At Todcaster, 78, Mr. Oswald Sturdy.—Lieutenant-colonel Marshall, of Newton Kyme.

At Snydal, Mrs. M. Fox, of Barnsley.—At Askrigg, 79, Mr. W. Terry.—At Bawden, 96, Mrs. Marsden.—At Heckmondwicke, 28, Mr. Tho. Milnes, grocer.—At Kilnhurst, Mrs. Sophia Turner.—At Arkendale, 80, Mr. W. Fowler.—At G. Driffield, Mr. George Atkinson.—At Roos, 39, Mrs. Cressey.—At Malton, Mrs. Lambert.—At Beverley, 58, Mr. John Green.—At Winestead, 77, Mr. Samuel Jefferson.—At Cave Castle, 60, Henry Boldero Barnard, esq.—At Aylcliffe, 38, John Boxman, esq.—At Bridlington, 84, Mr. T. Robinson.

At Ripon, 74, W. Askwith, esq.

At Doncaster, 84, Geo. Breadrick, esq. of

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of Bankhouse, thirty-six years town-clerk of Doncaster, deservedly lamented.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Shillito.—Mrs. Walker, of Walton Clough.—60, Chs. Hudson, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the W. Riding.—62, Mr. Graveson, supervisor.—16, Miss Mary Walker, of Crow Nest,—57, much regretted, Mr. John Goldthorp, of Brighouse, card-maker; he was a man possessed of strong natural talents, and of the most inflexible integrity. His attainments were various; he was skilled in natural philosophy, and had some knowledge in chemistry; he was also a great proficient in music, which he valued more than all his acquirements. He was endeared to society by a peculiarly rich vein of humour and anecdote.

LANCASHIRE.

By an account published in the *Manchester Gazette*, of the number of prisoners tried at the New Bailey Court House, from 1794 to 1814, it appears, that, in the said twenty-one years, 13,703 have been committed, of whom only 5,866 had bills found against them. Of these, 1,673 males, and 1006 females, were convicted of FELONIES; and 969 for ASSAULTS and minor offences, so that three out of every five were committed for summary penalties, or, we fear, without sufficient cause; and 2,218 of those against which bills were found, were acquitted by the petty jury! Again, of those convicted, but 461 were transported, or 1 in 6 of those convicted of felonies. The greatest numbers tried, were 441 in 1800; 432 in 1801, 367 in 1813, and 413 in 1814, all years of distress; and the least numbers were, in 1794-5, and 1802, and 1803, years of great manufacturing prosperity. The average commitments per annum, were 652, of 90,000 inhabitants, or about 1 in 140. This is five to one greater than in London, and affords conclusive evidence of the pernicious effects of large manufactories on the morals of the people. Perhaps some magistrate, or clergyman on the spot, would obligingly favour us with a further elucidation of so interesting a subject.

A fire in Blue Boar Court, Manchester, lately destroyed 10,000l. worth of property.

Some spirited resolutions against the duty on raw cotton were passed at Manchester, H. H. BIBLEY, esq. in the chair; and at Glasgow, H. MONTEATH, provost, in the chair, which have happily been productive of the desired effect. By these statements, we observe, that 450,000 spindles are at work in America, and that our impolitic war has driven this trade to Rouen, and other parts of the continent.

It affords us great satisfaction to observe, that a spirited subscription is proceeding in favour of JOSEPH LANCASTER and his distressed family.

Mr. James Part, of the Fleece, Astley Chapel, having sent as a present by the carrier, to his friend in Warrington, a dog and cat, (tied up in a bag,) who had been companions for more than ten months, on the morning of the 4th day December, the dog and cat took their departure from Warrington together, and arrived in the evening at their old habitation, a distance of thirteen miles. They were observed jogging through Bulcheth, side by side. At Green Lane End, the dog gallantly defended his fellow-traveller from the attack of a dog they met in the lane. And all this some selfish reasoners would call *instinct!*

Mr. J. HEMINGWAY, of Manchester, has announced a new miscellany, under the title of, *the Chronicle of the Times*, or Provincial Magazine. It appears to be well planned, and if it is its object to circulate political and moral truth, we heartily wish it success.

We are concerned to observe, that a correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, charges the corporation with tardiness in the public works; and the docks at both ends of the town, the spire of St. George's church, and Dale-street, are named as instances.

Premiums are offered by advertisement, in the same paper, for designs for a mausoleum of Burns.

Married.] Mr. W. Staley, of Manchester, to Miss S. Hargreaves, of Whalley.

Mr. Moses Lemon, surgeon, to Miss Maria Solomon, of Gilead House.

John Langdon, esq. to Miss Winkley, of Liverpool.

Mr. Jas. Hargreaves, to Miss M. Walker, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Jas. Boardman, of Liverpool, to Miss Lewtas, of Poulton.

Mr. John Donelly, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Bassett.

Mr. A. Allinson, of Whitchurch, to Miss Beaman, of Liverpool.

At Wigan, R. E. Heathcote, esq. of Longton Hall, to Lady E. K. Lindsey.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. Cort, surgeon, to Miss M. H. Denison.

At St. Nicholas Church, Mr. Joseph D'Aquilar, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Renshaw.

At St. Paul's Church, Mr. John Brine, merchant, to Mrs. Knowles, St. Vincent-street, Great George square.

Thos. Armstore, esq. to Miss Whiteside, both of Douglas.

At Kendal, Mr. Coates, of Huddersfield, to Miss Fayrer, second daughter of the late Capt. F.

At Manchester, Tho. Porter, esq. to Miss E. Scholes.

At Prescot, Mr. G. Wainwright, to Miss E. Holer.

Died.] At Liverpool, 61, Mrs. Bartlett, of Dartmouth, Devon.—At Wavertree, 77, Mrs. Sardell, relict of the late Mr. Jas.

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8.—Rev. Richard Allanson, son of Edw. A. esq.—31, Mr. Berry Bridge, Renshaw-street.—Mr. Robt. Eddowes.—At Roby Hall, 61, Wm. Leigh, esq.—At Cheltenham, 46, Mr. J. G. Foderingham.—Mr. Thomas Horrabin Cooper.—33, Mr. M. Sedgwick.—65, Miss Hornby.—Mrs. Starkie, of Frenchwood, near Preston.—At Wigan, Mr. Bolton.—Mr. Tho. Bailey.—83, Mr. W. Williams.—34, Mr. Jos. Simpson.—17, Henry Wainwright.—At Edge Hill, 70, Mrs. Wheeler.—At St. Domingo, Mr. H. Watson, of Liverpool.—67, Mr. Jas. Brookfield.—27, Mr. G. Prenton.—29, Mr. G. Wright.—57, Mr. H. Harris.—Mr. John Casson.—21, Miss Elizabeth Phillips.—64, Mrs. Barnes.—21, Isabella, wife of R. Scott, esq.—54, J. Hollywell, esq.—At Wigan, Mrs. Mary Oldfield.—22, Mr. J. Meacock.—Miss S. E. M'Cumming.—G. E. Dale, esq. an eminent banker.—60, Mrs. M. Taylor.—28, Mr. Henry Darwin.—Mrs. Finchett.—65, Mr. John Hesketh.—70, Mrs. Martha Slater.—58, Mrs. Marg. Haydock.—Mr. Joseph Search, of Marshal-street.

At Manchester, suddenly, Mr. Seddon, printer, much esteemed and regretted.—72, Henry Bower, esq.—In Salford, Mr. Henry Patten.—At Ardwick, 70, Mrs. E. Whitehead.—Mr. Jonathan Newton.—53, Mr. Tho. Belshaw, machine maker.—Mr. Fuller, clothier.—83, Mrs. Barker, of Oldham st.—52, John Ferriar, M.D. one of the physicians of the Manchester Infirmary. The eminent rank which he held in his profession was founded on a long and general experience of the efficacy of his advice. He was endowed by nature with an acute and vigorous understanding, which he had matured, by a life of diligent study, and of careful and well digested observation, into a judgment unusually prompt and correct in its decisions. The purposes of his sagacious mind were pursued also with a steadiness of determination which generally secured their accomplishment; and unexpected difficulties in the treatment of diseases he encountered with firmness, and with great fertility of invention. As a professional author he had obtained a high rank, and the world is indebted to him for a large fund of valuable knowledge, conveyed in a style, which, for perspicuity, strength, and simplicity, is a model to medical writers. These works will be his durable monument as an improver in the art of medicine. His attainments as a polite scholar will be preserved by writings in which he displayed correct taste, extensive reading, and original views of his subjects. In the common relations of life he was a man of inflexible honour and integrity, a warm and steady friend, and a tender and indulgent parent. *Of this excellent and ingenious man we hope some of our Manchester friends will favour us with further particulars.*

At Burnley, Miss Greenwood.—At Preston, Mr. Nathan Myers, hatter.—Near Bolton, Mr. Henry Phillips, second son of the late J. L. P. esq. of Mayfield.—At Anderskaw, 79, Mr. Chas. Cunterbach.—At Peel-Fold, 27, Mr. W. Peel, son of Mr. L. P. who had the misfortune to be blind from his infancy.—At Glodwick, 64, Mr. John Whitehead, a man of considerable literary attainments.—At Halkin, 29, Mr. E. Redfern, weighing twenty stone.—At Scholes Hall, Mr. Jas. Tatlock.—At Everton, 85, Mr. C. Mathews.

At the Vicarage, Prescot, 77, the Rev. Samuel Sewell, M.A. of King's College, Cambridge, and vicar of that parish, than whom perhaps there never lived a more zealous labourer in the religious instruction of the poor. The Sunday schools of that town rank among the earliest in the kingdom, having been opened on the 4th of March, 1789, (the present number of scholars about 300) and have continued without intermission to the present time. In them his labours have been unceasing. In the early part of the last year, at the request of many of his former scholars, he consented to sit for his portrait, the expense of which, together with an elegant frame of Windsor pear tree, (he being a native of Windsor) was defrayed by a subscription raised among themselves, to be preserved in the Sunday school as a token of their esteem and gratitude.

CHESHIRE.

The episcopal city of Chester presented an *unique* spectacle of the triumph of the doctrines of passive obedience. On a motion to petition against the inquisition of the property-tax, moved by Mr. Nicholls, and seconded by Mr. Colquitt, it was decided by acclamation, not to petition, "but to trust that ministers will use every means possible to relieve us from our present burthens."

On opening one of the graves in St. Peter's church, Chester, lately, the body of a young woman, which had been buried upwards of eighty years, was found quite perfect; her long auburn tresses, and placid countenance, presented a most interesting spectacle.

Married.] Captain Poole, to Miss Sarah Spence, of Chester.—James Spencer, esq. to Miss J. E. Jones.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Clayton, of the Courant.—Mrs. Hartley, of the Pied Bull.—Mrs. Turner, relict of Mr. T. architect.

At Stockport, Mr. George Hulme, S. F. druggist.—At Altrencham, 75, Isaac Worthington, esq.—At Oak-house, Mr. John Yarwood.—At Hassall Hall, Sandback, Mrs. Daniel.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Derby petition against the property tax had 1166 signatures.

All the provincial papers abound in notices of commitments for crimes, the consequence

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quence, it is to be feared, of deficiency of employment either in agriculture or manufactures.

Married.] At Matlock, the Rev. P. Gell, to Miss E. Dodd, of Macclesfield.

The Rev. E. Glossop, of Chinley, to Mrs. Moult.—Mr. W. Ball, of Sudbury, to Miss M. Marsh; and Mr. R. Barton, of Willington, to Miss A. Marsh.—Mr. Barnes, of Chesterfield, to Miss Broomhead, of Matlock Batts.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Arnold, 76, Mrs. Harrison.—62, W. Ingham, esq. of Mount Pleasant House.—69, Mrs. Edge.

At Ashorn, 19, Miss M. L. Haslam.—At Bousall, 82, Mr. A. Tissington.—At Hilton, 69, Mrs. Borrows.—At Cromford Bridge, 82, Mrs. Evans, relict of Geo. E. esq.—At Chapel-en-le-Frith, 72, Mr. Slack.—At Cotmanhay, Mrs. Knighton.—At Buxton, Mrs. Hall, many years keeper of the Great Hotel.—At Wirksworth, 71, Mr. Joseph Mather.—At Morley, 63, Mrs. Ellen Parker, and, 35, Mr. John Shaw.—At Alderwasly, 79, Mr. R. Bromley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham agreed to a petition against the inquisition of the property-tax, J. Ashwell, esq. in the chair.

The Nottingham Review states, that 17,775l. was collected for the income-tax during the past year. This, however, is a small payment on 6,842 houses; 7,230 families, and 34,253 inhabitants.

Under the inspection of Dr. Storer, Dr. Payne, and Mr. Oldknow, surgeon, a house of recovery from fever has been erected in Nottingham, and furnished by the overseers of the parish of St. Mary, and is now opened for the reception of sixteen patients. Towards defraying the expense, three hundred and twenty-six pounds eighteen shillings, the produce of five hundred pounds, three per cent. stock, has been paid by Mr. Wakefield, out of the money collected at the peace of Amiens. Three hundred pounds, three per cent. stock, is reserved for the use of the other two parishes, when, either jointly or separately, the overseers are desirous of providing a proper place for the reception of such fever patients.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Wright, of Castle Donnington.

Mr. Alderman Farmeric, of Newark, to Mrs. Whiter.

Mr. James Ford, of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Armstrong.

At Radford, Mr. Joseph Trueman, to Miss Ann Haines.

Died.] At Nottingham, 76, Mrs. Bellamy.—82, Mrs. Ann Charlton.—83, Mrs. A. Newberry.—83, Mr. J. Eden.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Whitworth.—46, Mr. Edward Whittle, of Greyhound-street.

At Newark, 41, Mrs. M. Cooke.—45, Mrs. M. Kettle.—85, Mrs. M. Jackson.—90, Mr. John Lister.—40, Mrs. M. Sooby.—64, Mrs. Elizabeth Cardle.

At Shenton, suddenly, Mr. Hawkesley.—At Bingham, 69, Mrs. Pacey.—At Bilbro', Mrs. Smith.—At Kirkley, 90, Mr. John Fox.—At New Radford, Mr. W. Cullen.—At New Shenton, 68, Mrs. A. Northage.—At Redhill, 76, John Chamberlain, esq. a liberal and munificent country gentleman.—At Elton, 52, Mr. John Monley, suddenly.—At Mansfield, 62, Mr. Joseph Bingham.—Advanced in years, Jeffrey Brock, esq. much regretted.—At Radfud, Mr. S. Wesson.—At Knecton, Mrs. Hill.—At Cotgrave, Mr. W. Morris.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Flour was lately sold in this county at 2s. 8d. per stone, and wheat from 4.s. to 70s. The quartern loaf has been sold at Moulton, near Spalding, for sixpence; and at Whaplode, mutton for seven-pence per lb.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Capt. John Palmer, to Miss Mary Ridgway, of Rotheram.

At Great Conerby, Robt. Calcroft, esq. to Mrs. Gundy.

At Timberland, Tho. Gibbeson, esq. to Mrs. Hall, of Lincoln.

Paul Francis Pell, esq. of Tupholme-hall, to Miss Eliz. Waite.

Died.] At Louth, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Crawford, woolfactor.—24, Mr. John Sarjant, miller.—Ann Freshney; Wm. Scott, her father; and Jane Scott, her mother.—86, Mrs. Gray.—79, John Burton.—77, Mr. Gresham.

At Lincoln, Mr. Cappe.—Mrs. Marsland.—80, Mr. Pengrees.

At Hornsea, 47, Mr. R. Myers, a respectable surgeon.—At Grantham, 72, Mr. T. Brookes.—At Saltfleet, 46, Mr. George Scott; after making his will he shot himself, the cause embarrassment.—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Ryley; he was drowned by falling from a plank.—At Whaplood, Miss Eliz. Collins.—At Grimsthorpe Park, Mrs. Herring.—At Empingham, Mrs. Warren.—At Haceby, near Grantham, 91, Mr. Henry Hoyte, grazier.—18, Mr. Godley Sonthern, of Swineshead.—At All Saints, Stamford, 76, Mr. Robt. West.—At Spalding, 60, Mr. Seaton.—65, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Caister.—At South Somercotes, 29, Mr. John Drewery.—50, Rebecca Sawyer, of Boston.—At Sibsey, Mrs. Ingoldmells.—At Scopwick, 45, Mrs. Pears, a kind mother, good neighbour, and a great friend to the poor.—Mrs. E. Durham, of Langtoft.—62, Mrs. Lodd, of Lobthorpe.—Mrs. Bellamy, of Whaploud.—At Grantham, 72, Mr. Tho. Brooks.—At South Collingham, Mr. Pate.—Mr. Moses Ashwell, of Coddington.—At Stockwith, 67, Mrs. Mary Hopsbrow.—At Gainsborough, Mr. John Lane.—48, Mrs. Mary Clayton.—At Boston, 35, Mr. John Burgess.

At Stamford, 34, Mr. T. Snow.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

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LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At a meeting at Loughbro', at which Mr. Jos. Paget, jun. presided, it was resolved to petition Parliament against the Property Tax. Mr. Cropper and Mr. Bown made energetic speeches on the occasion.

The expences of enclosing Charnwood Forest have already amounted to 80,000*l.* nearly equal, it is said, to the quantity enclosed.

A considerable mortality has lately taken place at Loughbro' from the neglect of vaccination.

Leicester, and indeed all the towns in the midland counties, have petitioned, with great energy, against the continuance of the Property Tax.

Subdued as is intellect in the county of Rutland, yet at Oakham the petition against the Property Tax included, to the honour of the county, a remonstrance against the equal oppression of the Excise Laws.

Married.] Mr. R. Raby, of Leicester, to Miss E. Walker, of Preston.

At Ashby, Mr. W. Ragg, to Miss D. P. Chapman.—Mr. Roe, to Miss Coltman, of Wigston.—The Rev. W. M'Dowall, to Miss Gaudin.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss M. A. Lomas.—Mrs. Neale, of the Horse and Groom.—Mr. Baxter, of Red Cross-street.—90, Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. B. hosier.

At Loughbro', 34, Mrs. Smith.—74, Mrs. Rowland, of Stanford.—83, Mrs. Steele.

At Manton, 62, Mrs. Springthorpe.—At Kilby, Mr. J. Williams.—At Littlethorpe, Mrs. Kenny.—At Uppingham, 75, Mrs. Ross.—At Harbro', Mr. D. Clipsham.—At Long Whatton, 84, Mrs. Hayes.—At Mountsorrel, Mrs. E. Simpson.—At Sheepshead, Mrs. Thompson.—At Slawston, Mr. Tailby, curious in the antiquities of his neighbourhood, and an ingenious correspondent of the provincial papers and periodical publications.—At Sealwood, Walter Patrick, esq. late of Jamaica.—At Bankstone, Mrs. Rebecca Blow.—At Cossington, 84, J. Goode, esq.—At Quorndon, suddenly, 58, Mr. John Wilson, a considerable stocking manufacturer.—At Easton, Mrs. Bistal, farmer, killed by a fall from his horse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Ingestrie Hall, near Stafford, was lately nearly destroyed by fire.

A meeting lately took place of the nobility, clergy, and respectable inhabitants of the northern part of Staffordshire, and the adjoining parts of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the Marquis of Stafford in the chair, to determine on the most eligible mode of carrying into effect the resolutions adopted at a former meeting, for establishing an Infirmary and House of Recovery, to be supported by weekly contributions from the labouring classes, in proportion to their earnings; and also by annual subscriptions and collections in the different places of religious worship. Those persons who earn above 18*s.* per week, to pay not less than 1*d.* per week; under that sum and above 7*s.* not less than ½*d.* and those under 7*s.* to pay ½*d.* About 7000*l.* is already subscribed towards the expence of the buildings, about 4,500*l.* towards a permanent fund, and annual subscriptions amongst the respectable inhabitants to a considerable amount, besides the weekly contributions.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Ashmall, of Edgehill, near Lichfield, to Miss Elizabeth Line, of Little Bromwich.

George Wells, esq. of Erdington, to Miss Sarah Rose, of Great Bar.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 38, Mr. J. O. Cook, merchant.—At Walsall, 82, Mrs. Woollatt.—At Oken, 76, Henry Wood, esq.—65, Mr. Goodwin, grocer, of Leek.—At Trentham, 77, Mr. Charles Smith.—Mr. Cooke, of Hotsley-fields.—At Parkfields, 81, Sarah, relict of the late estimable J. Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria.

At Penkhull, in the Potteries, Mrs. Shufflebottom.—Mr. Bennett, surgeon, of Abbot's Bromley.—At Hednesford, Mr. Thomas Carr, a noted jockey.—Mr. Chambley, of Penkridge.—34, Mr. John Ball, of Newcastle.—Mr. Simpson Carden, of Gravelly Bank.—Mr. Baggerley, of the Rotten-row, Burslem.—At Clayton, 82, Anne, relict of Thomas Lovatt, esq.—65, Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Walsall.—75, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, of Burton-upon-Trent.—At Leek, 83, Mrs. Wardle.—At Wallbridge, near Leek, Mr. Jackson.—59, Mrs. Eardley, of Whitmore.—Mr. Woodfield, of Stone, late of Stafford.

At Green Bank House, 68, the Rev. David Davenport, M.A. rector of Bardwell, and minister of Sapiston, Suffolk.—Chappel Woodhouse, esq. of the Close, Lichfield.—78, Mr. John Piper, of Harborne Ravenhurst.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the manufactory of Messrs. Johnson and White, the gazometer belonging to an apparatus recently constructed for the purpose of lighting their premises, was exploded by the *inadvertency* of those employed about it. Some repairs being necessary to a part of the apparatus, the pipes were opened on the preceding evening, in order to the dispersion of the gas, which unfortunately was not completely effected. On the following morning, Mr. White, with assistants, proceeded to make necessary preparations, in the course of which, the head of the gazometer receiving a violent pressure, a portion of the remaining gaseous fluid was forced through one of the principal conductors, and communicated with the flame of a lamp burning near its mouth, in a contiguous part of the manufactory, which instantly caused the

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the ignition of the whole, and the apparatus blew up with a violent explosion, by which a man assisting was killed by one of the counterpoise weights falling upon him, and Mr. White much hurt, having his leg and thigh fractured.

Married.] Mr. Vaughan, of High-street, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of Mr. Pallett, of Moor-street, both of Birmingham.

At Nuneaton, Florence Egan, esq. of Nenagh, to Miss Dorothea Greenway, of Attleborough Hall.

At Hatton, Mr. S. Merry, of Haseley, to Miss Elizabeth Ball, of Hatton.

Mr. T. Congreve, of Leamington, to Julia, second daughter of the late Mr. Bury, of Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, 49, Mr. John Brunner, of Digbeth.—Sincerely regretted, 64, Mary, relict of the late James Yates, esq. of Bordesley.—At King Edward's-place, 52, Mr. Thomas Richards, brother of the above Mrs. Yates.—Anne, wife of Mr. Henry Allison.—97, Mrs. Weston, relict of Mr. W. an eminent wire-drawer.—Mr. John Ainsworth, of Digbeth.—Mr. S. Smith.—60, Mr. James Hardman.—79, Mr. James Gill, of Thorpe-street.—57, Mrs. Parry.—Mr. Thomas Ross, japanner, of Fleet-street.—59, Mr. Richard Howle, of Colesthill-street.—18, Eliza, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas Hadley.—Mrs. Penn, of Temple-row.—Sincerely regretted, Mrs. Baker, of Great Charles-street.—18, Jos. fourth son of Mr. Isaac Hill, of Digbeth.

At Coventry, Mrs. Fawson.—95, Mr. John Simmonds, of Crow Moat.—Far advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Collier, of Stoke.—Mrs. Broadhurst.

At Rugby, 11, Edward Ambrose Hume, youngest son of Abraham H. esq. of Bilton Grange.—77, Mrs. M. Avery, of Weathercock Hill.—61, Mrs. Kettle, relict of John K. esq. of Overseal.—Mrs. James Maullin, of Coseley; she fell a sacrifice to her humane attention to a servant whilst ill of a pestilential fever.—62, Mrs. Susannah Bromley, late of Brewood.—Mr. Edward Cox, of Middleton.—60, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Greensill, wife of Mr. J. G. of Buck's Head House.—26, Miss Martha Baly, of Warwick.—Mr. Wallington, of Thelsford.—Harriet, youngest daughter of R. Vaughton, esq. of Ashfordong.—19, Mr. Isaac Swinnerton, of Fillongley.—Mr. Judd, of Stoneleigh.—27, Mr. Wm. Eden, land surveyor, of Wellsbourne.—44, Mrs. Astley, of Wolverton.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting at Ludlow, it was determined that no importation ought to be permitted till wheat reaches 15*s.* per bushel!

Mr. R. DALTON is delivering his popular Course of Philosophy at Shrewsbury.

Married.] The Hon. Col. Deane, 38th, to Miss Haynes, of Bishop's Castle.

E. A. Addenbrooke, esq. of Kingswinford, to Miss Emma Pidcock, of the Platts.

Mr. T. Rogers, of Ramsgate, to Miss Rogers, of Osbaston.

Major Gore, to Miss M. I. Ormsby, of Porkington; in which vicinity great rejoicings took place on the occasion.

Mr. Thos. Burnett, of Oncott Hall, to Miss Hannah Carter.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 32, Mr. James Waidson, printer.—Mrs. Mathews, of Dogpole.—Mr. Phillips, author of the History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Brayne.—37, Mr. John Phillips, jun.—Mrs. Evans, of Dog-lane.—Mr. Mathew Millington, sen. of Frodesley.

At Shifnal, Mr. Peak, sadler.—At Cheswardine, 83, Mrs. Jane Grinsell, and Mrs. Jervis.—At Weston, Mrs. Purton.—At Baschurch, Mr. R. Cooper.—At High Ercall, Mr. Peter Elsmere.—At Upton Waters, the Rev. R. W. B. Hill, rector, deservedly regretted.—At Derven-y-Pandy, John Povey, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester hop-market, from December 25, 1813, to December 25, 1814, was—new, 12,893—old, 2,669. In the preceding year the quantity weighed was—new, 12,059—old, 2,036—difference, 234 pockets in favour of 1814.

Married.] At Hales Owen, Mr. W. R. Taylor, to Miss Sarah Parker, of Broadwell.

Mr. W. Yates, of Tenbury, to Miss Mary Webb.

Died.] At Bewdley, 74, Mrs. Mary Barnett, widow of Wm. B. esq. formerly of Cleobury Mortimer.—68, Mr. Francis Sheriff.—87, Mrs. Mary Hants, of Drakes Cross, King's Norton.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Benj. M. of Dadley.—At Great Malvern, Mrs. M. Hotham, widow of Major H. and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Norton.—At Leopard, 17, Miss E. Burnell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. of Tenbury.—At Broadway, Mrs. Matthews.—At Worcester, 62, Mr. Poole, of Broad-street.—Mrs. Brockhurst.—John Fidkin, esq. thirty years coroner for Worcestershire.—76, Mr. G. Parker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jones, jun. to Miss Hooper.

Mr. James Owen Griffith, to Miss Symons.

Mr. J. Morgan, of Ross, to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss Mary Palmer.—At Tenbury, Miss E. Burnell.—At Foy, the Rev. John Jones, rector.—At Kingsland, Mr. . cob Wyles.—23, Mr. Charles Pritchard.

At Leominster, Mrs. Sayer.—76, Mrs. Sherburne.—Mrs. Kinsey.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This county, its cities, and chief towns, have remonstrated, with the energy of freemen, against the continuance of the Property Tax.

The laudable example of Oxford has been followed at Gloucester, and we hope with EQUAL ATTENTION TO THE CLAIMS OF HUMANITY. The magistrates have given public "notice to distressed travellers, and others, who may have occasion to pass through the city on their way to their respective homes, that their cases will be severally investigated on application at the Tolsey, or Town Hall, daily, *(Sundays excepted,)* between the hours of nine and eleven in the morning, and four and six in the afternoon; but all vagrants and disorderly persons who may be found begging, or attempting to obtain relief under false pretences, within the liberties of the said city, will be immediately apprehended and proceeded against according to law."

Cirencester and Minchinhampton have petitioned for the Property Tax, under modifications as "just and equitable."

Married.] At Cheltenham, Capt. Barron, to Miss Bolton.

Wm. Crawshay, esq. of Cyfarthfa iron-works, Glamorganshire, to Miss Thompson, niece of Robert T. esq. banker of Chepstow.

Mr. Thomas Walker, to Miss Hill, both of Gloucester.

The Rev. T. Davies, vicar of Oxenhall, to Miss Gatfield.

Mr. Geo. Pennell, to Miss Sarah Rose, both of Tewkesbury.

Mr. Wm. Tuckett, of Bristol, to Mary, third daughter of J. Fothergill, esq. of Tredegar iron-works.

At Monmouth, Capt. W. Bennet, R.N. to Mrs. Aldred.

At Usk, Mr. Francis Woollett, surgeon, to Miss Prosser.

Mr. Lax, to Miss Ford, of Richmond-terrace, Bristol.

Mr. J. Dutton, surgeon and apothecary, of Bampton, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Underwood.

Died.] At Gloucester, 59, Mr. Hyam Barnett, silversmith, of Westgate-street, well known, during a period of near forty years, for the extent of his dealings throughout this county, Hereford, Monmouth, and South Wales.—Mr. John Cooper, cheese-factor, of Westgate-street, —70, J. Mills, esq.

At Bristol, Miss Sophia Duberly, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George D.—Edward, eldest son of Mrs. Hill, of Queen-square.—George, youngest son of Mr. Husenbeth.—J. S. Harford, esq. of Blaize Castle, an eminent banker of Bristol.—Mrs. Goodwin, of Redcliff-street.—Mr. William Stone, accomptant.—In College-street, 31, Capt. B. K. Hutchins.—Mr. William Philips, printer.—Mr. William Best, of the Hotwell Colonade.—Miss Sarah Gevers.—Mrs. Hall, of Somerset-square.

Aged 30, Mr. Capes, surgeon, of Tetbury.—The Rev. Samuel Pickering, rector of Bishop's Cleeve.—59, Mr. Thos. Bovey Green, solicitor, of Campden.—At Painswick, 77, Mr. Thos. Clift.—80, Mrs. Winter, formerly of Tewkesbury.—James Montgomery Watts, only son of the Rev. Jas. Watts, vicar of Ledbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The number of degrees in Michaelmas Term were—D.D. 1; B.D. 2; B. Med. 1; B.C.L. 1; M.A. 30; Hon. M.A. 2; B.A. 60; Matriculations, 184.

The Rev. Edward Copleston, Bachelor in Divinity, and senior fellow of Oriel College, has been unanimously elected Provost, in the place of the Rev. J. Eveleigh, D.D. deceased.

It is proposed to take down and rebuild Folly-bridge, at the south of Oxford.

The benefactions to the Lunatic Asylum amount to above 8500*l.* A Mrs. Shepherd, lately gave 500*l.* and an *anonymous* friend 350*l.*

The inhabitants of Oxford have resolved to receive no country bankers' notes which are not payable in London. An act of parliament ought to prohibit them.

The tone of the petition against the property-tax, from Oxford, evinces a rising spirit of political independence in that wealthy and loyal city.

Married.] Mr. J. Dutton, of Bampton, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Underwood, of Lincoln college.

Mr. Knapp, to Mrs. London, both of St. Ebbe's.

Mr. Thomas Neale, of Evenload, to Miss Mary Hale, of Long-Compton.

Mr. Samuel Gunnel, jun. clerk to the House of Commons, to Miss Deacle, of Banbury.

Mr. Henry Holtom, of Cherrington, to Miss Mary Clark.

Mr. George Paine, to Rachael, second daughter of Mr. Edward Nicholls, of Holiwell Mills, Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 56, William Rhodes, M.A. formerly fellow of Worcester college. In Easter term, 1792, he was elected superior beadle in the faculties of medicine and arts, in which office he conducted himself with the strictest integrity and punctuality: he was also proctor in the university court, and coroner for the university.—Greatly regretted, Mrs. Gill, of Magdalen college.—Mrs. Browning, of the corn-market.—Mr. Hoare, of the High-street.—32, regretted, by a large circle of acquaintances, Mr. Charles Moore, linen-draper, and one of the chamberlains.—Mrs. Wells, of the Wheatsheaf.—76, Mrs. Ward, of George-lane.—75, Mr. Hibbets, mercer,

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mercer, in the High-street.—58, Mr. Thomas Eddle.—83, Mrs. Crozier, cork-cutter.

Mrs. Mary Wood, of Cut Mill, near Stanton Harcourt.

At Combe, 82, Mrs. Tustin, wife of Mr. Tustin.

80, Mr. John Trinder, sen. of West-end, near Stanton Harcourt.

At Great Rollwright, 66, Mr. Henry Hunt, cabinet-maker, leaving a wife and eight children.—At Caversham, 101, *Mr. Henry Cottrell*, late of Burghfield.

37, Mr. Thomas Morris, watchmaker, of Bicester.—85, Mr. Samuel Rolls, of Henley-upon-Thames.—At Chiselhampton, 21, Mr. Robert Tidman, late of New College.

At Hook Norton, Mr. James Harris, apothecary, &c. whose integrity procured him the esteem of an extensive circle of friends.

At Sparsholt, near Wantage, Mrs. Bush.

16, Anne, eldest daughter, of the Rev. W. Mairis, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford.—60, Mrs. Burgess, of Steeple Aston.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The old established bank of Marsh, Deane, Westbrook, and Deane, stopped payment lately for a large amount.

The French College established at Penn, and maintained during nineteen years by the munificence of the British nation, will be transferred to Paris in the course of the ensuing summer, and continued there under the patronage of the King of France.

Married.] At Wingrave, Mr. Robert Seabrook, of Hogshaw, to Miss Drusilla Cook, of the former place.

At Quainton, in this county, Mr. Lewis Lloyd, to Miss S. King, daughter of the late Mr. C. K. of the same place.

At Wargrave, Capt. Hanmer, to Miss Ximenes.

James Coombs, esq. banker, of Windsor, to Miss Brown, of Marlborough.

At Newbury, Samuel Wm. Neate, esq. of Chilvester-hill, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Wm. Smith, esq.

Died.] At Olney, 72, Mr. Rt. York.—At Low Grounds, 75, Mr. Thos. Taylor.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Dixon.—17, Mr. Thos. Hogg, and Mrs. Bailey.

At Wokingham, Mrs. Webb.—Mr. R. W. Hollaway, of Reading.

At Lilly-Hill, the Hon. General Hervey, whose life and fortune were devoted to the discovery and relief of deserving objects. This excellent man was nearly related to the Earl of Bristol and the Countess of Liverpool, and was a favourite of his Majesty.

At Abingdon, 63, Mr. Norrington, builder, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.—Sincerely regretted, 64, Mr. Benjamin Glanvell.

HERTS AND BEDS.

The Rev. Joseph A. Batten is appointed principal of the East India College, near Hertford, in the room of Dr. Henley, resigned.

Married.] William Hale, jun. of King's Walden, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Hon. Wm. Leeson.

Mr. J. Lewer, of Royston, to Miss Mead.

Died.] At Baldock, 87, Mrs. Fryer, who lived in the service of George II. and was in the room at the time of his death.

At Tring, Mrs. Mary Seare.

Miss Catharine Nodes, of Sheephallbury.—Mrs. Mary Tilmers.

At Broxbourne, where he was engaged in superintending an edition of the Syriac New Testament for the use of the Syrian Christians in the East, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. deservedly celebrated for his interesting Travels in Hindoostan, and a man of rare worth and extraordinary learning, whose loss will long be felt by his connections and the public.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Two robbers lately escaped from confinement at Peterborough; and, by the newspaper accounts, it incidentally appears that they were *chained together* in a cell. We thought Howard, and the Committees of the House of Commons, had humanely reformed such practices; and we hoped the chaining of men in cells now characterized only the dungeons of the Inquisition, and the administration of popish monks and friars. As Lord Milton is chairman of the Peterborough sessions, his liberal feelings, joined to those of the other magistrates, will doubtless lead to the adoption of a more worthy system.

Married.] Mr. W. Heighton, of Kettering, to Miss I. Leake, of Nottingham.

Mr. Kemp, of Uppingham, to Miss E. Godfrey, of Fotheringay.

Died.] At Staverton, 72, the Rev. Wm. Chase, B.D. prebendary of Wells, and a justice of the peace. For a few months only he was rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham; which living he resigned from a conscientious scruple of retaining the charge of so populous a parish, and returned without preferment to his studentship at Christ Church, Oxford.

The Rev. Thomas Hind, rector of Ardley, and of Westwell, Oxfordshire, and vicar of Culworth. He was a man of strict integrity, strong understanding, and a scholar of the first class.

At Nassington, 62, Mrs. Lamb.—At Cranford, Lady Robinson, relict of Sir George R.—92, Mrs. Steer, relict of W. S. esq. of Northampton.—The Rev. Thos. Wright, rector of Calde.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

At the Bachelors' Commencement Jan. 20, the degree of B. A. was taken by 44 of St. John's, 38 of Trinity, 5 of Benne't,

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4 of Caius, 5 of Christ's, 3 of Emmanuel, 4 of Jesus, 6 of Magdalen, 4 of Queen's, and 9 of Sidney colleges; 2 of Catharine, 5 of Clare, 8 of Pembroke, and 3 of Trinity halls; and 4 of Peter-House.

By some extraordinary mistake, the sheriff recently appointed for Huntingdon and Cambridge had been dead more than 12 months.

The following are the subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals for the present year:—For the Greek Ode, *In Augustissimum Galliæ Regem solio avito redditum.*—For the Latin Ode, *Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.*—For the Epigrams, *Quicquid dicam, aut erit aut non.*

The following are the subjects for the prizes given by the representatives in parliament for this university, for the present year:—Senior Bachelors, *Quid causæ est, cur apud Romanos, postquam sub Imperatoribus essent, eximia minus florerent ingenia?*—Middle Bachelors, *Utrum clementioris sit animi, leviter delinquentes supplicüis, pro ratione culparum adhibitis, coercere, an impunitos dimittere?*

Jas. Wood, B. D. was lately elected master of St. John's college.

Died.] At Cambridge, 85, Mrs. Day.—33, Mr. Timothy Johnson.—Rev. William Craven, D.D. master of St. John's college, to which headship he was elected in 1789.

At Bourn, 26, Mr. J. White.

At Earith, 88, Mr. J. Brown, S.F.—48, Mr. W. Tibbutt, an opulent grazier.

At Newton, 79, W. Stephenson, esq.

NORFOLK.

A mercantile house at Norwich has been prosecuted on the apparently frivolous charge of sending some letters of business by a carrier. We thought the Post Office had been instituted for the purpose of conveying letters, which it would be inconvenient to send by other means. If any law give it a right to deliver letters whether its services are desirable or not, such law seems to merit reconsideration.

On the 9th inst. 50,000 people were collected at Norwich to witness the ascent of a Mr. Stewart in a balloon. Its power of ascension being deficient, it rose but 150 feet, and fell at the distance of a few hundred yards, where it was torn in pieces by the mob, and the aeronaut narrowly escaped with his life.

Married.] The Rev. T. Deeker, to Mary Chapman.

Jas. Leeder, jun. esq. to Miss A. Bugg, of Gately.

Mr. John Nickerson, of Lyng, to Miss Norton.

Mr. J. Hardy, to Mrs. Pavioor, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 59, Mrs. S. Rivett, of St. Martin's Place.—27, Mr. W. Dring, of St. Giles'.—44, Mrs. Mary Lacy, of St. Peter's, Mancroft.

At Yarmouth, 50, Mrs. Eleanor Hawkes.—48, Mrs. Godfrey.—63, Mrs. Blunderfield.—65, Mr. John Eldridge.

At Thetford, 76, Mrs. High.

At Watlington, 56, Mrs. Ann Hawes, of Riddlesworth.—Mr. Brett, of Swaffham.—At Hempnall, 68, Mrs. Dorothy Leeder.—At Swaffham, Mr. John Brooks.—69, Mr. Tho. Hotson, of the Swan Inn, Long Stratton.—Mrs. Susanna Ayton, of Dickleburgh.—82, Mr. John Utting, of Swaffham.—85, Mrs. Ann Palmer, of St. Peter's Mancroft.—26, the Rev. Henry Marsham, of Stratton Strawless.—66, Mrs. Stannard, of Newton Flotman.—At Lynn, 76, Mr. Sam. Bunnett.—Mrs. Burgess, vicar of Halvergate.—64, Mrs. Eliz. Seaman.—At Catton, 82, Ann Cubitt.—62, Mr. Dawson, of East Dereham.

SUFFOLK.

At the Suffolk county meeting against the property-tax, Sir Wm. Middleton and Mr. Grigby spoke with a degree of energy worthy of the best periods of our history.

In a cause between the proprietors of the Bungay Canal and this county it has been decided that the proprietors are bound to keep in repair the bridge of a public road, which crosses their canal.

Married.] At Brandon, Mr. W. Mortlock, to Miss Eliz. Noble.

Mr. Garner Wright, of Knettishall, to Miss Salter.

At Copdock, Mr. H. Buckingham, to Miss Martin.

Mr. Thomas Cornell, to Miss Mary Fyson.

Mr. Tho. Murrells, to Miss French.

Mr. J. Easter, to Miss J. Rice, of Woodbridge.

Died.] At Bury, 82, Mrs. Groom.—53, Mr. Wm. Rawlinson, baker.—96, Henry Cook.

Aged 67, the Rev. David Davenport, forty-three years rector of Bardwell.—77, Mr. R. Claxton, farmer, of Fritton.—76, Mr. Wm. Goate, of Thrandistone.—75, Mrs. Frances Amys, of Woodbridge.—69, Mr. John English, of West Bergholt.—71, Mrs. L. Chase, of Stradbrook.—Mr. Richard Webb, of Haverhill.—At Weston, Lieut. Cha. John Molyneux.—Eliz. Garland, of Rockinghall.—At Lavenham Parsonage, 88, Mrs. Adams.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Greensted, the Rev. Geo. Hughes, to Miss Ord, of Greensted-hall.

At Horndon-on-the-Hill, Jos. Squier, esq. of Bulpham, to Miss Mary Westwood, of Horndon.

At Romsey, Mr. Wm. Leech, of Manning, to Miss Daniels, only daughter of Joseph D. esq. of Stution.

Mr. T. Cawkwell, of Chelmsford, to Miss Wades, of Bradwell Mill.

Died.] At Colchester, 89, Mr. John Kendall, S.F.—At Malden, suddenly, 76, Samuel Bewtree, esq. of Conthemustin Hall.—At Parndon, 21, Jehosaphat Postle, esq.

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esq.—At Great Baddow, 73, Mr. P. Larcher.—Mrs. Honeywood, of Mark Hall.—67, Mr. Wm. Shuttleworth, of Mangapps, Burnham.—80, Mr. John Richardson, of Rochford.—61, Sarah Baker, of Barking.—85, John Tabor, of Bocking.—65, Mr. Edw. Pitchey, of Billericay.

KENT.

The petitions from this great and truly independent county, on the subject of the property-tax and corn-bill, have been general.

Among the benevolent institutions which are established in Maidstone, none deserves more notice than that lately established for educating the poor, on the Madras system. Of all theories for constituting a virtuous people, it will at once be conceded, that early education and moral instruction is incomparably the best. This school has been opened about four months, and already contains upwards of three hundred children. The progress exhibited by the scholars, is at once a testimony of the merits of the system, and of the zeal and assiduity of the superintendants.

The advantages derived from peace, are already felt in this and the neighbouring counties. Almost every article of provision is considerably cheaper. Bread is at 9d. the quartern loaf, and meat in proportion; coals, which were last winter as high as 80s. are now at Rochester at 36s. with every prospect of a further diminution.

This county has lately been infested by a set of villains, whose practice has been to rob various farmers of valuable horses and colts, and by disfiguring them render it scarcely possible for the owners to recognise them. Associations are forming at Dunbridge and other places to bring these depredators to justice.

The following three two-yearling wethers were bred and fed upon grass only by Mr. John Brisenden, grazier, of New Romney, and slaughtered by his son:

	Carcases.	Loose Fat.
No. 1 .	128 lbs.	20 lbs.
No. 2 .	126 lbs.	15 lbs.
No. 3 .	136 lbs.	18 lbs.

Married.] At Bexley, Jos. Watson, LL.D. to Susannah, daughter of J. Littlewood, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T. Hyde Ripley, vicar of Wootton Bassett, Wilts, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Wm. Honeywood, esq. of Sibton, and late M.P. for this county.

At Chart Sutton, Mr. Thomas Austin, of Yalding, to Miss Mary Southon, of Marden.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Luckhurst, of Ashford, to Miss Sarah Woodgate.

Mr. G. Merryweather, to Miss Taylor, both of Canterbury.

At Stockbury, Mr. T. Edmed, to Miss Hudson, of Stockbury.

Died.] At Maidstone, 79, Mrs. Benstead.—Mrs. Jones, of the ladies boarding school at the Nunnery.—Mr. Grover, brewer.—Mr. John Vidion, formerly printer and bookseller.

At Canterbury, George, eldest son of the late Mr. G. Chittenden, of Boughton-under-Blean.—70, Mr. Henry Buckton, attorney at law.

At Ashford, 14, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Power, of a decline.—Captain Smart, of the Royal Engineers.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. Apsley.

At Hawkhurst, Frederic Wilson, esq. of Tongs.—At Goudhurst, of a paralytic affection, Mr. G. Johnson, sen.—76, the Rev. James Morris, A.M. rector of Betshanger, in this county.—In Argyle-street, London, 49, Mary, wife of Wm. Honywood, esq. of Sibton, and formerly M.P. for this county.—At Folkstone, 81, Mrs. Kingsford.—At Preston, Mrs. Harrison.—At Blackheath, 31, H. R. Goodwyn, esq.

*** We invite the periodical communications of S. P. S.

SUSSEX.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the land occupiers of the county of Sussex, John Ellman, esq. in the chair, it was resolved unanimously.—1. "That the depressed state of agriculture in the United Kingdom, in consequence of the unbounded importation of foreign corn, at a time when the price is insufficient to repay the British farmer, and enable him to bear up against the heavy burthen of taxation, the natural consequence of a long and expensive war, which will inevitably prove ruinous to the grower, and injurious to the consumer, by lessening our home produce, and making us dependent on foreign supply. And, 2. That unless protection is given to the British farmers, in the sale of their produce, while struggling under the heavy burthens of poor's-tax, tythe, highway-tax, malt-tax, property, and assessed taxes, as well as other heavy outgoings from a farm, it will be totally impossible to bear up against them, and in many cases (if no rent be paid) a considerable portion of the arable land must be totally neglected, and let run to waste."

Married.] The Rev. T. Kilgove, to Miss C. Dyer, of Cockerhill.

E. Dash, esq. to Miss Newman, of Chichester.—The Rev. John V. Button, to Mrs. Freeman.

At Hailsham church, Mr. John Putland, to Miss Mynn.

At Chichester, G. N. Cheek, esq. to Miss Earl.

At Madehurst, Mr. Thomas Duke, to Miss Redwick.

Died.] At Lewes, 100, *David Gaul, esq.*—Mr. R. Green, of Oving.—At Arundel castle, 92, Mrs. Carleton.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Peake, of H. M. ship Rosaria, to Leonora Maria, second daughter of Jas. Urmston, esq. of Walmer, Kent.

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At

At Havant, C. B. Longcroft, esq. to Miss Jane Padwick.

Lieut. H. A. Bates, R.N. to Miss Isabella Innes, of Portsea.

Mr. Groves, sen. of the Halfway-houses, to Mrs. Smith, of Prince George's-street, Portsea.

Lieut. Agnew, of the 82d regt. to Miss Drury, daughter of V. D. esq. of Portsea.

At Stoke, Lieut. Hills, R.N. to Miss Jane Carter, Forton Mill.

At Newport, Mr. Paul, to Miss Hayball.

At Burton, T. D. Shute, esq. to Miss Charlotte Cameron.

Died.] At Portsea, Mr. Allport, linen draper.—Mrs. Ford, at the Queen's Head.—Suddenly, Mrs. Love, on the Hard.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. D. sen.—Suddenly, Jas. Bone, esq. of Hambledon.—Mrs. Collins, of Godalming.—Mr. Jas. Grist, many years a respectable printer and bookseller in Portsea.—Mrs. Rattu.—Mrs. Lawrence, of the Red Lion, Queen-street.—Mr. T. Messum.—24, Mr. George Messum, nephew of the deceased.—In Britain-street, Mr. J. Phillips.

At Ryde, 40, Mr. Jas. Hatcher.—18, Mr. George Lowe.—Mrs. Holmwood, of Fareham.

At Newtown, Mrs. Goodeve, of Portchester.—Mrs. Hyslop, an old inhabitant of Gosport.

At Newport, 94, Mr. Edw. Hayles, late of Southampton.—At Newcastle, Rear-Admiral Charleton.—At Kingston, Lieut. Wm. Stagg, R.N.—54, Mrs. Smith, of Yaverland Farm, Isle of Wight.—At Stoke, Mrs. Camby.—At Gosport, 80, Mrs. Cornelius.—Mrs. Hyslop, of Newtown, near Gosport.—Mrs. Kerley, of Comphouse Farm, Southwick.—Lieut. G. Green, late commanding the Steady Gun-brig, on this station.—At the Vicarage House at Arreton, Isle of Wight, 95, Henry Roach, esq.—Miss Fulford, sister of Mr. Fulford, King's Head, Halfway-houses.

At Over-Wallop, Mrs. U. K. C. Wake, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.—At Cams, near Fareham, 23, John Delme, esq. On the day previous to his demise he was dressing himself to attend [illegible]ne races, which he had prepared for [illegible] amusement of the members of the Hampshire Hunt, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, under the effects of which he languished until the next morning, when he died.

At Sutton Scotney, suddenly, Mr. John Ewens.

WILTSHIRE.

The landowners and occupiers of this county have presented a strong petition for relief against foreign corn, at the present importation prices.

The cloth manufactory of Mr. Lanfiare, of Calne, was lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. Baber, of Bradford, to Miss Catharine Biggs, of Ivy Mill Farm.

At Corsham, Mr. P. Shuring, to Miss Baker.

Thomas Edridge, esq. of Monkton Juxta, to Miss Ann Figgins.

Rev. John Bailes, to Miss Susan Chapman, both of Hilperton.

Died.] At Beaverstone, 79, Mrs. Ann Stockwell.—At Marlbro', 32, Mr. Thomas Church.—At Malmsbury, Mrs. Andrews.—Mrs. Tovey, of Shrewton, daughter of J. Gilbert, esq.—At Stockton, 75, Mr. W. Pinchard, esq. many years an active member of the Bath Agricultural Society.—At Bradford, —— Bush, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bath Petition against the Property Tax measures 19 yards; that of the county 60 yards.

The Bath Penitentiary was enabled to expend 378*l.* last year; a sum vastly below its just claims on benevolence.

The Eye Infirmary of Bath relieved 275 patients within the last year.

We collect from the well-selected columns of *Mr. Savage's Taunton and Bridgewater Journal*, that an improved line of road is determined on between that town and Wellington.

The same paper records a shocking instance, at Saltash, of the dreadful consequences of presenting guns in joke. One young man took up a gun and snapped it twice at another, and the second time it discharged its contents into the head of the other, and killed him on the spot. Distracted by what he had done, he flew from the room, and threw himself into a mill-pond, where he was drowned.

Married.] At Taunton, Major W. B. Kersteman, 10th regt. to Susanna, daughter of the Rev. John Ambrose, D.C.L. of Dublin.

At Freshford, Wm. Ancrum, esq. of Cannonbury Grove, to Miss S. Fisher Joyce.

Mr. Thomas Purnell Luff, of Wells, to Miss Ann Meacham, of Shepton Mallet.

Mr. George Kite, of Batheaston, to Miss Ann Tree, of Swainswick.

John Hensley, esq. to Susanna Maria, second daughter of the late Egerton Allcock, of Abbot's Bromley Park.

William Finch, esq. of Tullamore, to Miss Coales, daughter of Philip Coales, esq. They had previously been married at Gretna Green.

At Bath, Edward Dolman Scott, esq. of Great Barr, to Catharine Juliana, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Bateman.—Hugh O'Reilly, esq. of Meath, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Jones.—Capt. Francis Edward Seymour, R.N. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Charles Cooke, esq.—Mr. Robert Penny, of the Bladud Bank, to Miss Stothert, of Northgate-street.—Mr. Charles Caines Clifton, surgeon, to Mary Ann, daughter of William White, esq.

Died.] At Farley, 58, the Rev. Joseph Griffiths,

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Griffiths.—Mrs. Stowell, of Bedminster.—At Wincanton, 75, William Blacher, member of the Society of Friends.—At Wells, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Mr. George W. brandy merchant.—At Mudford, 71, Mr. Oliver Hayward.—At Monckton, near Taunton, *Thomas Parry, labourer*, 102: a hard-working man, always frugal and temperate in his mode of living, and an early riser. He retained the use of his faculties to the last.—114, *Mrs. Johnson, mother of Mrs. Weymouth, Post office, Bedminster.* She enjoyed her faculties to the last, and was confined to her bed only three weeks.—In Shepton Mallet, Mr. Thomas Skone, 54 years an eminent brewer.—Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Blackberrow, esq. of Banwell Court.—At Wrington, 82, Mr. Thomas Cole, fellmonger.—At Midsomer Norton, 71, James Savage, esq.—At Batheaston, Mr. Blackford, schoolmaster.—At Kelstone, 62, Mr. James Steger.—69, Samuel Edwards, esq. of Cothain Lodge.—At Bathwick, Mr. Johannot, dramatist.—At Hallatrow, Mrs. Martha Broadribb.—At Wiveliscombe, Mr. James Leane, formerly a banker.—At Crowcombe, 94, Mrs. Mary Gard.—James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury House.

At Bath, 75, Mrs. Ann Breedon, of Chapel-row.—71, B. Bate, esq. son of the Rev. J. Bate.—Mr. William Ridings, assistant serjeant to the Court of Requests.—59, Mrs. Fanny Moger Lyne, of Kingsmead Terrace.—In Green-park-buildings, greatly regretted, 77, Mrs. Farrer, wife of James F. esq.—In Milson-street, T. Roberts, jun. esq. of Charter-house-square.—Justly lamented, Mrs. Evans, relict of Charles E. esq. of Jamaica.—Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. Thomas F. coachmaker.—In Alfred-street, 69, suddenly, Mrs. Barber.

DORSETSHIRE.

A subscription is proposed for building a new church at Malcombe Regis, capable of containing 2000 persons. We have frequently lamented the inadequate size of churches as one, if not the chief, cause of the increase of Methodism, and it appears to us that a government which has lavished 1000 millions in purposes of political strife, ought to dedicate one or two to the service of the established church, by building ten or twelve spacious church in every county.

Married.] Capt. W. Burchell, to Miss Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe.

Mr. Poole, of Sherburne, to Miss Jane Barfitt, of Zeals.

At Sherborne, T. Tulk, esq. to Miss J. E. Brice.

Died.] At Bridport, 87, Mrs. Hayter, of the Golden Lion Inn.—At Chetnole, 91, Mrs. Mary Hewlett, relict of the late Mr. Timothy H. and mother of the Rev. John H. morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital.—Mr. Jas. Castleman, of Hinton St. Mary, 96.—At Child Okeford, 61, Mrs. Sibley.—At Dorchester, 76, Mr. G. Frampton.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the late quarter-sessions it appeared that it has for some time past been the practice of a resident of St. Giles's, London, to fabricate and sell to vagrants false papers, describing them as discharged soldiers, sailors, &c. on their way to their families. These impostors have in consequence spread themselves over the kingdom, and extorted money with great success from benevolent persons.

Married.] At Tavistock, Hugh Snell, esq. to Miss Hill.

At Bishop's Teignton, Col. Goodridge, to Miss Camden.

At Trinity-church, Mr. Richard Legg, to Miss Mary Dennis, both of Exeter.

At St. Edmund's-church, B. Flood, esq. to Miss Hakewill, of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Arscott.—Mrs. Bidwell.—55, R. Rooke, esq.

At Tavistock, Miss P. Rundle.

At Dartington House, 53, Mr. John Skinner.—At Moreton Hampstead, Miss Mary Mardon.—At Berry Nardor, sincerely lamented, Mrs. Jane Spencer.—Mrs. Jackson, late of Heavitree.—At Ottery, Mrs. Phillips.—At Heavitree, 60, Mrs. Drewe, of Grange.—At Barnstaple, Mrs. Mullins.—At Stoke, near Plymouth, Mrs. Cumby.—At Strawberry Hill, Jos. Lyons Walrond, esq.—At Sidmouth, Mr. Jonathan Hewlett.—Mrs. Sarah Feltham, late of Hinton St. George, Somerset.—Mrs. Wingyett, confectioner, Plymouth.—Mrs. Bidwill, of St. Thomas's, Exeter.—45, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Wm. Cutcliffe, esq. of St. David's Hill, Exeter.—At Chawleigh, 87, Mrs. Cornal, widow.—84, Mrs. Jane Reed, widow.—Miss Mary Burrow.—At Lifton, 73, Mrs. Mary Burne.—At Teignmouth, 56, Mr. John Carter.—At Topsham, 87, Mrs. Brooke.—At Hunton, 96, Mr. John Hutchinson.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. T. Greenfell, to Miss Mary Woodcock.

At Llanivet, Mr. Wm. Thomas, to Miss Mary Ann Tinckum.

At St. Columb, Mr. Wm. Bone, to Miss Avery.

At Boscastle, Mr. Wm. James, to Miss Bellamy.

At Padstow, Mr. D. Morton, to Miss Mary Mitchell.

At St. Tudy, Mr. Samuel Couch, to Miss Mary Sideman.

At Helston, Mr. H. Plomer, of Manaccan, to Miss Eliz. Martin, daughter of Mr. Cosworth M. of Mullion.

Died.] At Launceston, Miss Honor Lenn.—At Gwithian, the Rev. Rowland Veale.—At Gwinear, 19, Mrs. Osborne.—At Mawgan, 78, Mrs. Eliz. Bennett.—At Chacewater, Mr. Wm. Richards.—At Trevere, 80, Mrs. Moon.—At Polruan, Mrs. Jane

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Jane.—At Street-au-Nowan, near Penzance, Mrs. Kelynack.—At East Looe, 74, Mr. Jonathan Jackson, one of the officers of the Customs at that port.—At West Looe, Mr. Chas. Bowden, of Looe.—At Padstow, Mrs. Rowe.—25, George, eldest son of Mr. George, of Tetcott. He was thrown from his horse, on returning from Holsworthy, and killed on the spot.

WALES.

The Montgomeryshire canal is to be carried up to Newtown, and 40,000l. is to be raised by mortgage for that purpose.

The new and advantageous road between Merthyr-Tydvil and Abergavenny will be opened to the public on the 1st of June.

Married.] At Llanbadarn Fawr, James Newall, to Miss Emily Locke.

Died.] At Glanrhyd, the Rev. Jonathan Hughes.—John Bower, esq. of Aberthol-wyn.—At Machan, 104, *Mrs. Eliz. Thomas.*—At Rythen, 103, *David Lewis.*

SCOTLAND.

Parish banks have been established in many parts of Scotland, for the deposits of the small savings of mechanics, servants, and labourers, which are accumulated at compound interest, and withdrawn at pleasure.

It merits notice as a decision worthy of the dark ages, that the Faculty of Advocates have determined that decisions of Scottish Juries need not be unanimous; —which is as much as to say that, instead of their verdicts being *truths*, as must necessarily command unanimity, the decisions of the Scottish courts need only be *probabilities*, true or false, in the ratio of the numbers on each side!

Married.] At Dunbar House, J. Balfour, esq. of Gorton, to Lady Eleanor Maitland, third daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William Creech, esq. bookseller, and late lord provost of that city. He was long known as an excellent and elegant scholar; and although, from the extent of his business as one of the most eminent booksellers of his day, and his many social engagements, he had little leisure to direct his mind to any deliberate literary work, yet the frequent light pieces and essays which came from his pen, evinced the elegance of his taste, his knowledge of character, and his capability of a higher attainment in composition, if he had chosen to aim at it. It has perhaps fallen to the lot of few men to have enjoyed more than Mr. Creech did, the correspondence and confidence of most of the great literary characters who flourished in Scotland from about the middle to the end of the last century. He continued in business for the long period of forty-four years, and has been concerned in all the principal publications during that time.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Francis Lord Seaforth, Baron Mackenzie, of Kintail, his Majesty's lieutenant of the county of Ross. The wonderful powers of his mind, undiminished even by the privation of the sense of hearing; the stores of information which he had acquired in almost every branch of science, and his rare proficiency in several, will be long remembered.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Madeira, 28, Mr. Thomas Carrick, son of T. Carrick, esq. banker, of Carlisle, deeply lamented by all who were acquainted with his benevolent disposition.

At Berlin, 77, the Prussian General Lestocq, late governor of Berlin.

At Rome, 39, the Rev. Francis Deacle, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Vienna, in his 82d year, Field Marshal the Prince de Ligne, celebrated as a wit, a scholar, and a soldier; and whose Letters on the Turkish Campaign, equal the productions of Voltaire. On his death-bed he remarked, that the confederated sovereigns had been treated with all sights at Vienna, but he proposed to treat them with the funeral of a Field Marshal!

At Gottenburgh, 48, C. E. Brandstrom, esq. of Hull.

At Triconopoly, 52, her Highness Habidal Nissa Begum, wife of the brother of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

At Paris, the young Princess of Leon, aged 26, celebrated for the charms of her wit and the qualities of her heart. She was engaged to dine with the Duke of Orleans, and at five o'clock, her dressing was finished, consisting of a crape dress; a lighted taper at the fire-place attracted the crape, and set it in flames. The Princess, by her agitated efforts to extinguish the blaze, only assisted it to spread more rapidly. The house was roused by her cries, and the servants ran to her assistance, but she was found in a horrible state, and all the exertions of medical skill could not save her. Our often-published remedy would have saved her.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Various opinions relative to the Corn Bill have, we trust, acceptably occupied several pages of our current Number. In the mean time, Parliament has adopted a palliative to diminish the symptoms, instead of removing the cause of the disease; and, during the discussions, the cause itself has been kept wholly out of sight, the primary effects being treated as causes, and nothing proposed, but a means of palliating the symptoms!

As soon as the intercourse is renewed with America we shall endeavour to recover our arrears of Literary and Scientific Intelligence from that Country.

Several unpaid Letters have recently been returned to the Post-office, for want of the Indorsement of the Writer on the outside for our guide. Our Correspondent at Galway is informed, that good original Poetry is always acceptable to us.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

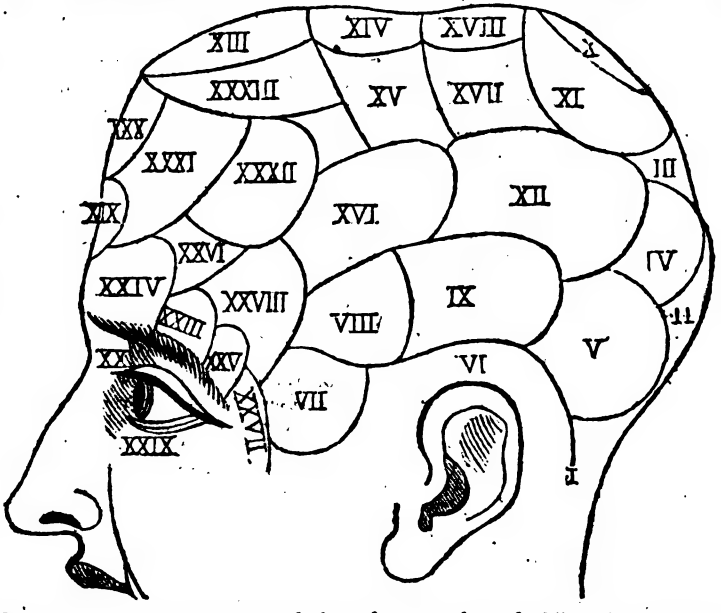
No. 267.] APRIL 1, 1815. [3 of Vol. 39.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GALL AND SPURZHEIM's SYSTEM OF CRANIOLOGY.



IN the 21st volume, page 197, of the Monthly Magazine, was introduced a view of Dr. Gall's Science of CRANIOLOGY, accompanied by an engraving of heads, shewing the dependance of the exterior physiognomy on the shape of the skull.

Since that time the labours of Dr. GALL, and of his coadjutor Dr. SPURZHEIM, have increased the celebrity of the system; and, whatever may be its foundation, or with whatever success they may have analysed the powers of nature, the public curiosity on the subject is a sufficient justification of our attention to it.

It is probable that the shape of the skull, and consequently of the excesses of particular portions or functions of the brain, may be links in the chain of secondary causes hitherto unobserved; and in that sense the new science merits the attention of philosophers. At the same time it is not improbable but the doctrine may have been carried too far, and that too nice a discrimination of passions and powers may have been attempted by the ingenious professors.

Dr. SPURZHEIM has however afforded the British people an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the foundations of his deductions in lectures, which he has been engaged in delivering during the past winter, in London and other places; and also in an elaborate Treatise, in which he has unfolded at large his own views, and those of Dr. GALL.

From that ingenious work we have copied the above map, and, with the aid of the index, it will convey to our readers a clear view of the system. The figures indicate the localities of the ORGANS OF FUNCTIONS, and an enlargement of that part is

considered as indicative of an increase of power or energy in that function, and these enlargements in particular skulls may always be determined by a comparison of two or three skulls.

PROPENSITIES.

I. *Physical Love, or Animal Passion.*
II. *Parental Affection.*
III. *Love of Country.*
IV. *Fidelity.*
V. *Spirit of Personal Contention.*
VI. *Love of Cruelty or Destruction.*
VII. *Arrangement or Creation.*
VIII. *Covetousness or Stealing.*
IX. *Concealment or Cunning.*

SENTIMENTS.

X. *Self Love.*
XI. *Love of Popularity.*
XII. *Caution.*
XIII. *Benevolence or Gentleness.*
XIV. *Superstition or Bigotry.*
XV. *Ardent Expectation.*
XVI. *Imagination.*
XVII. *Love of Justice.*
XVIII. *Firmness.*

INTELLECTUAL POWERS.

XIX. *Discrimination of Objects.*
XX. *Discrimination of Forms.*
XXI. *Discrimination of Bulks.*
XXII. *Discrimination of Weights.*
XXIII. *Discrimination of Colours.*
XXIV. *Discrimination of Localities.*
XXV. *Discrimination of Method.*
XXVI. *Discrimination of Time.*
XXVII. *Power of Calculation.*
XXVIII. *Discrimination of Sounds.*
XXIX. *Power of acquiring Languages.*

REFLECTIVE POWERS.

XXX. *Reasoning or Comparing.*
XXXI. *Investigation.*
XXXII. *Wit.*
XXXIII. *Power of Imitation.*

For many curious details, Dr. Spurzheim's Lectures, or his published volume, merit attendance or perusal. The distinctions here enumerated are evidently too numerous. Nature at most designates only the GENERA of natural powers, and not the species of social affections. It is, however, due to Drs. GALL and SPURZHEIM to admit that they have greatly improved our knowledge of the anatomy of the brain; and the credit they have acquired in that particular, entitles their inferences in other respects to the attention of the learned and scientific.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January, I perceive that Mr. George Douglas has ready for the press, "A Treatise upon the Light and Heat of the Planets, in which he purposes to shew that each of them possesses the same degree of light and heat which our earth does."

Amidst the doubts and ignorance which still prevail respecting the nature of light, and the new investigations and experiments which have lately been made by philosophers on this subject, it would, perhaps, be too presumptuous to assert, that it is impossible to prove the position which Mr. Douglas proposes to support. Without at all pre-judging the result of this gentleman's disquisitions, it may, however, in the mean time, be allowed to suggest an objection to one of the arguments brought forward in support of the opinion, "that the planets possess the same degree of *light* which our earth does." In the notice referred to, it is stated (doubtless as a presumptive argument in favour of his hypothesis) that, "when the planets appear together, Jupiter is but little inferior in brightness to Venus or Mercury, and Venus not inferior to Mercury; the same may be said of Saturn and Mars, which, when each of them is nearest to the earth, are equally bright." On this circumstance, considered as an argument, permit me to offer the following remarks:—

In the first place, when the heavenly bodies are viewed in the night time, in the absence of the moon, by the naked eye, though a slight diversity of colour and brilliancy appears among them, the difference of their brightness, when at a considerable elevation above the horizon, is not very great, except in so far as depends on their apparent magnitudes. The difference, however, in point of brilliancy, between Venus and Saturn, and even between Venus and Jupiter, is quite obvious and striking. But it is presumed that no certain conclusion can be deduced in regard to the degree of light on the surfaces of the respective planets, from their appearance, during night, to the naked eye; for they appear almost like shining points, and present no well-defined surface or disk, to the unassisted sight. A more just and accurate conclusion may be drawn from their appearance through telescopes of considerable magnifying power, when a large surface is exhibited to the eye. When Jupiter is viewed with a good telescope of considerable power, his surface and margin appear well-defined, and with a mild degree of lustre; whereas Venus, at certain times, particularly about the period of her greatest elongation, when viewed with a similar telescope, exhibits such a brisk glaring appearance, that her disk

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disk presents an undefined aspect, and her margin, and the boundary between her dark and enlightened hemisphere, cannot be accurately distinguished.—Hence it is frequently found necessary to contract the aperture of the object-glass of the telescope, in order to diminish the intensity of her light; and, for the same reason, some astronomers, when viewing this planet, have used a smoked glass next the eye; which precautions are never found necessary in viewing Mars, Jupiter, or Saturn.* This circumstance, of itself, seems to form a presumptive proof that the degree of light on Venus is greater than that on the surface of Jupiter.

But what I consider as still more conclusive, and as forming the principal objection to the opinion now under consideration, is, the different degrees of brilliancy exhibited by the planets, when viewed in the day-time, which is peculiarly striking. On this point I beg leave to quote a passage from a communication I some time ago transmitted to Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, entitled "Observations on the celestial bodies, made in the day-time, particularly on the planet Venus, with some new deductions in relation to that planet," inserted in the Journal for October 1813. "Though Jupiter, when at, and near, his opposition to the sun, appears to the naked eye with a brilliancy nearly equal to that of Venus, yet there is a very striking difference between these two planets, in respect of lustre, when viewed in day-light. Jupiter, when viewed with a high magnifying power, in the day-time, always exhibits a very dull cloudy appearance; whereas Venus appears with a moderate degree of splendour. About the end of June, 1813, between five and six in the evening, the sun being nearly three hours above the horizon, having viewed the planet Venus, then within 20° of the sun, and which appeared with a moderate degree of lustre, I directed the telescope to Jupiter, at that time more than 32° from the sun, when the contrast between the two planets was very striking, Jupiter appearing so faint as to be but just discernible, though his apparent magnitude was more than double that of Venus. In this observation a magnifying power of 60 times was used. In his approach towards the sun, about the end of July, I could not perceive him when he was within 25° or 26° of his conjunction with that luminary. These circumstances furnish a sensible and popular proof, independent of astronomical calculations, that Jupiter is removed at a much greater distance from the sun than Venus, since his light is so faint as to be scarcely perceptible when more than 20° from the sun, while that of Venus is distinctly seen amidst the full splendour of the solar rays."†

The observation above referred to was made in the presence of several persons, some of whom were not much accustomed to look through telescopes; they all perceived Venus distinctly, as soon as they applied their eye to the telescope; but it was with some difficulty, and not till after several trials, that they could distinguish Jupiter. I have had several opportunities of making similar observations since that time, and they have uniformly produced similar results. Some weeks after Jupiter's last conjunction with the sun, which happened on September 14, 1814, I endeavoured to ascertain how near that luminary he might be seen; but I could not perceive him in the day-time, when he was near the meridian, till October 22, when he was somewhat more than 29° in longitude distant from the sun; and, even then, he appeared extremely faint, though, at the time of observation, he was more than 25° in altitude. On December 5, I perceived Venus, when near the meridian, about 40′ past 11, A.M. when her elevation above the horizon was only about 12°; and also, on the same day, betwixt 9 and 10 o'clock, A.M. when her altitude was little more than 5°; in both cases she appeared more vivid and distinct than Jupiter, on October 22. She was then only about 5° distant from the sun; and, had not the state of the weather prevented further observations, she would probably have been seen, when much nearer the sun, notwithstanding her low altitude. In these observations there was no opake body interposed to intercept the direct solar rays. When we consider the difficulty of perceiving the heavenly bodies, when at low altitudes, through the gross vapours near the horizon, the circum-

* Dr. Hooke has observed, "that the same glass will bear a greater or less aperture, according to the less or greater light of the object. If, for instance, he was viewing the Sun or Venus, he used smaller apertures; but, if he wanted to view the moon by day-light, or Saturn, Jupiter, or Mars, by night, he used a larger aperture."

† In the paper from which this extract is taken, an observation is stated, in which Venus was distinctly seen when only 2° from the sun's eastern limb.

stances in which Venus was seen, in the observations now stated, were evidently very unfavourable; yet neither her proximity to the sun, nor the dense atmosphere through which her rays had to penetrate, could prevent her light from being distinguished. In the month of October last, when Saturn was more than 90° from the sun, he could not be perceived till within half an hour or twenty minutes of sun-set, and even then he exhibited a very faint cloudy appearance, though his apparent diameter was as great, and his altitude, at the time of observation, as high, as those of Venus in the above-stated observations. I have never been able to distinguish this planet, in the day-time, even at the time of its opposition to the sun, except a very short time before sun-setting. His great southern declination, at present, and his consequent low elevation above the horizon, it must be acknowledged, are unfavourable for such observations; but the same circumstances were equally unfavourable in the case of Venus, as noted above.

As the above-stated facts are not solitary instances, but specimens of many similar observations which I have frequently made, they seem to furnish a presumptive proof, that the quantity of light on Venus is considerably greater than that on Jupiter and Saturn; and consequently that the probability lies against the hypothesis which supposes, that "they possess the same degree of light as the earth does." Otherwise, why should Jupiter always exhibit such a dull and cloudy appearance, in the day-time, when compared with Venus? Why should the light of this planet be undistinguishable by day-light when more than 20° distant from the sun, while that of Venus is distinctly seen when she is within 5°, and even when within 3° of the body of that luminary? And why should Saturn be so difficult to be distinguished, even in the most favourable positions, if the light of the superior planets be not inferior in degree to the light of Mercury and Venus? If this is not the conclusion to be deduced, it remains with those who adopt a different opinion to account for the phenomena now described, in another way. Should Mr. Douglas be disposed to question the accuracy of the observations here stated, I can only recommend him to repeat the observations himself, in company with any of his friends, whose minds are not warped by an attachment to a favourite hypothesis; and, at the same time I may add, that they do not depend on my testimony alone, but some of them could be attested, if requisite, by several respectable characters. That they are not repugnant to the deductions of Mr. Short, who seems to have been among the first who made similar observations, appears from the following extract from his description of the Equatorial Telescope:—"By this instrument most of the stars of the first and second magnitude, have been seen even at mid-day, and the sun shining bright; as also Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter. Saturn and Mars are not so easy to be seen on account of the fainness of their light, except when the sun is but a few hours above the horizon."

Methven, near Perth; T. DICK.
Feb. 2, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, under the term "Aphorisms," it is maintained that the landed property is mortgaged to the public creditor to the extent of the capital of our debt.—*This I deny.* There is no law, nor was there any bargain at the different periods when our debt was incurred, from which such an inference can be deduced. I know well that it is the firm belief of the monied interest that all lands and property are securities for the principal of the public debt. But the really implied security is not on the principal of all property, nor on land in particular, nor even on the income derived from land and other property, *but merely and barely on the taxes levied from the income of the nation.* I say, this is the implied security of the public creditor, and that only for his interest, and not for the principal. For, consider the progress of a loan. The minister borrows from certain monied persons, at a fixed rate of interest, in perpetuity, but under no obligation to repay the principal. The exceptions to this prove my position; for I recollect that the public creditor (for some part of the four or five per cents.) is bound to accept his principal if the stocks rise to a certain height. Now to meet the interest, which the minister engages to pay for the loan of the principal sum, "Ways and Means" are proposed by different taxes. In all this there is not the slightest allusion to an engagement, or mortgage, for even the interest over the land and property of the country.

Whenever therefore the taxes cannot be brought to meet the interest of the public debt, the public creditor must submit

submit to a diminution of his interest. And his situation is merely that of a perpetual annuitant, whose annuity depends upon the produce of the taxes.

A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is offensive to all persons of delicacy to see whole columns of our newspapers occupied with the disgusting details and low slang of boxing-matches; from which foreigners must conclude it to be a subject of the utmost interest and importance to the British public. Boxing ought never to be connived at or permitted, unless it can be proved to have some useful tendency, (instead of exciting a brutal and quarrelsome disposition;) in which case it ought to be more generally encouraged, and not confined to a few individuals of the lowest description.

Those who attend boxing-matches do not reason on the subject, but merely go as to a horse-race for the purpose of betting money; perhaps worse specimens of human nature could not be found than of those who attend such exhibitions. Cock-fighting is a most contemptible and cruel amusement; but how much more so is it to hire two human beings, coolly standing by, and barbarously encouraging them to beat and bruise each other, till the "human face divine" is converted into a hideous piece of deformity, at which humanity shudders! The man who was just before standing erect, in all the pride of his strength, like the "mighty warrior of the race of Fingal," brought by long training to the utmost state of bodily perfection, is in one half hour laid prostrate, fainting with agony, carried away to languish for months on a sick bed, possibly to rise from it no more!

Yet this brutal practice has its advocates; for there is nothing too absurd not to have advocates, particularly if sanctioned by long custom and antiquity. It has even been asserted that bull-baiting is of use to preserve the British character from degenerating and becoming effeminate; but experience has shewn that those people who know nothing of boxing or bull-baiting are quite as brave in the field of battle as those who have been accustomed to practices that are worse than useless, and a national disgrace.

VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST your readers to believe that I could not say, "I wish we were well rid of the *Property Tax, if even at* the expence of something as bad *or* worse." I know not whether we are not in the wrong of being rid of it on such terms. But, although we often undesignedly change bad for worse, no one wishes such an exchange. It should have been printed, "*if not* at the expence."

I believe it capable, by reducing to *political* proportions instead of mere *arithmetical* 10 per cent., wherever it falls, to have received modifications, which may have made it preferable to most other means, perhaps to any, of raising a vast annual sum.

But then *Life-Annuities*, and, still more, incomes from *professions*, and *trade* or *manufactures*, ought to have been taxed much more lightly than absolute fixed property, whether real or personal; and small property than great. Seeing no prospect of such modifications, I saw no probability of much substantial relief. I think few will say that I was much deceived, or that we are any way near a politic, just, and tolerably-equal system of finance.

Solar Spots.

These are now become conspicuous on each side of the Sun, as it presents itself alternately in about 13 days ½.

Apparent Measure of a Degree.

My sight measures the apparent mean *diameter* of the Sun and Moon at about 6 inches; which I find the *Chinese astronomy* well corresponds with more than 2000 years back; 100 *feet*, or *tchang*, being =100°. This may assist, in a gross estimate, what old Chronicles mean when speaking of *Trains* of *Comets* 20 *feet* or *yards* long.—*Vide Pingré Cometograph. t.* 1, *p.* 351, *and pp.* 572-9.

Traston; CAPEL LOFFT.

March 2, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1816 there will be four eclipses, two of the ☉ and two of the ☽. The first is of the ☉ on the 27th of May, but invisible in these parts. The second is a total and visible one of the ☽ on the 9th and 10th of June. The third is a large and visible one of the ☉, which I purpose giving a description of in this paper. The fourth is a partial and visible one of the ☽ on the 4th of December.

The solar eclipse of November 19th will be the largest visible one at London since that of 1764. It will be central and total in some parts of Europe and Asia, the ☽'s apparent diameter, at its

greatest

greatest altitude on the central tract exceeds that of the ⊙ about 46″; causing an umbrageous tract of one hundred miles, more or less in breadth, according to the position of the ☽ with respect to the horizon.

This eclipse will begin on the ⊙'s upper limb at his rising, in lat. 47° 55′ N. long. 10° 51′ 11″ W., and in a few minutes will be visible over a great extent of country. Before the centre of the ☽ enters the earth's disc, the eclipse will be seen at the Azores, Madeiras, the British isles, in France, Spain, Germany, &c.

The commencement of the central tract will be at 9 34 53, in lat. 66° 18′ N. long. 0° 5′ E. passing over some parts of Norway, and along the coast of Sweden near the Cattegat, it crosses the Baltic and the island of Bornholm, and, after leaving lat. 54° 32′, long. 15° 23′, it will enter Pomerania about 40′ after nine, a little to the N. E. of Colberg, continuing its course to lat. 51° 14′, long. 19° 38′ in Prussian Poland; at 46m. after nine it will be very near the town of Cracow; entering Hungary, the central tract will pass over lat. 48° 3′, long. 23° 21′, to lat. 45° 57′, long. 26° 38′, where it will leave that country, and enter European Turkey about 55′ after nine, cross the Danube near Silistria, and at ten o'clock it will have reached the coast of the Black Sea in lat. 43° 51′, long. 29° 10′. The ⊙ will be centrally eclipsed at noon in lat. 43° 23′ 43″, long. 29° 42′ 30″, which happens in the Black Sea, about one hundred and fifty miles N. N. E. of Constantinople; the tract passes over lat. 41° 58′, long. 31° 25′, and enters Asiatic Turkey about 6′ after ten; and, in crossing that country, its position will be lat. 40° 8′, long. 33° 10′, lat. 38° 40′, long. 35° 1′, lat. 37° 22′, long. 37° 1′, lat. 36° 13′, long. 38° 56′, lat. 35° 7′, long. 40° 47′, lat. 34° 8′, long. 42° 39′, and lat. 33° 22′, long. 44° 19′: leaving Turkey close to the city of Bagdad, it enters Persia, at 40m. after ten, near the borders of Arabia. In crossing Persia, the curvature of the central tract will be very considerable. It will pass over lat. 32° 38′, long. 46° 33′, lat. 32° 5′, long. 48° 18′, lat. 31° 23′, long. 50° 32′, lat. 31° 6′, long. 52° 40′, lat. 30° 50′, long. 55° 28′, lat. 30° 40′, long. 58° 27′, lat. 30° 58′, long. 62° 11′, and lat. 31° 43′, long. 66° 41′, quitting Persia at 22 after eleven, it will enter the northern part of Hindostan, passing over lat. 33° 6′, long. 73° 31′, and at about 26m. after eleven will reach the extensive empire of China. Entering the great desert of Cobi, the central eclipse leaves the earth with the setting ⊙ in lat. 35° 54′ 59″ N. long. 83° 9′ 57″ E. at 27′ 49s after eleven, A.M. Hence the line joining the centres of the ⊙ and ☽ will describe a curve on the earth's surface not less than 4650 geographical miles in 2 h. 56. But, owing to the globular form of the earth, and its diurnal motion on its axis, combined with the motion of the ☽ in her relative orbit, the increments of the curve will be very unequal, making a difference between those at the ingress and in the middle of nearly 100 geographical miles in a minute.

The eclipse will finally leave the earth in lat. 13° 19′ 43″ N. long. 73° 26′ 26″ E., which happens in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Malabar. It will be visible to all Europe, the N.E. part of Africa, as far as the line, and the north-western parts of Asia. The duration will be 4 h. 31 m. 12 s. beginning at 8 h. 15 m. 45 s. and ending at 12 h. 46 m. 57 s.

As this eclipse will not only be total along the central tract, but for several miles on each side of it, and the umbra will pass over some places of note, both in Europe and Asia, it is to be hoped curiosity will induce some persons to communicate their observations on such an interesting phenomenon. It has generally happened, that the great solar eclipses at London have been annular ones, which was the case in 1748, 1764, 1793, 1804, and will be again in 1820; so that it very rarely happens that the umbra passes over Europe, which makes it more desirable in the present instance, when an opportunity offers in this quarter of the globe, to have a correct account of the circumstances attending the apparent extinction of the great light of Heaven.

I shall now give the elements for constructing this eclipse, from which many curious deductions may be obtained:—

The Elements for Constructing the great Solar Eclipse of 1816.

Semi-diameter of the Earth's disc = (60′ 16″.5—8″.9) . . .	1° 0′ 7″.6
⊙'s declination (south)	19° 30′ 43″
☽'s true latitude, north, decreasing	56′ 46″.8
The angle which the relative orbit makes with the ecliptic	5° 35′ 34″.2

Apparent time of the true ☌ of the ⊙ and ☽, Nov. 19, at 10 h. 22 m. 43 s. A.M. Horary

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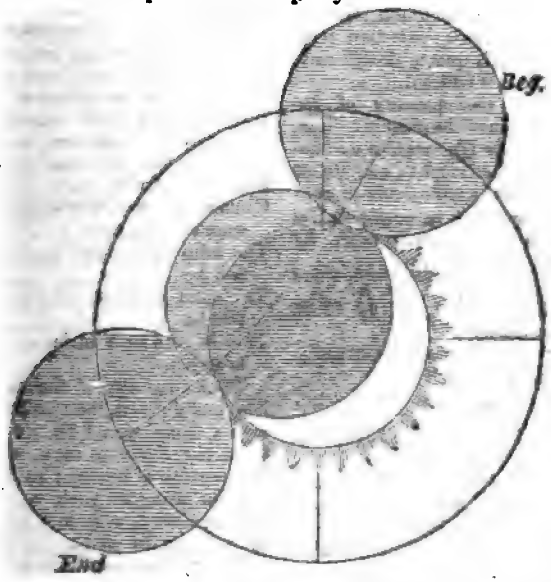
Horary motion of the ☽ from the ☉ in her relative orbit			34′ 28″.4
Horizontal semi-diameter of the ☽			16′ 27″
Ditto of the ☉			16′ 13″.5
Sum of the semi-diameters of the ☉ and ☽			32′ 40″.5
Longitude of the ☉ and ☽ at the time of true ☌	♑ 27°	0′	59″
Horary motion of the ☽ in longitude		36′	42″.2
Horary motion of the ☉ in longitude		2′	31″.6
Horary motion of the ☽ in latitude		3′	21″
Obliquity of the ecliptic	23°	27′	52″
Equation of time at ☌		14′	28″.36
Horary motion of ☉ in R.A. = 2′ 30″.5. ☉'s R.A.	234°	43′	14″
Horary motion of ☽ in declination			34″.8

The above elements are computed from the best astronomical tables extant. The place of the ☉, and every particular relating to that body, are calculated from the tables of M. de Lambre, and those for the ☽ from the tables of M. Burg, for which, in addition to the prize offered by the Board of Longitude at Paris, he was very handsomely rewarded by the late Emperor of France out of his private purse, for his laborious and invaluable performance.

Here follows the type and calculation of this eclipse for the latitude and meridian of Greenwich. As this eclipse happens at a great distance from the nonagesimal degree, and the latter having at the same time a considerable altitude above the horizon, with ☽'s latitude descending, the apparent contact of the ☉'s and ☽'s limbs will take place very near the highest point of the ☉'s periphery.



	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning Nov. 19, A.M.	8	18	23	Apparent Time.
Visible ☌	9	19	49	
Middle, or Greatest Obscuration	9	23	51	
Ecliptic, or True ☌	10	28	43	
End	10	33	50	
	h.	m.	s.	
Duration	2	15	27	
Digits of the ☉'s diameter eclipsed	9°	23′	37″	
Or superficial digits	8	45	16 .4	

The eclipse begins at Greenwich about 37′ after the ☉ has risen, viz. at 8h 18m A.T. at which time the first defect will be observed to take place on the right hand at 18° 18′ 58″ from the vertical point of the ☉'s limb.

* It appears that our correspondent's calculations of the Beginnings, Middle, End, and Digits, obscured, agree very near with those in the Nautical Almanac, but, in the point of contact of the ☉'s and ☽'s limbs, with respect to the vertical circle, there is a considerable difference. Mr. Squire makes the contact to take place at about 18° from the ☉'s vertex, whereas the Nautical Almanac states it at 58° from the said point.—EDITOR.

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At h. m. s. 9 23 51, or the time of the greatest obscuration, the centre of the ☽ makes an angle with the vertical circle, to the left hand, of 51° 34′ 36″, at which time the ☉ will be (vulgarly) digits. m. s. 9 23 37 eclipsed on its north-easterly limb, but accurately digits. m. s. 8 45 16.4 on the said limb. The eclipse will end at h. m. s. 10 33 50, and the ☽ leaves the ☉'s disc, on the left hand, at 61° 8′ 17″ from its lowermost point.

The ☽'s semi-diameter at the beginning is 16′ 28″, at the middle 16′ 30″, and at the end 16′ 31″.5, with the ☉'s semi-diameter 16′ 13″.5, and the distance of their centres at the time of the greatest obscuration 7′ 19″.39.

In the calculations of this eclipse for Greenwich, I have ascertained the longitude and altitude of the nonagesimal degree by spherical trigonometry, and the ☽'s parallaxes, depending thereon, from Dr. Maskelyne's excellent rule, given in Mr. Vince's quarto Astronomy, at page 67 of the first edition.

In calculating the quantity of the greatest obscuration of the present eclipse, I have supposed the ☉'s disc to contain 12 square digits, each digit to contain 60 square minutes, and each minute to contain 60 square seconds; agreeably to this supposition, in the present case, for digits. m. s. 9 23 37 of the solar diameter, there will be only 8.75455, or digits. m. s. 8 45 16.38 of the surface obscured.

Epping; THOMAS SQUIRE.
Feb. 27, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH, through your valuable miscellany, to call the attention of men of science to the power (if I may use the word) of the hexagonal form. We have our circles, crescents, squares, octagons, and polygons; but the *utile dulci* appears to unite best in the hexagon, which may be proved a circular concentration; for, while a single circle is the most perfect figure, the hexagon is naturally formed from the union of circles. Thus, the bee builds in the most perfect of forms; for the divine gift inclines her to the circle, but, for the good of the community, the union of cells forms the hexagon. To prove this, inspect an honeycomb; and all the cells of the exterior of the comb, where no pressure takes place, will be seen to be circular. The hexagon has less circumference, in proportion to its contents to any figure that will unite with itself; as a simple proof of which I add the following.

Every hexagon consists of 6 triangles. Every triangle contains 2 right angles. Twice 6 is 12. Therefore, if one R. A. = 90, 12 R. A. = 1080. Whatever number of lines meet in one point, they are equal to 4 R. A. (15 Euclid;) therefore, if one R. A. = 90, 4 = 360. Take the points from the triangles, that is, take 360 from 1080, the remainder is 720, which is the circumference of an hexagon: 720 divided by the number of triangles, 6, makes the two angles of each triangle by the circumference 120. One angle then is 60. If one line divide another straight line, the angles on the two sides are equal to 2 R. A. = 180. If one angle be 60, the other must be 120; but 120 is the angle of an hexagon; therefore it is the angle required to form another hexagon. In this manner, the other side may be proved, to shew also that it is the only figure, except the square and triangle, that will unite with itself. Hence, an hexagon has the perfection of a square, with less circumference to the same contents. The triangles also of an hexagon are equilateral—

Circumference of the hexagon and square being each	180
The solid contents of the hexagon will be	2430
The solid contents of the square will be	2025

That is, as 6 to 5 in favour of the hexagon.

Therefore, sir, if the proprietors of land could divide their property into hexagons, there would be no odd pieces, but a ring-fence to each, with the smallest portion of bounds; so if a city were built in hexagons there would be unity and regularity, without a confined length of passage to assist the force of the wind; so hexagonal houses might have a near neighbourhood without too close an union, and more interior in proportion to the building, and hexagonal rooms would have the like convenience without a sameness of aspect. There are many cases in which the hexagonal might be constantly used with advantage, such as pitching hurdles for sheep, where the labour of six days might be done in five, and always at fairs for the pens; so I conceive chimneys—but I have done.

Avebury, Marlbro', C. LUCAS.
Dec. 1814.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of a* MORNING'S WALK *from* LONDON *to* KEW.

ON entering Putney Heath, the eye is caught by an obelisk which stands by the Kingston road-side, at the distance of two hundred yards. It records a wonder of the last age; and the liberal attention of the public authorities to a discovery respectably announced, and which promised ulterior advantages to the community. Several destructive Fires in London had led ingenious men to consider of the means of preventing similar catastrophes. One person improved water-engines, another suggested floors of stucco, and others contrived means of escape; but David Hartley, esq. a son of the illustrious writer who traced to their sources the associations of Ideas, and then a member of parliament, contrived to build a house which no application of combustibles could consume.

This house, still standing at the distance of a hundred yards from the obelisk, serves as a monument of the inventor's plans; but, like every thing besides, it recently excited the avarice of speculation, and, when I saw it, was filled with workmen, who were converting it into a tasteful mansion, adding wings to it, throwing out verandas, and destroying all vestiges of its original purpose. One of the workmen shewed me into the room in which, in 1774, the King and Queen took their breakfast; while, in the room beneath, fires were lighted on the floor, and various inflammable materials were ignited, to prove that the rooms above were fire-proof. Marks of these experiments were still visible on the charred boards. In like manner there still remained charred surfaces on the landings of the staircase, whereon fires had been lighted for the purpose of consuming them, but in vain; though the stairs and all the floorings were of ordinary deal wood! The fires in the rooms had been so strong that parts of the deal joists in the floor above were charred, though the boards in contact with them were in no degree penetrated.

The alterations making at the moment enabled me to comprehend the whole of Mr. Hartley's system. Parts of the floors having been taken up, it appeared that they were double, and that his contrivance consisted in interposing between each set of boards, sheets of laminated iron or copper. This metallic lining served to render the floors air-tight, and thereby to intercept the ascent of the heated air, so that, although the inferior boards were actually charred, the less inflammable material of metal prevented the process of combustion from taking place in the superior boards. These sheets of iron or copper, for I found both in different places, were not thicker than tinfoil or cartridge-paper; yet, when interposed between the double set of boards, they appeared to have answered the purpose.

The House of Commons voted 2500l. to Mr. Hartley to defray the expences of this building; the sovereign considered it a popular act to give him countenance; and a patriotic lord-mayor and the corporation of London, to impress the vulgar with deeper convictions of its importance, witnessed the indestructible property of the structure on the 110th anniversary of the commencement of the great fire of London. Yet the invention sunk into obscurity, and few records remain of it except the pompous obelisk and the wreck of this house. The American war converted Mr. Hartley into a patriot, and perhaps lost him the confidence and favour of the court; or the expence of double floors; or the idea of ponderous metallic plates; or perhaps the little expectation which a man who builds a house entertains that it is to be burnt, jointly or severally operated so as to prevent its adoption. Yet the evident security these sheets produce as coverings to joists and girders, and the means they afford of cutting off the communication of the fungus, which destroys structures by dry-rot as certainly as fire itself, may still recommend them in cases where proprietors retain the direction of their own buildings, and are uncontroled by the prejudices and cupidity of workmen.

It merits observation that in modern-built Houses taste or accident has effected sufficient security against fire without any special preventives. Fire is only ungovernable when in its ascent it meets with combustible materials. Heat, as the principle of expansion, rarifies and volatilizes all bodies; and then, as the heavier give place to the lighter, so bodies subject to its action ascend, and carry up with them the principle, matter, or action of heat. A chief object therefore of man's policy in economizing fire, in subduing it to his use, and in governing its decomposing and destructive powers, should be to prevent its finding fuel in the ascent. No connected timbers ought therefore to join an inferior floor with a superior, so that, if one floor were on fire, its feeble lateral combustion might easily be extinguished

with a mop and a pail of water, provided no train of combustibles were extended to the floor above. Such is the language of philosophy, and such the slight process of reason, by attending to which the habitations of men may at all times be secured against the calamity of fire. How absurd however was the construction of our houses till within the last twenty or thirty years! Wooden staircases, exposed wooden balusters, and wainscotted walls, coated with paints composed of oil and turpentine, and put together more like a train of combustibles, or a fire-ship for objects of destruction, than the habitations of beings calling themselves rational! Ingenuity could in truth scarcely have devised a more fatal pile, which seemed to have been composed of combustibles laid together and arranged for the purpose of conflagration! The taste of modern architecture has however, without intending it, corrected this evil. Stone staircases, iron balusters, plastered walls, and lofty rooms, contribute to cut off the communication, though a fire may have seized on a flooring, or on any articles of furniture. This security might however be further increased by more strictly regarding the principle; and by cutting off all contact between floor and floor, made by wooden pilasters, window-shutters, &c., by more liberal introduction of iron, and by the occasional use of Hartley's iron or copper sheets; while nothing of ornament or utility need be sacrificed.

By analogous reasoning it is suggested to us, that, if those females whose clothes have taken fire, and whose head, throat, breasts, and arm-pits, are consequently exposed to the increasing intensity of an ascending flame, were instantly to throw themselves into an horizontal position, their vital parts would not only not be affected, but the lateral flame would be so trifling as to be easily and safely extinguished. What in human life can exceed in horror, the circumstance of a woman, in full health, often in the middle of her friends and family, being roasted alive by combustibles fastened to her person, from which it is impossible to escape till her most sensitive parts have been reduced to a cinder! What crime ever perpetrated by human turpitude could have warranted such a fate? What demons, contriving mischief and torments, could have invented a combination of miseries so terrible and heart-rending? The decorations of beauty—the gratification of pride—even the humble means of health and comfort, are thus rendered the unmerciful instruments of the keenest sufferings, the most frightful sudden deaths, and the most dismal domestic tragedies! Yet the entire evil arises from the principle of the ascent of all heat; from the flame meeting in that ascent with fresh fuel to feed on, by which its intensity is progressively augmented; and then acting at its summit on the head, throat, and sensitive vital parts of the agonized victim. The remedy therefore is simply to lie down, when the roaring flame of several feet high will be so reduced that it may be put out with the hands, with the other parts of the garments, or by any extraneous covering.

About a hundred yards from this fire-proof house stands the Telegraph which communicates with Chelsea, and forms part of the chain from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth. I found a very intelligent man on the premises, and collected from him various facts in regard to these establishments. I learnt that there are twelve stations between London and Portsmouth, and thirty-one between London and Plymouth, of which eight are part of the Portsmouth line till they separate in the New Forest. The other chains extend from London to Yarmouth, formed by nineteen stations, and from London to Deal formed by ten stations, making in the whole sixty-four separate telegraphs. The distances average about eight miles, yet some of them are twelve or fourteen miles; and the distances are often increased by the want of commanding heights. In the Yarmouth line particularly they make a considerable detour northward.

After about twenty years' experience, they calculate on about two hundred days on which signals can be transmitted throughout the day; about sixty others on which they pass only part of the day, or at particular stations; and about one hundred days in which few of the stations can see the others. The powers of the stations in this respect are exceedingly various. The station in question is generally rendered useless during easterly winds by the smoke of London, which fills the valley of the Thames between this spot and Chelsea Hospital; or more commonly between the shorter distance of the Admiralty and Chelsea. Dead flats were found to be universally unfavourable; and generally stations were useless in nearly the proportion of the miles of dead flat looked over. On the contrary, stations between hill and hill, looking across a valley, or series of valleys, were mostly clear; and water surfaces were

were found to produce fewer obscure days than land in any situation. The period least favourable of the same day was an hour or two before and after the sun's passage of the meridian, particularly on dead levels, where the play of the sun's rays on the rising exhalations rendered distant vision exceedingly obscure. The stillness of the morning and evening were ascertained to be the most favourable hours for observation.

The transmission of a message from London to Portsmouth usually took place in about fifteen minutes; but, by an experiment tried for the purpose, a single signal has been transmitted to Plymouth and back again in three minutes, which by the Telegraph route was at least five hundred miles. In this instance however notice had been given to make ready, and every captain was at his post to receive and return the signals. The speed was at the rate of one hundred and seventy miles in a minute, or three miles per second, or three seconds at each station; a facility truly wonderful! The number of signals produced by the English telegraph is sixty-three—by which they represent the ten digits, the letters of the alphabet, many generic words, and all the numbers expressed by the combination of the digits sixty-three ways. The signals are sufficiently various to express any three or four words in twice as many changes of the shutters.

The observers at these telegraphs are not expected to keep their eye constantly at the glass, but only to look every five minutes for the signal to make ready. The telescopes are Dolland's Achromatics, at which one would wonder, if every thing done for governments were not converted into a job. The intention should have been to enable the observer to see the greatest number of times, and consequently the light should be intercepted by the smallest quantity of glass. Dolland's Achromatics contain, however, six lenses, and possess no recommendation but their enlarged field, and their freedom from prismatic colours in that field, points of no consequence in looking through a fixed glass at a fixed and circumscribed object. The field of the Galilean telescope is quite large enough, and, having but two lenses, one of which is a thin concave, it gives the object with greater brightness, and therefore ought to have been preferred for this purpose. It seems strange too, that, to ease the operator, it was never contrived to exhibit the fixed spectrum on the principle of a portable camera, so that, without wearying the eye, the motion of the distant telegraph might have been exhibited on a plain surface, and seen with both eyes like the leaf of a book. The application of optical instruments, between a fixed station and fixed object, ought to have been made in an original manner, and not influenced by the practices which prevail in regard to moveable telescopes for moving objects.

It concerned me to learn, that it was one of the first measures of the economy of government, on the peace, to break up these demi-scientific establishments. The expence of 64 stations, at 150l. per annum, was but 10,000l. continuing, 5000l. at half pay; and, if government wanted them no longer, they might have been devoted to the private service of individuals. I have long cherished and promulgated the opinion, that a system of telegraphs, for domestic purposes, would constitute the perfection of civilization in any country. Multifarious are the occasions in which individual interests require to be communicated with telegraphic celerity. The shipping concerns alone would keep telegraphs constantly at work, between all the ports of the kingdom and Lloyd's coffee-house; and commerce would be essentially served, if, during Change-hours at London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow, communications could be made to and fro' relative to the state of markets, purchases, sales, and other transactions of business. How convenient too would be such a rapid intercourse between London and country bankers, in regard to balances, advances, and money transactions; how desirable in law business between London and country practitioners; and how important in cases of bankruptcy or insolvency! In family concerns, notices of deaths, births, accidents, progressive sickness, &c. it would often be deeply interesting. The state of elections, the issues of law-suits, determinations of the legislature, questions for answers, and numberless events of more or less importance, would occur to keep the telegraphs in constant requisition, so as abundantly to repay the cost of constructing and maintaining them.

A guinea would be cheerfully paid per 100 miles, for 5 or 6 words, which by preconcert might be transmitted in cypher. Instead of sixty-four telegraphs, we might then require five hundred, and an establishment costing 100,000l. per annum; but five hundred messages and replies

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per day, between different parts of the kingdom, taken at 2l. each, would in two hundred and fifty days produce 250,000l. or a net revenue of 150,000l. And if, to atchieve such an object, if for such manifold purposes, and if to confer on men a species of ubiquity, 50,000l. per annum were lost, it would be worth the sacrifice to give to the people of England an advantage not possessed, and never likely to be possessed, by any other people on earth. It could not interfere with the revenues of the post-office, because every man would correspond on any topic on which he had communicated by telegraph. The present uncertainty of communication might be much diminished by using Galilean instead of Achromatic telescopes; and by elevating the machines with rack-work, in stations subject to fogs, to the height of two or three hundred feet, so as to clear the fog, and give the telegraph the advantage of an artificial valley. I am sanguine enough to hope, that, if the warlike propensities of the British ministry should be curbed by want of means to gratify them, they will be forced to seek the genuine glory arising from the culture of the arts of peace; and in that case some minister may acquire renown by realizing the project here sketched.

What a triumph of civilized, over-uncultivated man would be afforded by such an extension of the telegraphic system! The combinations of the TELESCOPE began what those of the TELEGRAPH would complete. United, they would produce a kind of *mortal ubiquity*, extending the powers of humanity over a surface of some hundred miles, thereby rendering the intercourse of an industrious community independant of time and distance, and binding the whole in ties of self-interest by means, which, though designated by nature, could be achieved only in a high state of civilization through fortunate combinations of human art.

As I looked around me from this eminence, a multitude of ideas, sympathies, and affections, vibrated on my mind, which it would be impossible or tedious to analyse. The organ of the Eye was here played upon like that of the Ear in a musical concert. Nor was it the sense alone which was touched by this visual harmony; but every chord and tone found its separate concord or discord, in innumerable associations and reminiscences. It was, in truth, a chorus to the eye, unattended by the noise and distraction produced by the affected compositions of HANDEL; but it filled the whole of its peculiar sense with an effect like one of the tender symphonies of HAYDN. It was a Panorama, better adapted, however, to a poet, than a painter; for it had no foreground, no tangible objects for light and shade, nor any eminences which raised the landscape above an angle of six or eight degrees; yet, to a poet, how rich in associations, and how endless in pictures for the imagination!

The north and north-east was still obscured by the dingy, irregular, and dense smoke issuing from the volcano of the metropolis. In looking upon it, how difficult it was to avoid tracing the now mingled masses back to their several sources, considering the happiness or misery which they reflected from the respective fire-sides, and gauging the aspirations of hope or the sighs of wretchedness, which were combined with this social atmosphere! Convenient alike to every condition of humanity, it flowed at once from the dungeons of despairing convicts, the cellars and garrets of squalid poverty, the busy haunts of avarice, the waste of luxury, and the wantonness of wealth.

The devouring monster of the metropolis exhibited right before me its equivocal and meretricious beauties, its *aspiring* churches, towers, edifices, and manufactories. WESTMINSTER ABBEY stood prominent, reviving the recollection of its superstitious origin, but exciting deep veneration as the depository of the bones of so much renown, and of much wisdom and virtue. What topics for contemplation, if they had not been recently exhausted in the classical stanzas of a MAURICE! St. PAUL'S, the monument of Wren, was but just visible through the haze, though the man at the Telegraph asserted, that he could sometimes tell the hour by its dial without the aid of a telescope. How characteristic is this structure become of the British metropolis, and how flat the mass of common spires and smoky chimneys would now seem without it! The Monument, recording the delusions of faction, and the Tower, with all its gloomy associations, were visible in the reach of the river. Of Churches there appeared a monotonous groupe; while the houses presented a dingy and misshapen mass, as uninteresting at the distance of seven miles as an ant-hill at the distance of seven feet. Indeed any wretch capable of wantonly setting his foot upon an ant-hill, and of destroying that in which he could not sympathize, because it made no palpable appeal to his senses, might at this

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this distance, without any exception to his powers of reasoning, let fall a millstone on this great city, and extinguish in an instant the hopes and cares of all its inhabitants. What a lesson does this consideration afford to the pride of man, whose egotism represents himself to himself, as the most important object of the infinite creation; for whose use, says he, all things were made, and to whom all things are subservient! It is, however, natural that the nearest object should fill the largest angle, whether seen by the mind or the eye; yet it is the business of wisdom and philosophy to correct such illusions of our intellectual or sensitive powers. On this spot then I behold an assemblage of the greatest wonders of man's creation, at a focal distance, which reduces them to the measure of an ANT-HILL; and still further off they would be diminished even to a POINT! Such is the estimate of the eye, and it is confirmed by that of the ear; for I was assured that during tranquil nights, particularly by listening near the ground, the confused hum of the vast British metropolis could here be compared only to the buz of a BEE-HIVE, or the sound of a CONCH!

Of the moral condition, and feelings, concentrated within a spot thus embraced by one glance of the eye, how impossible to form an estimate! Supposing 900,000 human creatures thus huddled together, in 150,000 houses, we may conclude, that 100,000 will always be lying on the bed of sickness, and that 30,000 are constantly afflicted by mortal diseases, 80 of whom expire every day, or 3 in every hour! Of the 150,000 house-keepers, above 50,000 are racked by poverty, or by the prospect of its approach; other 50,000 maintain a precarious independence; while perhaps not 30,000 enjoy various degrees of comfort and occasional happiness. The greater part of the first class are either already plunged, or pre-disposed to plunge, into vices and crimes unknown except in such a city; those of the second class maintain a virtuous struggle, but more frequently sink into the lowest, than rise into the highest class; while, among the third class, there are found all degrees of virtue and worth, mixed however with an envious spirit of rivalry, and an indulgence in expence and luxury that reduces the number of truly happy families into very narrow limits.

On the north, north-west, and east, I still beheld the signs of this overgrown metroppolis in villages, which branch, like luxuriant shoots, on every side. And it was only on the south and south-west that I could discover the unsophisticated and never-cloying charms of nature, which by their splendour and variety seemed to mock the toils of man, in the contrast which they afforded to the scene that filled the eye in the opposite direction. Yet men, who never receive instruction, except through their own experience, flock in tens of thousands to share in the lottery presented to their ambition in great cities, where thousands perish while in pursuit of the prize, other thousands obtain nothing but blanks and disappointments, and the tens who achieve their purpose gladly escape to enjoy their wealth, free from the disturbance of city passions, amid the placid and unchangeable beauties of nature.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IS it not extraordinary that, during the various discussions of the Corn Question, no person has drawn the strong and evident analogy which exists between the claims of the LAND-OWNERS, and what is actually conceded to the STOCK-OWNERS? The former ask of the whole population a contribution of about TWENTY millions per annum to keep up the value of land; yet do not the latter get FIFTEEN millions in the sinking fund to keep up the price of stocks?

If, however, the TWENTY millions are conceded to the land-owner, ought not TEN millions, by the same law and reasoning, to be conceded as bounties on export to MANUFACTURERS, so that the three classes might be on a level?

Or, rather than create so absurd a condition, would it not be more reasonable to abolish the fifteen millions of taxes raised to keep up the price of the stocks? CURTIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is surprising that, among the various discussions that have arisen on the subject of agriculture, no notice should have been taken of the evil consequences of the prodigious increase of the quantity of land appropriated for breeding horses, the great benefit that would result from the reduction of their number, and the appropriation of the grazing land to other purposes. A late celebrated agriculturalist*, some years ago, said "the country would be eaten up by horses!" A horse is three or four years

* Mr. B. Maxwell.

consuming

consuming food before he is fit for use, and is often prematurely destroyed in two or three years, or sooner. This increased demand for horses is chiefly owing to the number of stage-coaches, and particularly the mail; since the establishment of which a mischievous competition to drive against time†, has been excited, to the annual destruction of hundreds of these useful animals, for no good purpose whatever. Previous to the introduction of mail-coaches, persons in distant counties were quite satisfied to receive the mail in due time by the old conveyance, and commercial concerns were carried on just as well as at present.

It is shocking to humanity to witness the cruelties inflicted on post-horses: a horse worked beyond his strength will not last so long as one better treated, but the profit to the innkeeper is the same. Many people seem to think they derive consequence from shewing no mercy to post-horses: a great man always drives hard; and little men wish to follow his example. It is a subject that would require the pen of an Erskine to do it justice. An immense number of useless horses are kept out of mere parade; it is to be hoped the additional tax will diminish their number, and that this important subject will be duly considered.

VERITAS.

March 2.

† Hundreds of persons have lost their lives, or been maimed, by the overturning of coaches at night, from furious driving, of late years.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

EURIPIDES, the third of this illustrious triumvirate, was a native of the Isle of Salamis, and he was born in the midst of the triumphal pomp which followed the battles of Salamis and Platæa. He was twelve or fourteen years younger than Sophocles, and died one year before him, at the advanced age of seventy-five. Euripides is supposed to have written more than seventy tragedies, nineteen only of which are now extant. Though inferior in the natural fire and force of genius to Æschylus, and in the facility and felicity of invention to Sophocles, Euripides surpasses both his predecessors in tenderness and pathos. He abounds in philosophic and noble sentiments, borrowed from the school of Socrates, with whose friendship he was honoured, and from whose example he was solicitous to make every pursuit subservient to the interests of virtue. His numbers are remarkably harmonious, and his chorusses abound with poetical beauties, though sometimes, as Aristotle has observed, but slightly connected with the subject of the drama.

Arranged in conformity to chronological order, the first tragedy of Euripides is,

1. "*The Bacchanalians.*" To the majority of an Athenian audience, and for their gratification, and not that of the more refined portion of it, this drama appears to have been written, it would afford probably great delight; being founded on one of the most popular stories of the ancient mythology—the amour of Jupiter with Semele, and the birth and achievements of Bacchus. But, in the present times, all persons of common sense and common decency must regard with indignation and astonishment this humiliating sacrifice, offered by a great genius, a poet, and a philosopher, at the altar of human weakness, superstition, and folly.

There are nevertheless indications scattered throughout this extravagant composition, from which it may be inferred that Euripides himself blushed at his subject; and that it was penned merely to gain that applause which he ought to have contemned. But in writing this drama he had doubtless in his recollection the ancient dogma of Draco, who established, as an everlasting law in Athens, that the gods were to be worshipped according to the custom of their ancestors. Having on some occasions expressed himself with a freedom and scepticism, perhaps not wholly free from danger, he chuses here to affect credulity, and revel in absurdity. The following language is put into the mouth of the ancient and venerable seer Tiresias,

Into the nature of th' immortal powers
I search not too minutely. Those traditions
Which from our sires descended, and which long
We have preserved, coeval with our birth,
By no insidious reasoning, no device
Of sophisters, can ever be o'erthrown.

Tiresias makes, however, a wretched attempt to explain the mystery, as he styles it, of Bacchus being enclosed in the thigh of Jove; and he thus exhorts Pentheus, on whom the aged Cadmus had devolved his authority,

Learn to suppress the fond conceit, nor think
That you are wise; but in this land
Receive the GOD—pour forth libations, celebrate
His feasts, and on your brow the garland bind.

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In

In the ensuing scene the chorus makes the following *prudent* declaration,

'Tis wisdom to restrain our souls
From crediting the doctrines taught
By men too rashly arrogant;
Whate'er with uniform consent
The MULTITUDE hath practised and approv'd,
As an unquestion'd truth will I proclaim.

And in a succeeding ode they say, in allusion to the frantic rites and acts of Bacchus,—

Securely o'er life's dangerous stage
Who hope to pass, their wandering thoughts confine,
Nor scrutinize exploits divine:
I envy not the talents of the sage,
Far nobler aims are mine;
Those truths alone I labour to attain
Which 'stablish virtue's endless reign.

In a word, the lesson inculcated throughout this drama is, that the ancient traditions respecting religion ought not to be disturbed or questioned, that speculations on such subjects were presumptuous and useless, and that the practice of virtue, unallied with reason, comprehended every thing valuable or important in human existence.

2. "*Ion.*" This seems to have been the original and prototype of that numerous class of tragedies turning upon the discovery and recovery of long-lost children, of which Home's Douglas is perhaps the most popular and pleasing. Ion has been imitated by the late laureat Whitehead, in his Creusa queen of Athens, with great improvement of the plot at least, if not of the poetry of Euripides; but no art, it may almost be said no genius, will reconcile a modern English audience to a mythological tale. What know we of the Delphic fane? of Cephisus or Olympus? It must indeed be acknowledged that the feelings of the ancients, and particularly of the Greeks, must have been totally different from those which now pervade the minds, even of men the most profoundly versed in antiquity. Mythology spoke a language familiar to the Grecian ear; the events, the characters, the persons, and the places were all closely connected with their own native and genuine history. To us all is foreign, artificial, and unnatural. It is true that the utmost force of the human intellect has been exerted in the embellishment of these monstrous fictions, by which the sun of truth is almost wholly veiled; but the circumambient clouds are adorned with a thousand varying tints, and occasionally assume the most beautiful, as well as the most grotesque and fantastic forms.

In this drama, as in many others, we meet with expressions, from the lips even of virtuous persons, apparently incompatible with the slightest degree of reverence for the gods. Creusa, not without reason indeed, exclaims,

O most audacious ravages committed
By the immortal gods! To whom for justice
Can we appeal, if, through the wrongs of those
Who rule the world with a despotic power,
We perish?

But far more remarkable is the following apostrophe to Apollo, in reference to the wrongs of Creusa, from the youthful, the innocent, and the pious Ion, the votary of that god, and dedicated to his service in the temple of Delphi:—

——————Since thou art supreme
In majesty, let virtue too be thine;
For whosoever of the human race
Transgresses, with severity the gods
Punish his crimes; then how can it be just
For you, whose sacred laws mankind obey,
Yourselves to break them? Tho' 'twill never be,
This supposition will I make—that thou
Neptune, and Jove—who in the heavens bears rule,
Should make atonement to mankind for those
Whom ye have forcibly deflowered, your temples
Must ye exhaust, to pay the fines imposed
On your base deeds. For, when ye follow pleasure,
Heedless of decency, ye act amiss.
No longer is it just to speak of men
As wicked, if the conduct of the gods
We imitate; our censures rather ought
To fall on those who such examples give.

What can we think of the religious creed of the poet who could hazard, in the presence, it may almost be said, of an assembled nation, reflections so severe, and, at the same time, so just, upon those deities, who were the acknowledged objects of the national worship? What can we think of the sentiments really entertained by the worshippers of these profligate deities? Or what of the religious system, which not merely inculcated, but in a manner consecrated, this profligacy? At the first glance cast upon this tissue of crimes and absurdities, we must be tempted to suppose that the whole was regarded as a solemn farce, and that no one could be so far deluded as to give serious credit to any part of it. But man is himself made up of inconsistencies, and with certain qualifications, and, on the part of intelligent and reflecting

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fleeting persons, large exceptions and allowances, it is sufficiently evident that the mythological system was embraced by the nations of antiquity as essentially and radically true.

S. "*Medea*" affords a grand and striking subject for imperial tragedy. Medea is a woman of the highest rank, of great accomplishments, of commanding talents, and of violent passions. She is moreover possessed of magical secrets, and supernatural powers. This extraordinary personage, having conceived a romantic and unbounded attachment to an unprincipled adventurer, abandons the palace of her father, and Colchis her native country, to accompany her lover Jason on his return to Greece.

After an interval of no long duration, she finds the affections of her husband wholly estranged; and is apprized that he has adopted the resolution of divorcing, and sending into exile, her who had for his sake made such sacrifices, in order to unite himself to the daughter of Creon king of Corinth, which city had afforded them a safe and hospitable asylum. At this intelligence she is thrown into transports of rage, terminating in schemes of the direst and most desperate revenge. These emotions are blended with occasional displays of the most exquisite sensibility, though wholly unrestrained by the operation of any virtuous principle. And the entire character of Medea, as represented by Euripides, is tremendously awful; and, what is extremely rare, either in fiction or real life, our fixed and unequivocal abhorrence is mingled with sentiments of the deepest compassion. Her courage and confidence in her own resources compel our admiration; and our scorn is reserved for the selfish, the base, and perfidious Jason—the prototype of ten thousand lovers of the same villainous stamp, who made it their practice first to deceive, and then perhaps their boast to betray.

To the circumstances of horror interwoven with the catastrophe of this drama, we are in some degree reconciled by the notoriety of the fable, which was beyond the competence of the poet to alter or modify. The dreadful triumph of Medea over Jason at their final meeting, after having perpetrated the murder of his intended bride and her own children, is conceived with a sublimity which agitates every faculty of the soul; and, if it were possible to sympathize in the sorrows of such a man, would make even Jason an object of pity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY observed in your Magazine some remarks on that curious, but difficult, subject, the power of imagination to affect the human fœtus. The opinion that this sometimes happens is so universally believed, that I do not recollect to have heard it called in question except by W. N. in your number for July 1814. I could mention many instances of this supposed fact, such as are produced by Mr. Briggs (see your number for November); but, as they are neither more striking nor better authenticated, I shall not trouble you with them. I have however other reasons beside those of speculative curiosity to join with that gentleman in his invitation to physiologists to give a deliberate decision in this doubtful affair. Are we in any degree to acquiesce in the vulgar notion that certain singularities in the human body are caused by longing desires, or by terror, and sudden starts of fancy of the pregnant mother; or are we to class them among the *lusi naturæ*, those apparently unaccountable deviations from the usual system, which are as frequently to be seen among animals and vegetables as in the human race. This last appears the most probable hypothesis, for it is not easy to conceive that any passion of the mind could impart a physical mark, or in any way alter or new-mould the fœtus, when fully formed. Why then should women continue to be haunted by a hideous imaginary phantom. We have lately heard much of a young lady with a pig-like face, which all the newspapers gravely tell us was caused by the mother looking at a Pomeranian dog. What anxious fears, what horrid fancies, must such stories occasion to pregnant females, to whom the sight of many kinds of animals must daily occur. It belongs, I imagine, to the lecturer on midwifery to say whether such effects be possible, and, if there be any danger, to warn us of its extent, or for ever to dispel our apprehensions.

Feb. 25, 1815. S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper of *Common Sense*, for the month of March, contains a concise view of many important facts, and some principles which I consider as undoubted truths.

The value of the whole stock of the country has been lately estimated by Mr. Colquhoun, at about the sum your very

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very shrewd correspondent, *Common Sense*, mentions; but it must be observed that the valuation was made when our currency was greatly depreciated, and the prices of corn and labour, and all other articles, were very high. The price of gold, of corn, and of labour, having fallen, and all manufactured goods having been falling for some few years past, I consider that estimate by far too high at present. It is too high, at least, by the difference of the ratio between 5l. 11s. and 4l. 9s. by the oz. for gold, which is at the rate of nearly 20 per cent.; for as 111 : 89 :: 100 : 80$\frac{1}{2}$. which is a fall of 19$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The question concerning the corn-laws, I consider to be very ill understood. It is a complicated question, arising out of the effect of taxation, and the sudden change in the value of money. I have endeavoured, in my work, entitled, "The Elements of the Science of Money," to explain the various changes to which all monies are liable, and have considered them as all naturally liable to slow changes; which, as far as they are natural and unavoidable, are either not prejudicial, or not so in any violent degree; but are relieved by some other natural process of commerce, or some necessary principle of social intercourse, founded in the law of nature.

I have therein considered the effect of a paper system on agriculture, (Book 2, chap. xv.) and, taking it for granted, that, under the artificial system of British commerce, which has so long prevailed, a restriction on the importation of corn was necessary to protect the British farmer, I shewed, in 1811, that 66s. was no longer the true protecting price, but that it should be raised between 80s. and 100s.; and, to prevent any necessity for repeated changes of the law, I said, "Upon the principles which we have established, in order to give due encouragement to agriculture, so long as commerce or manufactures are encouraged by restriction on importation, it is necessary that the productions of agriculture should bear a relative price to other commodities, or it must languish; we should advise, that, to ascertain the true price for the importation of corn since 1797, we should convert paper money into bullion, at the price of bullion, assume the average rate of price for three years, and add 10 or 15 per cent. to the price for a profit, which will give the true price at which importation may be allowed without danger to agriculture."—(p. 369.)

This was said upon the supposition, that the former price of 66s. was rightly assumed, and that the principle of restriction should be carried to its full extent. But Malthus has of late sufficiently argued against this principle; and it is obvious, that, while the rate of prices was kept up, as in the early part of 1813, agriculture was sufficiently improving, notwithstanding importation was allowed.

My former opinion was founded upon the then state of prices, which were rising, and were thereby diminishing daily the value of money, and, as I have elsewhere shewn, the burthen of taxes, and the value of an annuity of 20s. in the 3 per cents. The case is now altered. The fall of prices raises the value of money, and the burthen of taxes, and the 20s. annuity, at least 20 per cent. in which proportion it has sunk the value of all other property. The value of the capital of the nation is, therefore, no longer 2,200 millions, but 1,760 millions, which makes a loss of 440 millions. The debt, however, still remains above 800 millions, the interest 28 millions, the expenditure 60 millions, and the burthen, or mortgage to stockholders, is no longer one-third, but nearly half of the capital of the nation.

That the fall in corn is not an alteration of the real price of corn, but of the nominal or money price in England, which does not affect the price abroad, appears from the following facts. While, in the beginning of 1813, the importation price was fixed at 66s. the exchange with France was 17.50 cents. say 18 f. and a Frenchman got for 60s. which I take as an even sum, 66 francs. The exchange being at 22 fr. for a pound, he must, at present, in order to obtain 66 francs, receive 75s. The rise of exchanges, therefore, has operated to add more than 15s. to the real protecting price of importation; and I do not believe that the foreigner can send corn here at present for the price of 63s. or much under 75s. paper currency, advantageously, even if the restrictions were laid aside.

The question, as it now stands, is indeed momentous. Merchants and traders of all sorts have, for at least five or six years, been losing their property by millions. The value of all manufactured goods has been sinking. Manufactories and establishments in trade have been destroyed in great numbers throughout the kingdom. This has reduced the quantity of mercantile bills, of country bank-notes, of accommodation bills, and

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of all sorts of paper-money, except Bank of England notes. What has remained has risen in value. Commerce and circulation have been checked; this check has further increased the value of paper-money. There being less paper-money in circulation, and credit being greatly diminished, corn, labour, and all farming produce, of necessity must fall; but, rents and taxes remaining the same, the farmers are ruined just as the traders have been before them. Where this will stop, till rents and taxes are deduced proportionably, that is to say at least 20 per cent. it is impossible to anticipate.

The land-owners, who are in full possession of the government, say, If the price of corn cannot be kept up, farmers must be ruined, agriculture stopped, and the country starved. The price of corn shall therefore be kept up to 80s. as a minimum; and to raise the price of corn to above 80s. is now the avowed object of the government. But there is some difficulty in doing it. If prices in free trade, (and internally there is a free trade in England,) find their true level, the price of corn has fallen only because the people could not afford to pay more for it; and, if the price of corn must be raised, all other prices must be raised also. If that should be the consequence of the new corn-law, which I presume will be passed, and labour rises proportionably, paper-money will increase rapidly, credit must be as wild and indiscriminate as ever, exchanges will rise against us with the price of bullion; and, if we have peace instead of war, we shall soon cease to feel much the weight of taxes, until those who live by taxation plunge the nation again into war.

The only question that appears to me doubtful is, whether, during the year 1815, it is possible to raise the price of corn to 80s. without great distress to the trading part of the community. If that cannot be done, rents and taxes must fall. To pay off the whole of the debt in money, I have shewn to be impossible; (see El. of the Science of Money, B. 3. cap. ii.) To liquidate it fairly, by transferring to the stock-holder a due proportion of the lands and buildings in the nation, that is, by allowing him to foreclose his mortgage, I have shewn to be just and feasible at all times; Book 3, cap. vi, but not necessary. To make rents always equal, I have shewn, that it is only necessary to reserve a corn-rent, (Book 2, cap. xii. p. 338;) in which I agree with your correspondent, Mr. H Campbell.

The sudden change in the value of money has produced more sudden misery than all the other consequences of the war. Its sudden fall, if possible, would be perhaps not less perilous than its sudden rise has been. For great and violent shocks to all property, I was prepared, as soon as the paper system should be suddenly destroyed by the incautious opening of the bank payments in gold. It would be the immediate ruin of all traders and agriculturists, without providing another standard of value. For a similar shock, by the reduction of credit and paper-money, through the universal bankruptcy of the trading interests, as a consequence of the exclusion from the continents of Europe and America, I was not prepared; but it is my belief, that, if that ruin is extended still further to the agricultural interest than it has been, the national distress will be beyond all example.

Whether the attempt of the land-owners will be successful, and stop the distress, is, in my opinion, doubtful. I believe it to be well meant. If it does not succeed, rents and taxes must be accommodated to the price of corn, or the people will be reduced to absolute misery.

I have endeavoured to give you a short view of my judgment upon the subject which Common Sense has discussed; but cannot agree with him, that the shifting off the burthen of taxes by a general rise of prices, is to be deprecated. It is the only way in which repeated taxation can be rendered tolerable. It is the only way, by sinking the exchanges, to let our commodities into a foreign market; it being obvious, that, while we calculate in a debased paper currency, the foreigner calculates in gold, and thus all things are brought to an equality.

JOHN PRINCE SMITH.

Gray's Inn Square; March 1, 1815.

P. S. *Common Sense* will oblige me by explaining, in the next number, how the Bank of England is to be compelled to pay its notes in specie; or why, having received no specie for any note now in existence, it ought to be compelled to pay in specie.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the question of Viator, in p. 29, I would remark, that all good surveyors of land reduce their measures to *horizontal ones* at the time of

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taking them, and without which reduction it is impossible to plan an uneven estate with any accuracy. Certain schoolmasters and pretenders to this art not uncommonly take their dimensions in the field, for separately calculating each triangle, into which they divide the several fields, and thus often their calculations exceed the horizontal measure of an estate; but experienced surveyors, several hundreds of whose maps of considerable estates or parishes in various parts of Britain, from Sussex to Sutherland, I have minutely examined, and in numerous instances compared them with my own measurements made for mineral purposes,—such surveyors, I say, invariably lay down a horizontal plan, from dimensions taken as above; and, from other dimensions subsequently taken, on this plan, by its own scale, calculate the area or content of the several fields, and of the whole estate, or of considerable portions of it separately, and by which means only can checks be obtained on the *scaleing* operations: of course horizontal measurements are the usual and proper ones.

A Mineral Surveyor.

London; Feb. 8, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE great pleasure in replying to one of your correspondents respecting a method of increasing the quantity of wax for candles, and other purposes, by which the price of that commodity would be reduced to a standard sufficiently low for the common purposes of life.

Neither the honour of being modelled in wax, sculptured in marble, cast in metal, nor even the proposed premium, would stimulate me to make known my ideas on this subject half so readily as the superior honour of contributing to the convenience and pleasure of the fair sex, who so greatly admire the beauty, delicacy, and cleanliness of wax candles, or the happiness of improving the condition of the poorer classes in the country, by inducing them to pay more attention to the cultivation of honey. It has been calculated that Scotland alone would annually produce 2,000,000 pints of honey. What then would this flowery land supply, if we were to collect the rich stores of nature?

The harvest, truly, is great, but the labourers are few. In travelling through this waste of sweets, it is lamentable to observe, how very seldom a hive appears in the garden of the cottager. But, if the proprietor of such habitation would make it a condition with every tenant to keep bees, and increase the number of stocks annually in every favourable season, it would be a certain method of bringing a considerable addition of both wax and honey to market.

But, with respect to wax, the immediate object of your correspondent's enquiry, there is, I conceive, a way by which bees may be made to produce double the quantity. The plan is simply this. As soon as a new swarm have filled their habitation with combs, before they begin to store them with honey, or have bred many of their young; fumigate the bees, (which will not in the least enfeeble them afterwards,) and then cut away all their curious structure, with the exception of those cells, if indeed there are any, containing maggots and food; return the bees into the hive before they have time to recover from their torpor, and they will immediately renew their efforts to repair their loss. If this be done before July, they will have sufficient time to rear their offspring, and treasure up a supply for the ensuing winter. Consequently, this wax will be an additional profit; and, since it may be done very conveniently with hives of the common structure, it will not encounter the prejudices of the poor, who are obstinately attached to them from superstition, as well as habit; and thus, by rendering them more productive, will in fact obviate the greatest objection to them.

Should the apiator rob the wax too often to allow the labourers time to fill their last fabric with honey, they will subsist very well all winter on sugared beer. At this time I have a stock totally destitute of their own store, but there are no bees in a more vigorous state.

Before I conclude, let me recommend to the ladies, with whose domestic habits it peculiarly accords, to attend to this rational, profitable, and curious amusement, and which might enable them to make their own wax candles.

Feb. 13, 1815. A Lover of Bees.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE occasions on which the commercial world has had to regret the shocks it has experienced from the failure of metropolitan and provincial bankers, have of late been so frequent, and the shocks themselves so violent, that the attention of the legislature has been

drawn to the subject; and, after incalculable mischief has been produced, there is a probability that some palliative measures will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the evils complained of.

The apparent inadequacy of the measures said to be in contemplation, forms a final objection against them. It is a true maxim, as well in the moral as in the physical world, that violent remedies must be applied to desperate disorders. All restrictive measures will fail in their operation. They will either be broken down, or evaded, if there be not some serious personal punishment to be apprehended, as the necessary result of these moral delinquencies. The circumstance of the bankruptcy of a banker, demands a much more serious consideration than the most determined fraud on the part of an insolvent individual. The banker is the depositary of public honour, as well as of private wealth. There is a degree of credit attached to the profession in the estimation of every man, to which no other trade, however extensive, can lay claim. The banker is every where recognised, rather in a public than in a private capacity. It is known that he has an honourable method of realising an adequate profit on the money he has in his hands, without either the necessity of risk, or the possibility of failure. It is expected, that the money entrusted to him will be employed in this known source of advantage, and in no other way. It is this consideration which is the basis of the confidence the public have in him. It is this known source of profit which obtains him credit. No man would trust another with his property, without either an adequate consideration, or the assurance that it was not to be employed in any uncertain or doubtful speculation. If a merchant borrows money for the purpose of employing it in traffic, the lender requires an interest proportional to the risk he runs, and the borrower himself expects a return adequate to the uncertainty of the trade in which he embarks. But, as it respects bankers, the case is widely different; those who entrust them with their money receive no interest. They ought not, therefore, to run any risk. They ought not to be subject to hazard, or the consequences of failure.

The recent failure of several banking-houses, supposed to be respectable, gives me a cause, and affords me ground for justifying an appeal to the legislature, to induce them to prevent in future such infamous, such disgraceful, such destructive occurrences, by the dread of the most severe and certain punishment. As the matter now stands, the bankrupt banker, though the most unjustifiable of all bankrupts, though the most unprincipled of swindlers, escapes without one-tenth part of the odium which ought to attach to him. He meets with none of the punishment due to his delinquency. The law which prevents entailed estates from being liable to personal debts, enables men, in his situation, at once to defraud and deride the unsuspecting creditors, who are reduced to the necessity of hearing both the wickedness of the robbery, and the wantonness of the insult.

The principal reason why bankers are patronised to such an extent, is to be found in the necessity the tradesman has for a safe and commodious receptacle for his superfluous floating capital. Connected with this, among many tradesmen, there is another, the ensuring the negociation of such paper securities as are supposed, at least, to be given for *bona-fide* transactions between responsible persons, at the common rate of interest.

This statement comprises the whole of the legitimate business of the banker. Who then can hear without indignation and surprise of the banker becoming a bankrupt? What hazard is there necessarily connected with the profession? What right have bankers to run unnecessary risk? What rational cause for insolvency can be produced? How can insolvency be justified?

Prodigality may account for any expenditure. The income of a prince would be too small to support the extravagance of luxury. No revenue can be sufficient to supply the demands of prodigal mistresses, the chances of the gaming table, or the follies of the race-course. I need not pause here to prove the criminality of madly squandering away, in such pursuits, the property of others. It may be said, that this remark goes to prove all bankrupts guilty men; but I shall show, that it applies particularly to bankers.

A tradesman may anticipate a profit from his business, which may fail; but a banker must necessarily be expected to pause at every step he takes. It is never his own property that composes his capital. Is it then any thing but a fraud, of the basest description, to devote the property of others to purposes for which its owners never designed it? To squan-

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der away intentionally the property of others, in this manner, is a species of guilt for which language has no name, and for which, it is to be regretted, the civil code has no punishment. The conduct of the highwayman is honest, upright, and honourable, when compared with that of the wantonly-profligate and wilfully-extravagant banker.

The business of the banker is, of itself, a source of immense capital, as well as of enormous certain profit. Bankers not only run a divided risk, in the worst of cases, with others engaged in business, but they have peculiar sources of information and other advantages, which enable them to avoid any that are not merely trivial, while they move in the proper sphere of their own professions. Nay, events have shewn, that they are capable of practising their own real professions when actually insolvent. The result of this reasoning is this—that the failures of bankers are produced by a speculative interference in other concerns, which would be as detrimental to the public at large in its success, as it is to their ruined creditors in its failure.

The union of various trades is, on all occasions, injurious to the public, but in the cases of bankers it is most objectionable. The confidence of one portion of the public is converted into the means of establishing a mercantile interference, which generally terminates either in an overgrown monopoly, or in the total ruin of the parties concerned. Ought bankers any longer to be justified in these practices? Is it policy to lend them money, that they may do the trading interest and the public in general the greatest possible mischief?

It is to bankers speculating with the immense sums entrusted to them for security, that all the evils of monopoly in our manufacturing towns, and in the villages adjacent to them, are to be attributed. When the provincial banks have borne down all private competition; when immense fortunes have in some cases impoverished the general state of society; and, when in others the extreme of avarice has failed in its calculations, a general distress and a degree of misery has been the result, the extent of which can hardly be conceived. They have speculated in every necessary of life, in cattle, corn, coals, cotton, wool, fruit, potatoes, &c. Every thing in the gross which could be grasped at, has been the subject of this injurious interference. Is it not then impolitic, in the public, to suffer them to connect any trading or agricultural pursuit with their original and proper designs.

Nor has this evil been confined to country towns and villages; the metropolis has not at all escaped from their speculative practices. West-India produce and merchandise of every description, through the medium of brokers, have been the subjects of their interference. In the stocks, their dabbling is still more notorious; beside all these evils, they have frequently become the medium of negotiating fictitious bills and rejected accommodation paper. They are too in the constant habit of discounting the bills of speculators, in whom they imagine they can confide, to a most enormous extent. From this reasoning it is obvious, that all measures to prevent the failure of bankers, which do not restrain the proceedings here complained of, must, even where they do not fail, leave endless evils on society; evils that are the groundwork of all public discontent and popular commotion.

Our government deserve credit for their wish to prevent these occurrences; they deserve gratitude for all they do to prevent them; but the measures proposed can effect nothing, until the landed estates of bankers and debtors in general are made responsible for their debts. Such a measure as this would encrease credit where credit is due, and make all men more cautious of tampering with the property of others, their own being at stake, and out of the power of being rescued from the claims of justice. This would do much towards protecting the public against a species of wholesale swindling practised by insolvent bankers.

The next proposition, that of requiring bankers to take out a licence, is fair enough. Licences are a tax upon professions, which, in the present unprotected state of trade, have the peculiar advantage of being popular with those who take them; and this must ever be the case where the parties are required publicly to publish their profession, which must be done by all those who are subject to the tax. Otherwise than as a tax, no inference can be drawn from the measure, save the intention to protect a trade less in need of protection than any other. Yet no objection can be urged against this proposition, if the profession be accessible to all on the same terms, and if the public receive equal security against the interference of speculative and regular bankers in any other than fair, open, and legitimate banking pursuits. This requisition must be

be the *sine qua non* of any exclusion of the public from the business of bankers. It might probably lead to a general restriction from embarking in multifarious and merely speculative concerns in every branch of trade.

Every tax upon trade, whether by licence or otherwise, must eventually be paid by the public. It must be paid, the greater portion of it, by those who can least afford it, instead of being paid by the affluent, who would then only give to society that which at present helps to corrupt both the community and themselves. The productions of trade and labour are not, therefore, the best subjects of taxation, unless they be the productions of foreign industry, which might be spared, or which might be obtained at home; or, unless they be such commodities, the limitation or suppression of which is essential to the laws of policy or propriety, such as ardent spirits, &c. But it is obvious, that to keep the banking business and all others from being connected with separate, distinct, and opposite concerns, might be obtained by legal restrictions, proper penalties, and certain punishment. It therefore behoves the public to be jealous at the introduction of a means of taxation which is liable to such general application as the present. Many contend that the country cannot support its credit without permanent taxes upon trade. Let the new licence-system be substituted for the oppressive income-tax, at least as far as relates to trade. Let this impost be confined to the princely fortunes of persons in public employments, sinecure placemen, &c. unless it is intended to apply the licence-system to them also according to their various orders and degrees. But to be serious. Let the government endeavour to ascertain whether they can proceed without the continuance of the income-tax upon trade, as it is particularly oppressive to the honest, and inefficacious as it respects the unprincipled, whose incomes can never be ascertained.

To return.—In the proposition of remedies to prevent the infamous failures of bankers, it is devoutly to be hoped that country-bankers will not be forgotten. Their career has been long. It has been disastrous to their neighbours in its success. It has been disastrous to the public in their failure. Many of themselves too have had cause to regret their imprudence, if their conduct can be called by so mild a name. A paper medium we must be cursed with while we subsidize other governments with specie. Its amount, however, should be known. No one should have the power of inundating the neighbourhood in which he may reside with a flood of promises that are only paid in kind with other promises. The inhabitants of every neighbourhood ought to be freed from the obligation they are now under of exchanging labour, and the production of labour, for such trash. The issue of paper by these country-bankers should be limited by heavy penalties. They should be compelled to take back their notes at a limited period; and every one of them, upon oath, should be compelled to advertize quarterly to his neighbours the amount of the paper which he has outstanding. This would make the public guards of the bankers' credit; and, if they were then essentially deceived, they would be parties to the deception themselves.

I must again recur to the London bankers for the purpose of fixing the attention of my readers to the obloquy of their insolvencies. The evil consequences resulting from them are too obvious to notice. The crime is too notorious to need any comment. It is the worst species of swindling. It is obtaining money under false pretences. It is the commission of a breach of trust. It should be classed among felonies, by the same rule that forgeries are. The man who commits a forgery obtains money by the feigned credit or authority of another. The banker too, if a dishonest one, obtains money under a feigned authority, and employs the credit of the profession to sanction his felonious designs. His insolvency should be an indictable offence; and the town-houses, country-houses, mistresses, and the bad company he has kept, should be considered presumptive evidences of a bad intention. As a reputed thief is at any time liable to be arrested and examined, so a bankrupt-banker is in justice equally liable at all times to the inquisition of his creditors; and, as many a poor fellow has been sent off to sea, for no other reason than not being able to give a good account of himself, I see no reason why Botany Bay, or the hulks, would not be a proper receptacle for those who can give no account of the property of others, whose confidence they have so shamefully violated, and whose interests they have so infamously betrayed.

The present exigencies of the state, the absolute necessity of carrying on the principal part of our commercial transactions

transactions by a paper currency, demand an immediate and effectual interposition to prevent the mercantile world from again receiving these dangerous wounds. The severest punishment should attach to fraudulent bankers, and the whole of the profession should be bound, by the most solemn obligations, not to make an improper use of the money intrusted to their care. They should be forbidden to employ their property in any other mode than their own immediate profession. Above all—the whole of their present property ought to be liable to the claims of their creditors. And all the property they may in time to come acquire, should be at the disposal of those whom they have defrauded, until the "uttermost farthing" of their debts, with the interest, be faithfully repaid.

In addition to this, the notes of country-bankers should be returnable after a certain period, after which they ought not to circulate. The power of being monopolists should also be taken from them. Then might public credit again freely respire—then might public industry again beget public wealth—and the return of peace produce those blessings which we enjoyed previous to the commencement of a long and destructive war.

If corrective measures are neglected now, they must be had recourse to when they will probably be unavailing, and when the hope to profit by them will be deceptive. For there are diseases of the body politic which no remedy can cure, as there is ignorance which no instruction can enlighten.

The present time is singularly well suited to reform and improve the internal state of our country. "Wars, and rumours of wars," have shaken the earth to its centre, and the nations have trembled "amid the mighty uproar." But these times are past. The still small voice of peace "resounds soft warbling all the live-long day"—the din of war has subsided—the pomp of arms has faded—the trumpet is silent—the consecrated banners of peace wave harmless in the gentle gales of tranquillity, and Commerce is again spreading her sails on our shores—all is calmness and serenity.—Let us then "work while it is day"—let us take our state into consideration in the time of prosperity, lest adversity should overtake us in an hour that we think not.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST.

25, Cloth Fair, West Smithfield;
February 7, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent Viator, had consulted *Crocker's Elements of Land Surveying*,* he would have found a full solution of his enquiries respecting the measuring of hilly ground; the author having given, at p. 198, *et seq.* a chapter directly on that subject, drawn out into all the various cases which surveyors are likely to meet with, and which work seems to be the only one wherein the subject is fully explained.

The author tells us, (and that truly,) that, to obtain the true area of a hilly piece of ground, the whole surface must be measured, as in the case of level ground; but, to plot the same, within due limits on the plan, the base only must be used. Which latter point is attainable, with great facility, by a table in the book.

I could quote many other apposite truths from this work; but, as the book is easily procurable, I forbear, and earnestly recommend the same to all my brother surveyors.

AN OLD SURVEYOR.

February 16, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your excellent and useful miscellany, there is a letter addressed to you by Dr. Wilson, of Easton. It appears necessary that some reply should be made to that letter; I therefore have to beg a corner in your next, or some succeeding number, for the insertion of the following observations, should you think them worthy a place.

I have no doubt but the letter alluded to was dictated by the best intention and purest patriotism; and indeed, were the consequences predicted by the writer to flow from a study of, and attention to, the agricultural rules recommended in *Young's Farmer's Calendar*, he would indeed deserve well of his country for the hint, especially at this alarming crisis. It would tranquillize many a distracted mind, and give peace to many an aching heart; for it is represented by Dr. Wilson, that the advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with that celebrated work, will not only be the certain means of enabling the farmer to "triumph over the difficulties of the

* A new and improved edition of this popular work is just published by Longman and Co.

times,"

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times," but also enable him, in future, to pay twice or thrice as much more rent!!

I grant that many of the late excellent improvements in husbandry have been introduced slowly, and even with unwarrantable doubt and reluctance; and that there are still here and there individuals who oppose new methods of cultivation merely because they are new, and who shew repugnance to give up rules taught them by their fathers for the sake of new schemes learned from a book. But is this prejudice (so natural to an old main-chance practitioner) the only obstacle which hinders the introduction of the numerous modes of agricultural management described in the writings of Mr. Secretary Young? Surely not. I have already said that many of the principal methods are impracticable. For instance:—Can the drill husbandry be prosecuted with facility and advantage upon a gravelly soil, where the horse-hoe is an useless implement? Can two horses and a Scottish plough break up such land? Can oxen be used upon flinty or gravelly farms, and where one-third of the draught business is on turnpike-roads, carrying out produce and bringing in dress? These questions can only be answered rightly in the negative: and, though the drill husbandry, &c. &c. is strongly recommended by Mr. Young, he, I believe, has never advised such management but where the attempt would have a fair chance of success.

Dr. Wilson tells us, as a proof of his opinion, that Scottish and some English farmers, by the adoption of the new system of husbandry, can as easily pay from five to eight pounds per acre, as others can forty or fifty shillings! This is rather an unfortunate allusion, as it appears that Dr. W. has forgotten that the Scottish farmer pays along with his rent the tithes, (nearly one third,) and almost all the church and poor-rates generally as much. The truth is, that an English rent at forty and sixty shillings is equal to five and eight pounds on the other side the Tweed.

After all, no one can object to Dr. Wilson's pious wish of seeing the Bible and Young's Calendar together in every farm-house in the kingdom; but, as it is absolutely necessary that we should have an established, learned, and independant clergy to explain to us the former, so must we have a steady practical body of agriculturists, who, by experience, become competent to prove and apply the latter.

Chalfont, St. Peter, Bucks. J. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Supplement for July, I felt my interest very strongly excited by selections from a work entitled "Specimens of the Classic Poets." I have since become better acquainted with it: and am prepared, in the words of Akenside, "to regulate my opinion of the reigning taste by the fate of this work: for, if it be ill received, I shall not think it any longer reasonable to expect fame from excellence."

The first public journalist who has noticed this publication in detail, is the British Critic; and he has treated it like a mere miscellany of translations; and, failing to perceive that its grand claim to utility rests on the comprehensiveness of its plan, has set his face against all the poets of the latter ages, whom I suspect him never to have read. Before I examine his notions in this particular, let me doubt whether I rightly understand his opinion of the merits of the translator, or whether he understands it himself? He affects a dislike of all translation whatever: but is there not something lurking beneath this general antipathy? Where was the critic's honesty, or was it his recollection that slept, when, in ridiculing Mr. Elton's opinion of Sappho's beauty, he suppressed his arguments? which were, the tradition of her amours and numerous lovers, and the evidence of Ovid's very epistle to Phaon, that Phaon was only fickle, and that he had once been kind? Is there anything of a party-feeling, or is there some other secret malevolent prepossession struggling in the critic's breast, with a conscious necessity of owning undeniable merit; or how otherwise shall we account for such irreconcilable contradictions as run through the whole critique?

1. The reviewer denies that Mr. Elton possesses "a *single spark* of the genius of Dryden, or *(credite posteri)* of Gifford or Hodgson.

2. He asserts that his genius is "unvaried and inflexible."

3. He quotes Homer and Hesiod as having "considerable merit in the stormy and sonorous passages;" Anacreon as "replete with spirit, fancy, and taste," and unequalled by Addison or Moore; in Bion "every turn of fancy and every sentiment of the wildest tenderness is happily preserved and beautifully expressed;" "The dream of Tibullus" is a very beautiful and feeling production; an extract from Juvenal "is written with much force and energy;" and Lucan is

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is "translated with much care and spirit;" and the corollary is that

4. "The translator's powers are *not* sufficient to throw that interest over his works which we cannot but expect."

Now there needs no conjuror to pronounce that both the parts of this judgment cannot be true; either the censure or the praise is preposterous: for the one is totally incompatible with the other. The writer who can translate, with "taste and spirit," such very different authors as Homer, Anacreon, Bion, Tibullus, Juvenal, and Lucan, cannot have an "unvaried and inflexible genius;" and must have at least *one* spark of the genius of Dryden, and *more* than *one* of that of Gifford and Hodgson, whose equal extent of powers remains yet to be proved; nor is it very easy to conceive how "beautiful and feeling productions" can be "destitute of interest." But my chief object is to say something in defence of the peculiar feature of Mr. Elton's plan—his including the poets that are less familiar to common readers.

The reviewer asks, "who would trouble himself with Ausonius, when possessed of Virgil?" Let him be told, that taste is gratified by variety—by different degrees of excellence—and that it is the business of a scholar to inform himself of the general literature of antiquity, in its diversities and gradations, its rise and its declension. Is not Ausonius alluded to in books? or is a man who pretends to letters excusable if he looks with the vacancy of ignorance on such names as Calphurnius, Meleager, or Manilius, when they occur in notes or essays? This is the particular benefit which Mr. Elton has conferred upon his countrymen; even on those who, from the drudgery of an academical routine, have been compelled to confine their course of reading within the pale of the Augustan classics. But are all the poets not included within the range of class-books indeed despicable? Passing Apollonius Rhodius, of whom the elegant and erudite Warton meditated a translation, and whose specimens form the very best in Mr. Elton's collection, let us descend at once to the latter poets. The British Critic dismisses them with a magnificent disdain, thus:—"We cannot further follow our author through the succession of his Grecian bards; it would be only travelling in a beaten track of subject matter, where *not a single wild flower* would spring up under our feet. There *may be* merit in such a poet as Nonnus."

Now, whoever has read, either in the original or in Mr. Elton's version, the description of the huntress Nicæa lying among the panthers—a subject which, under the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, would have grown into a romantic groupe of exquisite painting, will have no doubt whatever that there *is* merit in Nonnus; who shares, in common with Ovid, the vice of "flashy conceits" and "painful refinements of thought." But where was the taste of the British Critic when he overlooked Quintus Calaber? in whose continuation of the Iliad, relics of famous old bards, posterior to Homer, are with plausibility supposed to be embalmed? Where was his taste when he overlooked "the golden verses" of Oppian? of whose description of the horse, Addison, with his usual acumen, discerned the spirit; and whose paintings of the beasts of chace, and of the whale contending with the harpooners, may be said to resemble the animated pictures in the book of Job? Where was his taste when he overlooked the elegant poem of Coluthus, whose *Rape of Helen* Johnson had marked for translation among the memoranda of his literary projects? or the delightful tale of "Hero and Leander," that truly Virgilian poem, of whose beauties Scaliger was so enamoured, that he ascribed it to the real Musæus, the predecessor of Homer?

Leaving the latter Greek poets, among whom the British Critic could distinguish only Nonnus, it might have been worthy of his curiosity to take some notice of the consular poet Claudius Rutilius, of whom Gibbon (Posthumous Works) has given so interesting an account; and of that noble fragment of the Age of Domitian, the Satire of the poetess Sulpitia. It was not necessary that all the authors should be successively noticed, but these instances are sufficient to expose the absurd petulance of the British Critic, who spurns, with the utmost levity of contempt, both the Grecian and Latin poets that conclude the series.

To show that some flowers worthy of being gathered have sprung up in this imaginary desert of the latter ages, I shall present the reader with Mr. Elton's version of "the death of the Amazon Penthesilea," from Quintus Calaber:—

She strait is roll'd in dust and bloody pangs
Of death: yet gracefully she fell to earth,
Nor shame exposed her body; but she lay
On her broad bosom, panting round the spear
That thrill'd her, and reclining on her steed,

Ev'n as a fir-tree stoops the shatter'd stem
To icy-breathing northern blast: though late
Tallest of pines in length'ning dale or wood:
And nourish'd by the earth which it adorn'd
Fast by a fountain; so the Amazon
Bank from her steed; so beautiful to sight,
Her body broken by the griding spear.
* * * * *
He drew
From off her brows the helmet, glitt'ring bright
As the sun's rays or light'ning. Then her face,
Fall'n as she was in dust and blood-besmear'd,
And her fair forehead shone disclos'd, though dead,
In amiable beauty. When the Greeks,
That throng'd around her, saw, they wond'ring gaz'd;
For she was like the goddesses; and lay
In mail'd habiliments upon the ground,
Like bold Diana, slumb'ring on the tops
Of mountains; when her limbs in weariness
Rest, and that arm reposing hangs, which spear'd
The bounding lion.

For the transcription of this uncommonly affecting and picturesque passage, neither you nor your readers will require apology. The work abounds in similar passages; and they are chiefly found in those Grecian poets whom the British Critic would fain annihilate by one dash of his pen, because they had the misfortune to be born after Homer, and because they are not read in our schools and colleges. ATTICUS.

Taunton; Jan. 1, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE number and variety of charitable institutions with which the metropolis abound, reflect the highest degree of credit on its citizens, and an institution I am about to name, in my opinion, stands first for a claim, not only on them, but the whole of the United Kingdom, as its benefits are universal, viz. the "Refuge for the Destitute;" and, although an infant establishment, it has already been the means of saving upwards of six hundred of our fellow creatures from utter destruction, (and some even from death,) many of whom had not where to lay their head, or the means whereby to obtain an honest livelihood.

The object of this institution is to provide an asylum and employment for the forlorn wretch, who, from misfortune, is reduced to great distress; for those who, from loss of character, are unable to obtain employment; for the punished or pardoned convict; for the unfortunate young female, who, having been seduced from the paths of virtue, has been tempted by dire necessity to seek a precarious living by dishonest means; and, in short, for the needy and destitute of all descriptions: and, although much good has already been done, yet there is unhappily a wide field still open for much more to be effected; and it is to be lamented that the funds of the institution are not competent to admit all that apply, or are sent by the judges and magistrates for admission.

The public have hitherto supported this happy retreat for the destitute with a liberal hand: but, when the immense magnitude of the metropolis is contemplated, the various and complicated scenes of distress which daily meet the eye of an observer, and the many and great temptations to vice with which it abounds, will make us cease to wonder that the door of the Refuge should on each day of the committee's meeting be crowded with abject wretches, and they are under the painful necessity of rejecting a greater number than they admit.

Those who are admitted are clothed and employed in useful labour, under the direction of a master, mistress, and matrons, who pay strict attention to their morals; they also receive religious instruction and advice from the chaplain, a clergyman of the established church; and, when they have remained a suitable period in the institution, and have conducted themselves with propriety, becoming reformed characters, are either placed out in respectable situations, or reconciled to their friends and delivered to them.

The principal number of those who have served their period of probation, the committee have the satisfaction of knowing that they are conducting themselves to the approbation of their employers.

Clapton, Middlesex. W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the artless and unembellished scenery of wild and simple nature, around the cot and garden of Charles Crispin, behold us in a few hours removed to the Elysian fields and mansion of Dr. Whalley. The transition how sudden! the contrast how wide! There we beheld a man, in the humblest possible sphere in which any human being could live and move, enveloped in the lowest garb of poverty, not to say want; and from whom it would not be, without difficulty,

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faulty, possible to remove any thing which would reduce him lower in the scale of animated beings, except internal peace and tranquillity of mind, and of these he does indeed possess an invaluable treasure. Here you also behold nature, but nature so blended with the graces of taste and the fascinations of art, as to preclude the power of any one's separating in any material degree the one from the other. That on the same day I should have made two such visits is rather extraordinary, and which strikes me upon reflection much more than it did at the time. Miss Seward has sketched, in her recently published, though posthumous, Letters, this residence of her friend Dr. Whalley; but the mansion, as well as the scenery around, have undergone such material alteration and improvement since her description was written (1794), that it contains, I think, a very imperfect account of the present state of both. The mountain could not be removed, consequently the grand and extensive views, with the distant scenery, remain the same; but the Oreads and Dryads may now, and assuredly do, tread these their delightful and umbrageous haunts with more "favourable feet."

We left our chaise with a fair convalescent, who was of too delicate a mould to venture up the steep ascent, at the lodge below, the resident of which told us that, unless we made the best of our way, the gates would be shut against us, as no visitors were admitted after four o'clock. This intelligence made us desirous of adding wings to our speed; it was then half past three; but speed was not ours, for the winding, and, at length, steep and beautifully shady ascent precluded that volant nymph from attending our steps. However, after much excitement of the sanguiferous system, and many a necessary pause, we gained the threshold of what was once called a cottage, but now, more appropriately, Mendip Lodge. The distant scenery was grand and striking, and the vale of Langford, with its chimney tops jetting their smoke above the surrounding trees, and the smoke trailing its wavy clouds upwards; but our attention was called from a crowd of distant objects to those more immediately around us. All seemed quietness and composure here; not a domestic was for some time to be seen; a solitary and fawning spaniel faintly yelled a welcome, and followed us to the entrance. The doors were open; but we were for some time too much occupied in admiring the surrounding scenery, and the beautiful exotics crowding the arches of an elegant varanda, which extends the whole length of the front of the mansion ninety feet, to think of obtaining admission. It seemed for a moment that we had arrived at some enchanted palace, whose inhabitants were invisible, and where any knight, in pursuit of adventures, would be sure, somewhere and some time or another, to find them: it only required patience, and of course a tolerable quantity of courage. We at length knocked—no magic hand beckoned—no voice in air was heard—but a servant appeared, of whom we inquired whether we might be permitted to see the house: he civilly told us we should have that pleasure; and pleasure of no common kind it was. After a little preliminary detention we were introduced, not up the stair-case through the middle of the house, as we silly folk naturally concluded we should be; this palace of enchantment was not so to be entered; but we passed beneath the varanda in front, and, turning to the right, ascended some steps to the eastward of the house, and thence were shewn into a small room, well furnished and carpeted—this was called the breakfast room, and, I am inclined to think, is the very room which Miss Seward describes as that in which she slept; but our Cicerone could not satisfy us in this particular. Here our names were entered in a book; we then passed a door to the right, and found ourselves immediately in an enchanted gallery of apparently immeasurable length. Innumerable mirrors, paintings, painted ceilings, elegant carpets, as soft as the mossy lawns without, sofas, china vases, and a crowd of other objects, glittered upon our senses. The numerous windows, whose sides were beset with mirrors, opened upon another varanda, exactly over the one below, and of the same length; the arches here were also decorated with numerous exotics, but not in vulgar vessels—superb porcelain contained all that is rare and beautiful and odorous, collected from the stores of Flora throughout the various quarters of the world, from "Araby and Ind." We had not time to examine the paintings minutely; that would have been a work of time; some of them were from the first masters. One or two landscapes of some beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Clevedon were, if faithful, I think excellently done upon a very large scale. A portrait of Dr. Whalley himself, in the breakfast room, was very fine; and another of Mrs. Siddons, in

the dining room, another part of the house into which we were afterwards shewn, was uncommonly striking. What struck us forcibly was the profusion and superb display of elegant and tasty furniture with which every room into which we were shewn was decorated, evincing at once a superior taste and a command of wealth from no common mine.

We quitted this palace of enchantment, and our Cicerone left us; giving orders, at the same time, for the invocation, from a clarion deep and loud, of one of the horticultural attendants in the gardens below to ascend and accompany us amidst the mazy rounds of many an upland steep and devious way. With him we climbed, not to the mountain top, for time, that resistless charioteer, would not permit us. We therefore snatched a view of what our guide informed us were some of the better graces of the garden, or sylvan glade, or flowery walk. Behind the mansion, and of course above it, you looked down upon the dining room, before the windows of which were arranged, in climax order, a group of exotics of various kinds and descriptions. The terrace which, with pleasant undulations, extends from the house, nearly a mile to the eastward, commands a most extensive prospect. On one side of it is the steep ascent of the mountain, interspersed with various evergreens, the mountain ash, and many a mountain flower, amongst which the elegant campanula, with its lilac blossoms, is not least conspicuous. On the other side is a neat border, decorated with humble flowers; frequently interspersed, a cultivated campanula of snowy whiteness lifts its modest head. Of this flower we were told Dr. Whalley is remarkably fond. The terrace, a smooth, green, velvet walk, offers occasionally pleasant seats, some of which are overarched by the paly mandrake, with its long and twining tendrils, thickly involved with one another, or hanging loosely around. A carriage-drive, of nearly four miles in extent, green as the ocean wave, winds its sinuous and easy course over and about this mountain, where indeed one would long desire to linger far from "the busy hum of men." After stealing from time every moment which we could presume to pilfer; after wandering with increasing pleasure through a variety of cooling shade, or sitting down beneath some archway formed of branching trees; after climbing again some steep ascent, and gazing afar over the vales below, the Bristol Channel, and the Blue Mountains of Wales, "dim in the distance;"—we felt it necessary to tear ourselves from these Elysian hills, and to awaken to the reality of bending our solitary way again to the lower world. On our return to the house I could not resist inscribing this couplet in the album,

Pleas'd wandering here, midst Nature highly graced,
I hail the power of WHALLEY's magic Taste.

In a word, if you will have my opinion of this spot, I must say that I prefer it to Hagley, to which it is by no means equal in size. I also think it superior to the Leasowes. One deficiency, I am sorry to add, is here—a total absence of water, or nearly so. The extent of Dr. Whalley's land, we were informed, is six hundred acres; one hundred of which is laid out in sylvan scenery.

Huntspill; JAS. JENNINGS.
October 7, 1814.

P.S. The elegant retreat of Dr. Whalley is, I am informed, now to be sold. How enviable must the situation of that person be who can command wealth to purchase it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE my former communication, inserted in your last number, on the subject of the lines written on our Saviour's turning water into wine, at the marriage at Cana, it has occurred to me, that we may, perhaps, trace the coincidence of expression to a still higher and more ancient origin than the lines of Crashaw, and from which it is not improbable that Crashaw himself may have derived his ideas.

In the 114th Psalm, two miracles are celebrated in a highly poetic language; the passage of Israel through the Red Sea, and their entrance into the promised land through the river Jordan. To use Bishop Horne's expression, "the waters in both cases are poetically represented as sensible of their Creator's presence."

The sea saw it and fled;
Jordan was driven back:
What ail'd thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest?
Thou, Jordan, that thou wast driven back?

The interrogative lines of Crashaw—*Unde rubor*, &c. and *Quæ rosa*, &c. are in the manner of the repeated interrogatives of the Hebrew poet. There is great beauty in the Psalmist's concealing the presence of the Deity in the beginning of the composition; and afterwards

at the conclusion, by introducing the presence of Jehovah, discovering the reason why the sea fled, and Jordan was driven back. This circumstance is imitated in the lines of Crashaw. There is this difference, however, between the sacred original and the Latin imitation, that, in the former, not only the waters, but the "mountains," and "the little hills," acknowledge the present Deity; and the whole "earth," universal nature, is called upon to "tremble at the presence of Jehovah, at the presence of the God of Jacob, which *turned*," on another occasion, not water into wine, but "the rock into a standing water; the flint into a fountain of waters."

Crashaw's lines, beautiful as they are, come far short of the beauty and grandeur of the Psalm. This is one, among a thousand instances, in which the justice of Sir William Jones's remark is verified, that "the Holy Scriptures, independently of their divine origin, contain, among other excellencies, more sublimity and beauty, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or country they may have been composed."

Basingstoke; March 7. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE hear nothing so often boasted of in conversation, as that we are a wise, thinking, and prudent people; and yet it is all *sheer nonsense*, unless wisdom consists in suffering ourselves to be universally imposed upon; thinking, to be so void of thought, as not to perceive that we should think for ourselves, our comforts, our interests, our security; and prudence were characteristic of carelessness of our lives, and all that is valuable to us.

Let us take only one instance out of a thousand that are obvious to every one, for little things shew the real character of a nation. One would naturally think, that men linked together by the social compact, and having a representative government, would value at any rate their own conveniences and accommodations beyond those of the brute creation; and that, before they made good roads for their horses, they would take care to have good paths made for themselves; nay, smooth and clean pavements, fountains of clear water, and resting places under shelter, with guards for security, and all assistances which, (if only considered as bipeds,) are necessary to their migration from place to place, whether of the masculine or more delicate sex; and that he who calls the country his, would at least contrive to have the power and the liberty to walk over it without any inconvenience. But no, it is the last thing he thinks of, even though he should belong to that class of men who know for what purpose their legs were made; and, except in great cities, (and not in all of them,) civilization is so far from producing a respect for ourselves, or our species, that we are content, for eight or nine months in the year, to be debarred the possibility of going ten miles from the town or city we were born in, and inhabit, without wading through deep mud, among horses, asses, and cows, and with less power of overcoming its difficulties, even when of the strongest and hardiest of its population.

We hear of county calls for petitions in favour of Blacks, Germans, or Catholics; of remonstrances against shackling the freedom of the press; for the nomination of some popular candidate for parliament; &c. &c. but none for petitions in favour of men who are condemned to walk, of those who prefer it to any other mode of travelling, or of delicate women and children, whose health requires nice conveniences, to enable them to practise it as God intended they should do.

Neither do we hear of remonstrances against the government for neglecting to put it in the power of the subjects to walk upon and over the land they live in, pay taxes for, and fight for, with as much convenience at least as the beasts of the earth.

This may seem an odd way of stating things to men who have never considered government as contrived for the convenience, as well as the protection, of the people; but I do in my conscience believe, that a government who thought of these things for a people too stupid to think for themselves, would soon become the strongest on earth, both internally and externally; and that such a government might, without exciting a murmur, raise any sum in taxes within the power of the country to pay.

But, to return to my subject:—Take only one other instance of the excessive folly and abandonment of our countrymen at large. Finding he has no accommodation for walking with any degree of comfort, except during a few fine days in the summer, he (when he has any) parts with his money to be conveyed in a box, (first paying a tax for leave to use

use it,) at the mercy of the owner, and at what price and pace he pleases to go; who, knowing the folly of his customer, charges him high in proportion to the danger of the operation, and the ease with which it is accomplished, (for the swifter the cheaper to the conductor;) and, being placed in this gilded dangerous toy, full of misery within, and extortion without, the ideot sits doubled up for a hundred miles, with as little use of his ankles as a felon in irons; and chuckles to think how nicely he is contriving to get to town, while other people are sleeping; totally forgetting that he who is spending money, while others are reposing in their beds, and thus gets rid of perhaps two days income in one night, must fast two days for it, or be *minus* at the year's end, on the like proportion. As to the expenditure of constitution, that or the risk of a broken neck is not to be expected to be thought of, by a being, who imagines he exalts himself in the world's opinion, by suffering a drunken driver to extort money from him at every stage, under the penalty of being insulted with foul language, (yet knows the fellow is amply remunerated for his services by the coach-owner;) and as often repels the travelling vagrant on foot with that harshness and unfeeling pride, that brings the blush of indignation from the wounded heart.

Seriously, I think, a remedy for all those evils might be found, by only supposing parliament to bring in a bill—that all stage-coaches in England should be of one construction, after a fixed period; and that of a form as decided by a committee of coach-makers, to be the most comfortable and fitting for a human being to ride in, as well as the most secure from oversetting; where the horses could be detached from the carriage, if running away; and where no places should be allowed that were not guarded from the weather, (a precaution absolutely necessary in a climate like this, when people in ill health are often compelled to travel by their employers;) where the price should include the coach-fare and driver, as expressed in a receipt, and where every place should be numbered in the succession they were taken; with a penalty for galloping, getting drunk, leaving horses, &c. to be recovered by a summary process at the end of the journey, before a justice of the peace. These, and a few other obvious regulations, would make even the necessity of travelling in stage-coaches endurable; and, if perfectly well-paved foot-paths were bestowed on only the great high-roads, and kept in constant repair by a general rate throughout the kingdom, we should not only walk like civilised men on earth, with decency and humanity becoming intelligent human beings, but we should reap advantages that are incalculable; by saving lives, lessening the number of horses kept, avoiding the cruelty used towards them by the villains that kill them for gain, diminishing the price of many articles at markets, rendering the highways more safe by general intercourse, employing all our now idle hands, and affording the poor man advantages of removal to his parish, and the soldier relief on his march, by enabling him to perform it with ease and expedition.

That such accommodation is desired by all the crowds that frequent the well-paved street will prove; and it would not be difficult to explain in what degree the pavement of London contributes to the health of the inhabitants. That it is equally desired in the country to have smooth and dry roads, the multitudes seen abroad during frosty weather will convince us, if any one wants conviction. A volume might well be written by a pamphlet-maker on this copious subject; and I hope some of the trade will take it up, for that is the only way to treat with *Johnny Bull*, who will at any time give half-a-crown to know what he wants, rather than be at the trouble to think for himself; and always wants a great many reasons for his money.

The broad way of thinking is, to first consider the subject's life as of value, and the respect due to a human being; next, to reflect that we are a very wealthy nation, capable of paying, as we see, enormous taxes, for very many useless, or worse than useless, purposes; and then to apply, through the medium of our representatives, to our parliament, to have a sum raised for the purpose of rendering travelling as easy under our climate as it is to the nations of southern Europe, whilst it is at the same time safer than in any nation in the world. For such are the ties, let statesmen say what they will, that bind people to their country, and induce them to labour to support it—not wars and victories, which now, God be thanked, seem to be nearly all over; so that, if we would consent to pay another year's war-taxes, to be applied to our own conveniences, we should soon become justly the admiration of a respectful world.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, October 18, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inserting the following tables, you will then have laid before your numerous readers the whole tabular results of the weather for seven years; as observed at Manchester. Should you deem the results of the weather for the past year, worthy to fill a page in a future number, you shall have them sent early for insertion.

THOMAS HANSON.

Manchester; Feb. 17, 1815.

Summary of the Annual and General Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature for Seven Years, deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester.

	ATMOSPHERICAL PRESSURE.							TEMPERATURE.				
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	Spaces in Inches.	Changes.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Greatest var. in 24 hours.
1807	29.680	30.75	28.50	2.25	1.15	91.03	313	48.64°	82°	18°	64°	25°
1808	29.659	30.58	28.50	2.08	1.26	79.49	179	49.10	84	18	66	29
1809	29.656	30.35	28.00	2.35	1.30	83.54	183	48.75	83	15	68	28
1810	29.613	30.64	28.20	2.44	1.20	79.84	161	48.23	79	10	69	37
1811	29.620	30.80	28.08	2.72	1.40	104.30	195	49.30	83	16	67	27
1812	29.804	30.82	27.77	3.11	1.25	93.00	174	47.75	80	19	61	30
1813	29.909	30.75	28.24	2.51	1.55	95.83	191	48.66	83	22	61	28
General Means	29.702	30.68	28.18	2.49	1.30	89.60	199	48.63	82	18	66	29

Summary of Rain, Evaporation, and Winds

	RAIN.		EVAPORATION	WIND.											
	Inches.	Wet Days.	Inches.	North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Number of Observations.	Brisk.	Boisterous.
1807	33.645	141	—	87	181	33	57	18	278	119	210	0	25	983	45	64
1808	27.095	143	—	59	111	51	109	54	180	157	130	6	7	850	56	38
1809	29.100	154	4.145	27	17	37	35	55	60	88	23	23	6	365	54	39
1810	39.970	118	33.830	36	10	30	29	101	73	41	20	20	5	365	40	26
1811	39.375	103	29.780	25	7	25	50	117	56	44	14	26	5	365	35	26
1812	41.750	102	—	59	32	24	21	85	50	60	31	22	4	365	22	13
1813	34.903	135	17.266	10	45	14	32	47	99	61	28	22	0	365	42	10
General Means	35.119	127	—	41	57	31	48	68	114	81	65	19	8	523	42	31

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through your medium, to state that the cause of science in general, but more especially that branch of it connected with geological research, is likely to be greatly injured by the selfish conduct (to give it no harsher a name) of travelling lecturers and writers in periodical journals, who, as interest or pleasure prompt, make rapid excursions across this mining district; and, on their return to the metropolis, immediately print maps, sections, and observations, as the results of their own personal investigations, without even the slightest acknowledgment to those gentlemen to whose liberality and politeness alone they

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they are indebted for the information obtained during their journies. Such uncandid proceedings must in the end close the plans of our coal-viewers, the portfolios of the curious, and the doors of the hospitable, against every description of scientific travellers; and the enlightened and generous tourist may at length be received with coldness and reserve, where he might otherwise have met with a hearty welcome.

The preceding remarks have been drawn from me by noticing a section of the country which stretches from the German ocean to the Irish channel, published in Mr. Tilloch's Journal for February. Now, sir, allow me to assure you that the original of this section was planned and executed by Mr. Jos. Frear, a gentleman well known in the North for his professional talents as a land-surveyor and draftsman, and scientific knowledge as a mineralogist and geologist, and who, from residing a great part of the year at Keswick, has daily opportunities of forming a correct idea of the Cumberland mountains. Copies of this interesting document were long ago in the hands of Mr. Greenough, late president of the Geological Society of London, the Rev. W. Turner, lecturer to the Newcastle Institute, and twenty other persons here. With the writer it now rests to say from whom he obtained the copy he has slightly altered.

On a parallel with this is a similar plagiarism given to the world in Dr. Thompson's Annals a few months since. I allude to an incorrect sketch taken from the geological maps of Northumberland and Durham, traced by Mr. Wynch, and shewn to the doctor in August last, but the originals of which had been exhibited to the Literary Society of Newcastle long before that period. Such, sir, is the candour of these two individuals, who brand the viewers with want of liberality and mysterious behaviour towards strangers.

While on the subject of original discoveries, allow me to point out the sources from which Mr. Westgate Forster drew the greater portion of the information embodied in his section. From the surface of the earth to the Low Main Coal, a section was printed by the late Mr. G. Johnson, of Byker, and from thence to the Brockwell Seam, by Hutchison, in his History of Durham. These, together with all the observations on them, were put into their present form by Mr. Fenwick, of Dipton, who also assisted Mr. Baley to draw the dikes on the map contained in the Agricultural Survey of Durham. Below the coal strata the lead-mine measures are placed, these are copied from the three sections in possession of the mine-agents on the Derwent, at Alston, and Dufton; also deposited in the library of the Literary Society of Newcastle. All below the Dufton mines is uncertain, and not worth attending to. The direction of the lead veins I believe to be new, or at least published by Mr. Forster for the first time. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent's account of his visit to Wandsworth Workhouse has been perused by many with peculiar pleasure; there are hundreds whose feelings are in unison with his, though they have not the power of expressing them with equal interest. In accordance with his remarks on the hardships sustained by the poor who are farmed, an individual was visited in one of these farming-houses, on a morning, after a poor woman in the same room had died; on enquiring into particulars, the person visiting was told that the house economy was so strict as not to allow a rushlight to relieve the melancholy scene.

On the subject of separating the aged poor, a parish-officer observed that, if the poor-house were made too comfortable, every one would apply for admittance. That some are kept out by the present general method is certain: an aged pair, whom the writer has frequently conversed with, have decently brought up a large family, but are now, notwithstanding a small parish allowance, often reduced to great straits; yet neither of them will listen to any proposal of going to the house, the idea of separation more than counterbalances every additional comfort they might receive. There exists also in this case another objection, which is severely felt: having for many years been accustomed to attend a dissenting place of worship, they know this privilege would be entirely denied them, and that adhering to the dictates of conscience in this respect would expose them to such reprimands and threatenings as must greatly augment the burden of declining years.

That the benevolent efforts of Common Sense may be productive of some good effects, is the earnest desire of,

A CONSTANT READER.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE cases described in your last, were all which I received into the heated room. They were taken almost at random, as I was able to procure them; the proposal of remaining there for some weeks having been made to many individuals, who refused to accede to it. The publication of a set of cases, as they indiscriminately occurred, I considered as the fairest mode of enabling the public to form a judgment of the benefits to be derived from adopting this plan. From the number of patients who have employed this remedy, I could easily have selected the most favourable, and have omitted the less favourable cases. The effect of these might, at first sight, have been more striking; but the conclusions to be drawn from them would not have been so satisfactory. Were there no other instances on record besides the above, it appears to me that I might fairly infer from them, that the remedy is of considerable importance in the treatment of pulmonic diseases. Yet it must be granted that the different individuals who were the subjects of this treatment, were benefited in very different degrees. All of them, excepting Osborn (Case I.) and Hughes, (III.) were so severely ill as to be totally incapable of working; and even these worked with great difficulty. When discharged they were all still weak, but much stronger than when admitted; yet they appeared to me to make less improvement, in regard to strength, than they did in any other respect. Bell (V.) and Goad (VIII.), when discharged, had no symptoms of pulmonic disease; Hughes (III.) and Quin (IX.) only a slight shade remaining; Barnes (VII.), Osborn (I.), and Ellis (II.), were not so much relieved; and Tonks (VI.) and Corney (IV.) least of all. Yet even these were considerably improved.—Tonks was far stronger than when admitted, and could sleep throughout a whole night without being once awaked by his cough. Corney neither coughed nor expectorated nearly so much as he had done; and his strength was greatly increased since his admission. Had some of the patients continued longer in the apartment, I have no doubt that the benefit would have been far greater. I think I may affirm this with confidence, since all the patients who could be traced out, excepting Corney, were enjoying good health the latter end of July, a circumstance which must chiefly be attributed to the warmth of the summer. Their longer residence, however, was inconsistent with my proposed plan of keeping each individual four weeks in the situation. Excepting in two instances this intention was carried into effect. Bell (V.) was so much recovered at the end of three weeks, that he desired to be discharged; and Ellis (II.), by the severity of his disease, his weakness, and his poverty, I was induced to continue ten days longer than the appointed time.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that a pure experiment of the efficacy of an individual remedy was not here tried, as other means of no small power were employed at the same time. That other and powerful means were used, is true; and, without doubt, the amendment of the patients must, in a greater or less degree, be attributed to those auxiliaries. Yet I think I may say, that in three of these instances a pure experiment was fairly and fully tried. I refer to Bell, Corney, and Hughes. The medicines which Bell (VIII.) took were, intentionally, of such little power, that no peculiar effect can be attributed to them. Corney (IV.) and Hughes (III.) had been using remedies of the same description several months before their admission, as they did while in the apartment; yet they had been relieved in no considerable degree. Hughes had very trifling symptoms of pulmonic disease when he was discharged, his progress towards recovery having been much greater in the four weeks of his residence in this room than it had been in as many months previously. Corney likewise was materially better than when admitted, though perhaps less relieved than any of his companions. Besides these three, Goad (VIII.) and Quin (IX.) had before been using medicines under my direction, though not with the same degree of constancy and attention as the two last. The former, i.e. Goad, derived no benefit from them, and the latter very little; but, subsequently to their admission, the relief of each, particularly of Goad, was extremely great. Contrasting these nine individuals with patients of the same description, under my care at the same time, in the London Hospital and in other places, the difference between them was truly striking. In general the latter were comparatively lingering on, while the former were rapidly amending. All were using the same remedies excepting the regulated temperature. The difference, therefore, could only be attributed

buted to this one remedy being employed in some instances and not in others.

The effect produced on these individuals by their return from this heated apartment into a colder atmosphere, is worthy of notice. One alone, viz. Tonks, (VI.) caught cold immediately on his removal, though they all were exposed to a temperature much colder than that which they had breathed for some time previously, and though two of them, Ellis (II.) and Goad (VIII.) instantly went to hard labour in the open air. The cold with which Tonks was affected was not of any material consequence. Ellis had a severe attack on his chest in about five weeks after being discharged. But no one can suppose that this occurred in consequence of his quitting the apartment. If this cause had produced the attack, his disorder must have come on much sooner. Corney, on going out, remained stationary for a week, and then gradually became worse. Had this deterioration arisen as an immediate consequence of the change of situation, it ought to have come on earlier, and with more violence. Excepting these three, the patients proceeded, with very little interruption, to the state of comfort and health in which I found them in the latter end of July or the beginning of August.

It will be observed that one of these patients, Corney (IV.) died in about six weeks after he was dismissed. This event may seem to detract from the merit of the remedy in question. But it is by no means clear to me that he would have died, if he could have resided a month longer in the heated room. This will appear, I think, not improbable when we consider that he was much better, in many respects, when discharged than when admitted; and, that after quitting the room, he remained stationary for a week before he became worse. But, allowing that the fatal event would have occurred if he had continued in that apartment, surely one death in nine admissions is by no means a large number. That I might form a comparison with some public institution, I reckoned the male patients who, in one year, were admitted under my care into the London Hospital, and noted the deaths which took place among them. I found that one in five died; a proportion nearly double that which was experienced in the heated apartment. When the time of the year, and the severity of the diseases with which the patients were afflicted, are considered, I think it must be allowed that the loss of one out of nine was a small proportion; and that the recovery of health, by the other patients, was materially aided by the high temperature to which they were subjected.

The positions with which I commenced these letters, were the following:—

1. That asthma and consumption are very rare in hot climates.

2. That asthma is rare, but consumption not unfrequent in mild climates.

3. That they are very prevalent in this country.

4. That in this country they are much more frequent in winter than in summer.

5. That they have often been cured, or relieved, by the assistance of a high temperature preserved in chambers during winter.

If I have succeeded in establishing these positions, the conclusions necessarily must be, that the use of a high temperature is of great importance in the treatment of pulmonic diseases; and, that an institution, where this remedy is employed, cannot be unworthy the support of the public. Since I began these letters, the Infirmary for Diseases of the Lungs has been opened in Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, on the principle just recommended. The patients admitted into an institution of this kind are, by their complaints, generally rendered totally incapable of working. Such persons very soon run through the little stock which they may have laid by, and then must be thrown either into the workhouse or the hospital. In either of these places they are a burthen, and perhaps nearly an equal burthen on the public. The question is, whether they shall then be admitted into a situation where their complaints will be most quickly and certainly relieved, or into one much less adapted to their recovery. Our hospitals and workhouses have no peculiar provision for diseases of this description. Indeed the wards of hospitals are generally cold in winter; and, from some, complaints of the kind here referred to, are, by the rules of the establishment, excluded. It is not necessary to bring forward more arguments in favour of an institution of this nature. The frequency, the severity, and the fatality of the diseases, together with the efficacy of the remedy proposed, will plead strongly, with the benevolent mind, in favour of an infirmary calculated to supply a deficiency in the existing charitable institutions of the metropolis.

New Broad-street. ISAAC BUXTON.

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LETTERS OF GEORGE THE THIRD ON AGRICULTURE.

[*It is well known of the amiable Monarch, whose mental and bodily afflictions have long excited the sympathy of his loyal subjects, that he was always passionately fond of Agriculture, a friend to improvements in that first of arts, and himself a practical farmer. But it has been known to very few, that his Majesty condescended to become a public writer on this favourite subject, and a correspondent of* Mr. YOUNG'S ANNALS *of* AGRICULTURE. *The fact is not less creditable to the public spirit and personal talents of the sovereign, than to the able journalist who was thus complimented by his communications; and, as it has long been known to us, we feel that we do injustice to the parties, and deprive the public of a gratification, in longer withholding it. In truth, his Majesty made no less than seven communications at different times, to Mr. Young's patriotic and most valuable Annals; but, for the present, we have selected two of them, which appeared in the year* 1787, *in the seventh volume of that work. The royal author, for the occasion, made use of the common literary fiction of a* nom de guerre, *and subscribed his letters* RALPH ROBINSON, *retaining, however, his address of* WINDSOR. *The public cannot fail to be struck with the dignity and perspicuity of the style of these letters; and to feel, that the re-publication of them is a tribute due to talents, which, in the same exalted rank, are usually shrouded from vulgar curiosity, and which often suffer by misrepresentation from the difficulty of nearly approaching them. The private history of this long reign, as the veil is removed by time, will doubtless, however, afford numerous specimens of the powers of letter-writing possessed by George III. We know that it has been said, on high authority, that, if his Majesty did not write the Letters of Junius, no man in his dominions was more capable of writing them. We believe the assertion, from various specimens which we have seen in private hands; and, in proper time, there can be no doubt but the family of every minister of this reign, and of many personal friends of his Majesty, will be able to adduce abundant and very interesting proofs of his talents in this pleasing branch of literary composition.*]

Sir, *Windsor, Jan.* 1, 1787.

IT is reasonable to expect that your laudable efforts for the improvement of husbandry, by publishing the Annals of Agriculture, must in time be crowned with success; therefore it seems incumbent on all who think they have materials on this interesting subject, worthy of the inspection of the public, to transmit them to you, who, if you view them in that light, will give them a place in that estimable work.

Without further preface, I shall mention, that the dispute which has lately arisen on the subject of summer fallows, had made me secretly wish that Mr. Ducket, the able cultivator of Petersham, in Surrey, would have communicated his thoughts, not only on that subject, but would have benefited the public, by a full explanation of that course of husbandry which has rendered his farm at Petersham, which has now been above nineteen years in his hands, so flourishing, though his three predecessors had failed on it.

When he first entered on it, all the land, except the meadows, appeared to be hungry sand; and several acres were covered with gorse and brambles, which now produce excellent crops of corn.

As you have compleated your sixth volume, and I find his great modesty prevents his standing forth among your correspondents, I will attempt to describe his mode of cultivation, rather than it shall longer remain unnoticed in your Annals.

Mr. Ducket's system of agriculture is a medium between the old and drill husbandry. He adapted his present mode of culture six years before he came to Petersham, on a small farm at Esher, as also at the late Duke of Newcastle's Villa of Claremount, where he used his three ploughs,* but at that time hand-hoed all his corn.

His course of husbandry seems to be the employing clover, turnips, and rye, as fallow crops, and as intermediate† ones between wheat, barley, oats, and rye, changing these occasionally according to the nature and state of the land. Of these intermediate crops, those which serve only to fill up the winter interval are of the greatest use, for winter and spring food, and what these take from the ground is amply re-supplied by the dung and treading of the cattle which feed on them; thus his ground, although

* N.B. All the implements of husbandry peculiar to Mr. Ducket he makes for sale; but the purchasers should certainly see his manner of using them.

† I have known three, and, if my memory does not fail me, four or five, crops of white corn on Mr. Ducket's farm in succession, and all good.—A. Y.

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never dormant, is continually replenished by a variety of manure, and thus unites the system of continued pasture with cultivation.

Mr. Ducket's implements of husbandry are, first, a trench plough, which requires never less than four horses, and, when he means to plough very deep, six horses; he ploughs an acre in one day; no additional strength would be required in strong soils, as they usually need not be ploughed so deep.

Second, a two-share plough, which with four horses ploughs two acres in one day.

Third, a drill, which he names a plough, as at seed time it answers the purpose of one, and on this account prefers it to any drill of late invention that drops the seed; it requires but two horses; it will work three acres in one day; although it makes five drills, it only completes two at every bout.

The first and second ploughs he thinks answer all the purposes that can be wanted of ploughs in husbandry. One deep ploughing with the trench plough to every other, or every third crop, with very shallow intermediate ploughings with the two-share plough, is the best method of using them, and from which he has derived the greatest benefit.

The advantages arising from this mode of practice, he describes thus; by a deep-ploughing, fresh earth is brought up for the nourishment of the plants; by not repeating it too often, the moisture is retained in the soil; being not too loose to draw off the wet, and yet not too hard to impede the penetration of the roots of the plants into it. The shallow ploughings with the two-share plough loosen the soil sufficiently for the seed to take root, until it has strength enough to penetrate into the first broken earth. Frequent ploughings, he thinks, bring up the buried seeds of annual weeds so abundantly, that in a grain crop it is difficult to destroy them. When the land is constantly ploughed to the same depth, the rain-water is lodged between the loosened and unmoved earth, where it stagnates and injures, instead of assisting, vegetation.

He seems now of opinion, that, if he can get his ploughing finished two or three months before seed-time, and harrowed, the land may lie thus until the time of sowing, taking advantage of rains and other elementary aids to settle and consolidate the soil; the annual weeds have time to grow, which the drill (in preparing the soil thus managed for the seed) entirely destroys, and the crop of grain is kept during the summer cleaner from weeds than it would otherwise be. He has reaped by this method, in a dry summer, fine crops of grain, when others, not so treated, have perished through drought.

He prefers narrow furrows, his ploughs being constructed only to turn the furrow nine inches wide, consequently do not perform so much work in a day as some common ploughs; but the ground is better broken, better prepared for the drill, and the grain finds more nourishment.

He drills for all his crops, but sows the seeds broad-cast (turnips excepted) as the seeds fall naturally into the drills, or what escape the hoe eradicates; turnips when eaten by the fly are well renewed by drilling; he has had good crops after the first sowings have been destroyed by the fly. Clover drilled among the corn he finds very advantageous, much seed being saved, and the crop better secured from the fly, which feed on this plant as well as on turnips. If his clover fails, he sows bents broadcast, when the corn is near in the ear, which, from the ground being loosened by the preceding drillings, are by the first rain washed into the earth, and ensure him a crop of grass; but he prefers a crop of clover alone, being the better preparation for wheat.

His hoe-machine is composed of two frames, in each of which five hoes are fixed; it is drawn by one horse, led by a boy, and worked by two men: if the ground works tolerably well, ten acres may be done in one day; if lands or ridges lie round or sharp, and the soil is stiff, the width of the machine, the number of hoes, and the strength, must be proportioned accordingly.

Mr. Ducket has lately adopted two new implements; the one for sowing is a frame on which are fixed five tin boxes, each holding about one pound of seed, which drops through the bottom of them into the drills. It is carried in a man's hand, and, being continually shook, the seed is prevented from clogging the holes in the bottom of the boxes by a wire playing across them, and is thus dribbled regularly into the drills.

The other is for rolling the seed into the ground; it is composed of a frame containing five small rollers, each eight inches diameter, drawn by hand; the rollers filling the intervals of land between the rows of corn, and pressing down the seeds.

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He seems to think the frequency of manuring ought to depend on the quality, the state of the land, and the crop to grow upon it; good stable and fold-yard dung he thinks the best dressing for strong tillage land, a compost of the aforesaid dung and turf, or light loam for strong meadow land, and a compost of the said dung, stiff loam, and chalk, as also sheep folding for light soils.

He dungs for turnips, unless the preceding crop was dunged; for wheat, he had rather dung on the seeds, that is on clover, &c. which the wheat is to follow, after the ground has been trench-ploughed; he regularly trench-ploughs the clover lays, and throws the dung deep.

He is in general not sparing with seed, especially in land subject to weeds, and where the grain blights; the following are his common proportions to the acre:

Wheat, from two bushels to two bushels and one peck, and to two bushels and one half.

Barley, three bushels.

Oats, four bushels.

Rye, two bushels and one half for a crop.

Beans, two to three bushels.

Peas, three bushels.

Tares, two bushels and one peck.

Clover, ten or twelve pounds.

Turnips, two pounds.

I shall not take up more of your time than to assure you that I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

RALPH ROBINSON.

To which Mr. Young has added the following Note.

I have at various times during the last fifteen years viewed with great attention the husbandry of the very ingenious Mr. Ducket. I took notes of what I saw for my private information, but did not publish them, as I thought I perceived a disinclination in that gentleman to have them so brought forward; and on some points he expressly desired me not. I am glad to find by this memoir (for which the public is much obliged to the author) that he has relaxed in this particular. I wish much that Mr. Robinson, as he has broken the ice, would proceed, and in particular give his courses of crops; and explain in particular his utter rejection of fallows, and his very singular mode of treating a field when full of couch-grass (*triticum repens.*)

Sir, *Windsor, March* 5, 1787.

The early attention you have given to my attempt of laying before the public, through your useful channel, Mr. Ducket's system of agriculture, fully entitles you to expect from me a compliance in the request you have intimated in a note at the end of that publication, that a particular account should be given of the courses of crops usually adopted by that original cultivator, as well as his sentiments on fallows, and his mode of treating a field when full of couch-grass.

Mr. Ducket has no fixed rotation of crops; he seems to think that every farmer ought to study in cropping his land what grain will pay him best, which is the only rule he follows, unless prevented by bad seasons. All he requires is to get a feeding crop between those of grain, and renew his soil by alternate deep and shallow ploughings. He does not regard cross-cropping his land, yet would avoid sowing wheat after barley, nay, thinks wheat after wheat less prejudicial; he does not object to wheat after oats; but oats after oats, and wheat following barley, he thinks, are ever weak crops, and that a continuation of such successions would at last produce nothing. On the contrary, barley after barley does very well; indeed he has known barley succeed well with alternate deep and shallow ploughings, and proper dressings when sown ten years successively.

If land requires rest, he lays it down with grass seeds, which prepares it, after proper culture, to produce the grain most called for in the market.

He seems of opinion, that the most profitable plan of culture a farmer can follow is to examine which sort of grain will pay him best, and to vary his changes of crops according to the demand of that particular kind of grain, instead of laying down a regular rotation of crops.

An untoward season may prevent his following the rotation or succession of crops he had proposed, but he deems it as one of the material advantages of his mode of culture, that his land is ever ready for the reception of such grain or seeds he may, on such an occasion, judge best suited to supply the place of the original intended crop. He therefore recommends the use of his ploughs, and his mode of ploughing with intermediate feeding crops; then grain may be cultivated in any variation or succession; but he does not think his mode of cropping ground can succeed if attempted by the common methods of husbandry.

As an experiment, he for three years successively sowed Siberian wheat on the same land, and is convinced it will answer; and, if the price of wheat was so high as to pay better than other grain, he would

would reduce it to practice; but does not imagine this mode of culture can be successful but with farmers who work his ploughs, and practise his method of using them. He recommends the Siberian wheat as the only species that will answer to be thus cultivated, as it is of quicker growth, does not exhaust the soil so much as common wheats, and nourishes grass seeds sown among it, equally with other spring grain.

He has reaped Siberian wheat on the 25th of July, which has given him a good season for turnips, as an intervening crop, which being fed off by Christmas, he has sown the ground immediately with Siberian wheat, and, by pursuing this method, has taken off the same land three crops of Siberian wheat successively.

If the harvest is likely to prove late he sows his turnips when the wheat is in full ear, and has large turnips at Christmas. He sows this seed broad-cast among the corn, when there is a prospect of rain, which buries it sufficiently in the ground to produce vegetation without other assistance. His method of alternately deep and shallow ploughing the ground with his trench and double furrow ploughs, contributes to the success of this practice, by furnishing every other crop with fresh food and a new soil, which, when assisted with proper dressings, and an intermediate feeding crop, will, he thinks, prove successful in taking Siberian wheat many times successively off the same land. He thinks fallows necessary for strong soils, as the clods of earth cannot be well broken to pieces without laying some time exposed to the air; but would in general reject this practice on light soils, as feeding crops are better from the cattle, while consuming the crop, treading the soil, and rendering it more compact and firm, which a light soil requires. He would not let the ground lay any longer idle than while preparing for the feeding crop. This enables the farmer to keep a larger stock of cattle, which increases his quantity of manure.

Many soils may be improved by winter fallows, this may be practised by ploughing immediately after the grain crop is off, in a dry season, and by being well water-furrowed during the winter, and proper dressings in the spring; but he does not think this method equal to a feeding crop of rye, turnips, or tares.

The method he constantly pursues for destroying couch-grass is by trench-ploughing it into the ground, where it dies when buried deep; that left on the surface is destroyed by hoeing: grain of quick and luxuriant growth, sown on the trenched ground, also assists very much towards the destruction of this troublesome weed; but a change of rye, tares, and turnips, when produced by his mode of culture, will the most effectually destroy couch-grass.

He confesses that this practice, which he has successfully pursued for many years, is condemned by many persons; yet he is convinced it answers perfectly, is less expensive, and quicker done than by any other method.

I have wished to be as pointed as possible in attempting to answer your enquiries, which may have led me into greater length than I should have wished; I shall therefore only add, that I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

RALPH ROBINSON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts, and* MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

LETTER LVIII.

Dear Sir, *July* 30, 1751.

HAVE you leisure or appetite to read so long a prayer? If you have, what think you of it? How fares my friend Sir Charles? I long to see him and you at Wellwyn. The summer wastes. You promised me,—must you lose your credit, and I despair. Befriend both, and come. Heaven bless you and yours. My love and service. Mrs. Hallowes salutes you. Most truly your's,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER LIX.

Aug. 1, 1751.

Can I have appetite to read such a prayer as that you have sent me? How can my good Dr. Young ask me such a question?

What do I think of it?—Why, I think of it as a piece of inspiration.

But let me ask you, sir, What did you intend I should do with it?

I have a character, Dr. Bartlett, whom my Sir Charles reveres for his piety, good sense,

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sense, grey hairs, sweetness of manners; who might be desired by Sir Charles, on the very occasion, to compose such a prayer for him. And how would it illustrate the character of that sound divine; whom I am afraid to make write, for fear I should not keep up the character given him! And how would it adorn and exalt my work!

But see what an impenetrable heart I discover, that such a next-to divine prayer cannot properly affect it! That such a prayer against self cannot banish selfishness from it!

If you have an intention to publish it, as sometimes I think and hope you have, from the title you have affixed to it, it may do more good; and there will end my solicitude (even with a preference against my above request) for self.

You are extremely good in reminding me of a journey to Wellwyn. My wife spoke of it three days ago with pleasure, and a wish, that I hope may be yet answered—at least, that we may go down one day, and come up next.

Our respects to Mrs. Hallowes. And to yourself, sir, all manner of felicity in this world, and the reward of your pious labours in that to come! I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most affectionate and obliged humble servant,

S. Richardson.

LETTER LX.

Dear Sir, *Aug. 7*, 1751.

I beg you to burn the prayer I sent you; I showed it but to few, and repent that I showed it to them: for what I now send you is better. I would print it; if you would be so good to determine the manner, letter, &c.

As for Sir Charles, if I mistake not, he is not enough a profligate to make this prayer in character for him.

But the same pen is ready to do Dr. Bartlett what service you please, provided I see him and Mrs. Richardson soon at Wellwyn. Mrs. Hallows joins in the request, and respects to you both.

On second thoughts I will not print it, unless you and some one of your friends, most judicious in these matters, are sincerely of opinion that it will do good; and do not see any objection, of other kind, against it; and unless you give proof of your sincerity by some correction in it.

I shall, dear sir, look on your manner of lettering, stopping, &c. as half the composition; for I know it will have half the good effect, at least on the many. As to those arcana of your art, my copy is scarce any direction. It is written by Mrs. Hallowes, and partly her composition (for she is really a good divine), and you know how to correct ladies—but men too. And I beg, sir, in the most serious manner, your honest critique on what I send. For I write to the heart, and you are master of the heart; and therefore properest judge in England on this occasion. Pray let me be the better pastor for being acquainted with you; I fear I am not enough popularly plain. Pray speak out, and do oblige, dear sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

E. Young.

One thing I would have unmentioned as a test of your integrity; but I must mention it; I am too long. Tell me where to shorten.

I know your foible, you love to commend. Be just: rectitude is better than benevolence itself.

A prayer for Sir Charles must have less of severe self-condemnation, and more of gratitude in it. This is not a prayer for a good man; if it was it would not suit my design, which in effect is a satire on the present age.

LETTER LXI.

Dear Sir, *Nov. 23*, 1751.

I designed, and sent you word that I would be with you on Tuesday next, as supposing that day of the week most convenient to you. But I since find that I must be in town on Monday, and beg the favour of a bed that night, without in the least otherwise altering your own purposes. You see what liberty I take, and I hope it will provoke you to the like with me; though to provoke a person to confer a favour is, I confess, on second thoughts, a very odd way of speaking.

I am, dear sir,

Most your's,

E. Young.

LETTER LXII.

My dear Sir, *Dec. 10*, 1751.

Is it quite impossible for you and Mr. Millar to favour me with your company at Wellwyn? If so, is it impossible for you to give me an evening at Barnet? If it is not, I beg you to do it. For, in the first place, I have been ill, and cannot possibly go to town; and, in the next place, I cannot close what I have under my hand without consulting you on a remarkable particular in it. If you and Mr. Millar can swallow these ten miles, be

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be so good as to let me know it, and to chuse your own day and hour, and I and Shotbolt will wait upon you at the Mitre there. I ask this great favour with as great tenderness, and if it is in the least disagreeable to you I retract my request. Wishing you and your's all health and peace, I am, dear sir,

Your most affectionate and obliged humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows begs her humble service to yourself and Mrs. Richardson. She tells me that you never was treated civilly at this house, particularly with regard to a bed; and that she is in pain for an opportunity of making one for whom she has so great an esteem, some little amends.

Pray my service to Mr. Millar and his.

LETTER LXIII.

Dear Sir, *Dec.* 15, 1751.

Mr. Shotbolt and I dined at Barnet yesterday; I was surprized and most ashamed at reading your letter; the most inexcusable blunder was occasioned by my misunderstanding Mr. Millar's. You came out of love, and with some inconvenience; I shall dare see your face no more. But, though you cannot pardon me yourself, intercede for me with the ladies, and Mr. Millar.

Your most obliged and most unpardonable humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows' humble service waits on Mrs. Richardson and the rest of the good family, with the compliments of the season near at hand.

LETTER LXIV.

London, Dec. 18, 1751.

Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Miss Johnson, and myself, most heartily rejoice, that it was not owing to ill health, or sad accident, that we were deprived of the very great pleasure we had all proposed to ourselves, of a richer evening and morning than we could have given ourselves, had not expectation made us look out of our own company for a delight we were very, very loth, as long as hope could continue, to despair of.

The notice of meeting was certainly too short. We did all we could to suppose the mistake owing to the letter. But our loss—you cannot, sir, be just to yourself, if you do not suppose it an heavy one.

It was indeed inconvenient for me to go: yet, to have deferred the meeting, was more so to Mr. Millar, as he was preparing the publication of a new piece of Mr. Fielding: so that we were bound down to that day, or to a very distant one.

Dear and Reverend Sir, cannot you with convenience favour me either in Salisbury-court, or at N. End?—If not, cannot you write your commands?—If neither, you may, at the beginning of the next month, command at any place the attendance of one whose love of Dr. Young no disappointment can abate.

Mr. Shotbolt is the very sixth person, for whose company we could have wished, in order to complete the felicity of the proposed evening and morning. The bachelor would have been pleased to have been admitted to a conversation tête-à-tête with two ladies; an honour which his own tan-yard has not given him, although one hundred of them at a time have been obliged to him for a floor to bound upon, and a roof to cover them, especially when he was secure of the rest of his company; and that, though one of them was a maiden lady, no plot was laid against him.

Those ladies, and the two men, most cordially desire you, Sir, Mrs. Hallowes, and Mr. Shotbolt, to accept of their best respects, and of their wishes of the season. And they say, that you can make them rich amends whenever you please.

Your friend, the Speaker, has been greatly distressed by the illness of one of the most promising little girls (the child of his advanced years) that parent ever boasted. It was the worst sort of small-pox. But, contrary to all expectation, the distemper has taken a favourable turn.

I am, dear, reverend, and good Sir,
Your ever obliged, affectionate,
And faithful humble servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER LXV.

O, dear Sir, *Dec.* 24, 1751.

What a paragraph in the last Newspaper! Add this paragraph to balance it:—Heaven has one more angel than it had last week. When you see the Speaker, my duty and love to him.

I thank you for your last very kind letter. How glad shall I be to see our Barnet party at Wellwyn: chuse your own time; to me it is entirely indifferent. When you see Mr. Millar, let him know I received his kind present, and am enjoying

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joying them. Mrs. Hallows joins with me in wishes of happiness to both the good families.

I am, dear Sir, your very
Affectionate humble servant,
Dec. 24, 1751. E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXVI.

Dear Sir, *Jan.* 9, 1752.

My hopes of consulting you, on what I had written, are over, as to the present; for, from a cold, I have such an indisposition in my eyes, I cant read without pain. Notwithstanding, if you and my good company of Barnet can take it into your hearts, to think an airing this way to be as much for your health and amusement, as it will most certainly be for my pleasure, you will not drop your kind thoughts of seeing Wellwyn as soon as you can, with Sir Charles in your pocket.

I am, dear Sir, truly your's,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXVII.

Dear Madam,

My wife's thanks and mine attend the good doctor and you, for your kind invitation. Mr. Shotbolt and we talked of a very agreeable scheme: but we are the worst people in England to put in practice. We have no present prospect of managing such an excursion. It is, however, really a great self-denial to us both. I am afraid I shall not be able to see Peterborough this summer. If I can, assure yourself of troublesome guests for a night or two.

The Doctor was so kind as to say, he would oblige me with a little part of a manuscript, and I promised to return it, if I made not use of it to his liking. Methinks I would rather he would publish it as he once intended. But, if not, shall be greatly obliged to him for it on the above condition.

My wife desires her cordial respects to the Doctor and you. She always mentions your civilities to her with great gratitude and esteem. She often says, How happy is the Doctor in Mrs. Hallowes! How happy is Mrs. Hallowes, at the feet of such a Gamaliel! While I shake my head and whisper, "It is owing to such good women as these, Bett, that so many of your sex are unprovided for, and that there are so many widowers and bachelors."

Be pleased to tell Mr. Shotbolt, that, if he had been half as much in earnest to persuade any woman to have him, as he was to prevail on my wife to take the talked-of excursion, he had had one good woman every day in the week to have quieted his conscience and his cares, instead of an hundred indifferent ones collected through the county, every Summer-Thursday, hopping about in his shed.

The snuff-box is a nothing. The snuff is however good.

My girls would have great pleasure in being acquainted with Mrs. Hallowes. They desire their compliments to you and the Doctor.

I most heartily, Madam, thank him for his kind reception of me; and you for your kind care of,

Your most obliged and obedi^t servant,
London,
June 21, 1752. S. RICHARDSON.

My respects to good Mrs. Ward. I thought to have made her one short visit when I was down, but was in too much hurry.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

RAMSDEN THE OPTICIAN.

IT was his custom to retire in the evening to what he considered the most comfortable corner in the house, and take his seat close to the kitchen fire-side, in order to draw some plan for the forming a new instrument, or scheme for the improvement of one already made. There, with his drawing implements on the table before him, a cat sitting on one side, and a certain portion of bread, butter, and a small mug of porter placed on the other side, while four or five apprentices commonly made up the circle, he amused himself with either whistling the favourite air, or sometimes singing the old ballad, of

"If she is not so true to me,
What care I to whom she be?
What care I, what care I, to whom she be!"

and appeared, in this domestic group, contentedly happy. When he occasionally sent for a workman, to give him necessary directions concerning what he wished to have done, he first showed the recent finished plan, then explained the different parts of it, and generally concluded by saying, with the greatest good humour, "Now see, man, let us try to find fault with it;" and thus, by putting

two heads together, to scrutinize his own performance, some alteration was probably made for the better. But, whatever expense an instrument had cost in forming, if it did not fully answer the intended design, he would immediately say, after a little examination of the work, "Bobs, man! this won't do, we must have at it again:" and then the whole of that was put aside, and a new instrument begun. By means of such perseverance, he succeeded in bringing various mathematical, philosophical, and astronomical instruments to perfection. The large theodolite for terrestrial measurements, and the equal altitude instrument for astronomy, will always be monuments of his fertile, penetrating, arduous, superior genius! There cannot be a lover (especially of this more difficult part) of philosophy, in any quarter of the globe, but must admire the abilities, and respect the memory, of Jesse Ramsden.—(*Practical Observations on Telescopes.*)

BECKET'S EXECUTIONERS.

In the year 1170, the four knights who slew Thomas à Becket, fled, for refuge, to Knaresborough castle. Sir Hugh de Morville, whose descendants were settled in Cumberland, where the sword with which he slew Thomas à Becket was kept a long time, in memory of the fact; his family is extinct: Sir Richard Breton, of which name, a good family at this day is extant in Northamptonshire: Sir William Tracey, whose heirs at this day flourish in Gloucestershire. Sir Reginald Fitz-Urse, or Bear's Son; his posterity were afterwards men of great lands and command, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland; being there called Mac Mahon, which in Irish signifies the son of a Bear. They remained shut up for a year; but, submitting to the church, were pardoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

ONE INSCRIPTION IN TWO LANGUAGES.

At Savona, on the church of the Virgin Mary, occurs the following inscription:

In mare irato, in torbida procella,
Invoco te, nostra benigna stella.

Each of the words are both Latin and Italian.

KNARESBOROUGH FOREST.

In making drains in some of the marshy places, have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sunk below the surface, at different depths, of different sorts of wood, as oak, fir, &c. It appears, they were destroyed partly by fire, and partly by the axe, as evident marks of the tool are seen on some of them. Burnt wood and fir-cones are frequently found in those places. Fossil representations of various kinds of shell-fish are found in the middle of stones, dug from a quarry, at a place called Knox, near Harrogate, and other parts of this forest: also, the *cornu ammonis*, or snake-stone, of different sizes. Fossils, representing branches of the yew, fir, euphorbium, and several other trees, cut or broken in short lengths, of four or five inches each, and about three or four in diameter, are frequently found here. In the year 1776, a workman, digging for limestone on Thistle-hill, near Knaresborough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock, some feet below the surface, which died soon after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a darker colour than these reptiles usually are; had but three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth. Mr. William Pullan, of Blubber-house, in this forest, having occasion, in the year 1761, to break a stone, which was about four feet square, found a living serpent, fifteen inches long, enclosed in the middle of the block; its back was of a dark brown, and the belly of a silver colour; the oval cavity in which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long, and six wide. In a stone quarry, at Harwood, was found, about thirty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn, enclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

LANGUAGE OF MALTA.

In May's Specimens of Punic Language, occurs the Lord's Prayer in Maltese, which runs thus, (see page 34.) *Missier tanai, inti li del Sema, icun imbierec i Nom tiah, dsha il Art tiah, itcun mamluna il Volunta tiah, chif fil Sema, heoc fil t' Art; t' Hops tanai coillium atina illum; et affirna Dnubietna chif huahna n' ahflu a t' uhrai; vina tamchi shei l' i nacau fil Tentationi; ma liberana dal Malo: ali es tiah in il Dignia, unt Tista, colloh hiasin alla Deiem.*

In this specimen there are more Italian words than in some other copies of this same prayer.

CROMWELL.

After the battle of Marston, Cromwell, returning from the pursuit of a party of the royalists, purposed to stop at Ripley; and, having an officer in his troop, a relation of Sir William Ingilby's, that gentleman was sent, to announce his arrival. The officer was informed, by the porter, at the gate, that Sir William was absent, but

but that he might send any message he pleased to his lady. Having sent in his name, and obtained an audience, he was answered, by the lady, that no such person should be admitted there; adding, she had force sufficient to defend herself, and that house, against all rebels. The officer, on his part, represented the extreme folly of making any resistance; and, that the safest way would be to admit the General peaceably. After much persuasion, the lady took the advice of her kinsman, and received Cromwell at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings; and, having told him, she expected that neither he nor his soldiers would behave improperly, led the way to the hall; where, sitting each on a sopha, these two extraordinary personages, equally jealous of each other's intentions, passed the whole night. At his departure, in the morning, the lady observed—"It was well he had behaved in so peaceable a manner; for that, had it been otherwise, he would not have left that house with his life."

SIR W. GASCOIGNE.

Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, knight, chief justice of England; and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Mowbray, of Kirklington, knight, lie buried in Harewood Church. He died the 17th of December, 1429. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, (torn away in the civil wars,) was the following inscription:—

"HIC JACET WILLIELMUS GASCOIGNE, NUPER CAPITALIS JUSTICAR DE BANCO HENRICI, NUPER REGIS ANGLIÆ; ET ELIZA, UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM WILLIELMUS, OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO DIE DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429."

This upright judge, being insulted on the bench, by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V. with equal intrepidity and coolness, committed the prince to prison; and, by this seasonable fortitude, laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who from this event dated his reformation. Sir William equally shewed his integrity and intrepid spirit in refusing the commands of his sovereign, Henry IV. to try Richard Scroop, then archbishop of York, for high treason; an office which another judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal point.

Sir William Gascoigne obtained a licence to enclose two parks; the first to contain 240 acres of land, in Gawthorpe, Wardley, and Harewood; the second to contain 1700 acres, in Henhouse, Lofthouse, Wardley, Harewood, and Wyke.

William Gascoigne, esq. the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, married to Thomas Wentworth, esq. of Wentworth Wood-house; whose son, William, was father of Thomas, Earl of Strafford.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEATH OF MARY,

SISTER OF LAZARUS,

From the 12th Book of Klopstock's Messiah.

A Translation from the German,

BY SARAH CANDLER,

Transmitted to the Editor by her Brother.

"On trouve, dans la seconde partie de la Messiade, un très beau morceau sur la mort de Marie, sœur de Lazare, et designée dans l'Evangile comme l'image de la vertu contemplative. Lazare, qui a reçu de Jesus Christ une seconde fois la vie, dit adieu à sa sœur avec un melange de douleur et de confiance profondement sensible.—KLOPSTOCK a fait des derniers moments de Marie le tableau de la mort du juste. Lorsqu'à son tour il étoit aussi sur son lit de mort, il répétoit d'une voix expirante ses vers sur Marie, il se les rappeloit, à travers les ombres du cercueil, et les prononçoit tout bas pour s'exhorter lui-meme à bien mourir, ainsi les sentiments exprimés par le jeune homme etoient assez purs pour consoler le vieillard." — *L'Allemagne, Tome* I.

THUS sorrowed the disciples, destitute,
Forlorn, dejected, pond'ring in their minds
Each strange event. Meanwhile, in Bethany
Mary, unconscious of their woes, was stretch'd
Pale on the restless couch of death. Hard
slumber,
The presage of eternal sleep, announced
Her change approaching; and the chills of
death
Alarm'd her pale attendant. Tired and sad
After long, restless, sleep, she raised her head
To meet her sister's heavy eye, so more
Replete with moisten'd grief—and thus she
spoke:
"Martha, I can no more be silent. All
Forsake me, I am left of all but thee:
Nathaniel, Lazarus, leave me. In my life
From earliest youth our blessings we have
shared;
And lo, I die! Ah must I die without thee?

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MARTHA.

"Oh Mary, blame them not. Perhaps the Lord
Hath led them in the wilderness, where oft
He shows with what compassionate regard
He sooths the sad, and feeds the hungry soul."

MARY.

"Did I complain? oh no! The friends I loved
Reproach'd I never. If without design
My words have grieved, forgive me—What I feel
Fills my whole soul with sorrow."

MARTHA.

"Ah, my sister!
Why yield thyself to anxious thoughts a prey?
Is then the night return'd, that mental gloom,
Too apt to cloud thy joyous heart (once joyous)
With sad despondency? return'd in death?"

MARY.

"Oh call not night the path where God has led me.
By him who judgeth us, whose call I hear
To meet our heavenly Father, I adjure thee
Call not his guidance night! And, if on earth
Much suffering and much sorrow I have known,
Have I not also had my share of joy,
And all my blessings crown'd by friends like thee?
Have I not tasted of angelic joy?
Beheld the Lord on earth? his wonders seen,
And heard his wisdom? Let me praise his name,
For all my sorrows and for all my joys,
For every cup of comfort, every shade
Which, in the heat of anguish, hath refresh'd
My anxious mind. But, above all, I thank him,
That I have seen the Christ, the friend of man,
Jesus, whose sovereign word could raise the dead!
Now leave me Martha. Go prepare my grave,
Where Lazarus slept I also will repose.
To sleep where Lazarus slept, like him to hear
The awful voice that animates the dead!
The thought is rapture! Martha, in my mind
What dreams of heavenly hope! Prepare my grave!
Leave me with God alone! He, at whose feet
Humbly I sat, deign'd to instruct my heart
The one thing needful.—Ah, I feel it now,
And trust in God alone. That better part
I yet will choose."

MARTHA.

"Shall I in death forsake thee?
Be satisfied, I cannot leave thee Mary;
But ah! my help is temporal and weak,
The God of Abraham send thee help from far."

MARY.

"Stay then. His power be with me; let me feel
His presence by whom Heaven and earth are filled."——
Then, from her inmost soul, the dying saint
Addressed the Merciful:—"Hear me, oh God!
Enter not into judgment with a worm,
Helpless as I.—Oh! were thy judgment-seat
Not cloth'd with mercy, then what living soul
Could stand before thee? Fill my dying heart
With peace—support me. Make my weary soul
Assured of thy salvation. Holy Father!
Cast me not from thy presence. Comfort me,
Fill me with gladness. When thy servant Job
Cried in the anguish of his soul to thee,
He hoped, yet feared thy mercy—strove for faith—
But felt himself forsaken. Yet thou heardst him!
So, Father, help me, and accept my prayer."

She spoke, then closed her eyes in sleep. Her soul,
Trembling, repos'd on God. Martha arose,
Stood by her couch, and fear'd by ev'ry breath
To waken her she loved, loved as herself,
So soon to tread the gloomy vale of Death,
And leave her comfortless! The tenderest grief
Fill'd her whole heart; involuntary tears
Flow'd down her cheeks; yet silently she stood,
While twilight spread her sober mantle round.
Now thick dark clouds obscured the sky, and veil'd
The fair companion of the night, whose beams
Are oft but gently chas'd by ruddy morn.
But all unconscious of the midnight gloom,
Pale as a marble statue, fix'd as death,
So Mary's guardian angel Chebar found
Martha reclining o'er her sister's couch!
Unseen by mortal eye, the youthful angel
Stood at the feet of fast expiring Beauty.

"As, in the scale of beings, spirits stand
Of lowest rank, the guardians of mankind,
Consummate beauty decks their angel forms;
To those whose more exalted ranks are thrones
Is given glory, yet, compared with his
Who stands at the right hand of God on high,
Their lost effulgence but a shadow seems!
Oh Thou! who rulest in the Heaven of Heavens,
Where reigns Jehovah, Thou who intercedest
For fallen man, let me, let tens of thousands,
Expire as Christian heroes! Be our lot
To suffer patiently thy will, or bless'd
With prelibation of the Heaven to come,
So let us glorify thy name, and die
The death of thy redeemed."

Chebar surveyed the couch of death, and felt
His beauty vanish in the twilight gloom.
The light that darted from his eyes was fair
As the mild effluence of Aurora's smile.
His wings, upborne no longer by the force
Of Heaven's etherial breeze, fell gently down,
Nor longer could exhale eternal spring's
Delightful fragrance, nor ambrosia drop!
Now from his forehead gently he unbound
His wreath, erewhile resplendent, but for grief
Could scarcely hold it in his sinking hand.
He knew her pains, but durst not help; for so
The Eternal had ordain'd; his help delay'd
Might sooth her closing moments, and disarm
Death of its terrors! when beseeching tears
And fervent prayer from Lazarus should ascend,
And reach the throne of God!—Lazarus meanwhile
Remain'd in Salem with his sorrowing friends.
With anxious haste he rose, and thus address'd
The mother of the crucified Redeemer:
"Midnight approaches, Mary, and I left
My sister ill in Bethany. I haste
Once more to see her, or in life or death.
Ah! has she not the mournful tidings heard,
The scene on Calvary! she yet may live——
Ah, has she heard, and yet survives! I go.
With haste, that I may comfort her in death."

Libbana

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Libbæus arose, Nathaniel join'd his friends.
In sad suspense and silently they walked,
Thoughtful and anxious, till they reach'd at length
The house of sorrow. At the couch of death
They stood with Martha, when refresh'd by sleep
Mary awoke. "I thank thee, (she exclaim'd,)
"Giver of life and death, that thus on earth
Mine eyes once more behold them. They are come,
And with them Libbæus." Lazarus approach'd;
"*My sister*, call to mind how oft the Lord
Of life and death hath succour'd thee!"

MARY.

"In mercy
Oft hath he help'd; and all his ways are right!
My suffering is in mercy! Ah! my brother,
What have I felt! and now behold I die!
Ah, where is Jesus? sure my pangs are known
To him. Oh tell me, hath he pray'd for me?"

LAZARUS.

"Alas! I know thy pangs; but, sister, say
What fear assails thy mind, what dread of *death*?"

MARY.

"Not from a fond regret at leaving you,
Not from the fearful change to mouldering earth,
My heart is troubled; but a rising doubt
Whether on Horeb I shall meet my God!
What were thy feelings, brother, when in death
The thund'ring curse resounded in thine ear
'Gainst him who hath not all the law fulfill'd?
But say, hath Jesus pray'd for me? my heart
Still palpitates in sad suspense. His prayer
Would fill my soul with holy confidence;
And fearless should I tread the vale of Death.
Say doth the morning-dawn? Is yet the night
Half spent?—But all, alas! are silent. All!
Jesus hath not then pray'd for me? I tremble!
Sword of the Lord, now pierce my soul! Thy will,
Oh God! be done in me. Thy will is best!"

Lazarus with hands uplifted pray'd to Heav'n;
"As Love maternal views her infant's grief
With kind compassion, so the God of Love
Beholds his children with benignant care!
A mother may forget! but thou, our God,
Art ever merciful!"——And then he wept.

Mary once more upraised her head, and thus
In faltering accents to her brother spoke:
"Ah say, my brother, is it not in wrath
Thus am chasten'd? Can it be in love?
If so, what thanks! what songs of joy to him
Whose kind compassion far exceeds the thoughts
Of finite man; whose mercy and whose love
Are infinite as Heaven! but ah! I doubt
Is a fond mother views her suffering child,
With kind solicitude, with anxious care,
And looks with inexpressible concern;
So! thus doth God behold his children here?
Does the holy one look down on me?
Unless I lie, and tears of anguish weep,
And wring my hands, and call for help, in vain!"

Nathaniel pray'd Nathaniel:—"Merciful and Just
Whose hide thy countenance; look down
With smile indulgent. Grant thy pitying aid."

"Oh! she must bear, (said Lazarus,) gladly bear,
Her sufferings, which shall terminate in bliss.
O! that thou knowest what a fine example
Is left us here, of patience unsubdued,
And resignation to the will of God!
And whom we look to in the Heaven of Heavens!
I who have known the pains of Death, and live,
Could wish with thee to slumber. I shall hear
The voice of Death with rapture call me hence.
Oh, it will sound melodious to mine ear,
As, on the day of Jubilee, the song
Of Hallelujah from the temple sounds!"

MARY.

"Joy fills my heart with horror mix'd! Oh say!
What words are these, my brother? Tell me all."

LAZARUS, *(aside.)*

"Ah! hath not God performed it? I will tell her——
Why should we hide the righteous ways of God,
Tho' fearful to reveal? The best of men,
Mary, our Godlike friend, the Christ of God,
Our help and consolation in distress,
He who forgave our sins, who rais'd the dead—
With meek submission, with forbearing patience,
Is crucified—is dead—dead on the cross!"
She falter'd! "Crucified!" her head sunk low,
"The Saviour crucified!" she closed her eyes.
"Thy glorious name, oh God! be prais'd.
Resign'd,
Thy son I follow to the tomb!" She ceas'd—
She ceas'd, and all were still. Her tongue now fail'd,
And deadly paleness overspread her face.—
On her cold forehead Lazarus laid his hand:
"Soon shalt thou sleep in peace, thy servant o'er,
Thy bliss perfected; born to endless life!
Dearest, my heart is fix'd on thine! yet joy
Fills my whole soul, that thus mine eyes behold
Thine earthly tent dissolve, thy fetters break.
Shepherd of Israel, be thou her staff,
Thro' the dark vale of death; and bring her safe
To heavenly Canaan, to the land of bliss,
Where every tear is wip'd from every eye,
And no complaint can damp the general joy!"
Now Death victorious raged, and Chebar, near,
Beheld his power, and trembled with delight!
Loud as the whispering wind at distance heard,
A sweet, soft, sound, harmonious, caught their ear:
From whence unknown.—But now the seraph seized
His harp immortal, and, with trembling hand,
Tuned all its strings to melody divine.
In Mary's soul a heavenly feeling flow'd,
Ne'er known before. The call to endless life
From harp immortal loud and louder sounded;
And o'er her almost disembodied soul,
Shed peace ineffable, and ill conceived
By mortal man! The glory is too great!
The melody too strong for saint on earth!
She looks to heaven with rapture and expires!

NEW

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

In a former number we presented our readers with Mr. Bennet's interesting account of Teneriffe, and we now introduce them on the scientific authority of the same Society, with a new and accurate account of the oft-described, yet ever-wonderful, Island of Staffa, by J. Mac Culloch, M.D. F.L.S. Chemist to the Ordnance, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, V.P. Geol. Society.

The circumference of Staffa is estimated at about two miles. It forms a sort of table-land of an irregular surface, bounded on all sides by perpendicular cliffs, varying in altitude, and broken into numerous recesses and promontories. It is intersected by one deep cut, scarcely to be called a valley, which divides the higher and more celebrated columnar part from the remainder of the island. At the highest tides this more remarkably columnar part, which forms its south-western side, appears to terminate almost abruptly in the water, but the retiring tide shows a causeway of broken columns, forming a sort of beach at its foot. Round the other sides of the island there is also a beach of varying breadth, consisting of detached fragments, and of rocks jutting out into the sea in many irregular directions. This beach, when the weather is perfectly calm, and the swell off the shore, will, under due precautions, afford landing in various places, but it is on the eastern side that the most numerous landing places occur. Various narrow creeks, sheltered by the island itself from the predominant western swell, admit of easy access in moderate weather, provided the wind is in any different direction from SW. to NW. And, for the encouragement of the mineralogist, who may be terrified at the exaggerated reports of this difficulty, I can assure him that I have landed on Staffa when the vessels that navigate this sea have had their sails reefed, and the boatmen of Iona and Ulva have called it impracticable. The love of the marvellous has conferred on Staffa a terrific reputation, which a greater resort has discovered to be somewhat akin to that of Scylla and Charybdis.

It is easy to perceive from the southward, that, with this flat disposition of its surface, and notwithstanding its irregularities, Staffa possesses a gentle inclination towards the N.E. although no opportunity is afforded for ascertaining the precise dip. It is not of importance to ascertain it, nor can it amount to more than five or six degrees of variation from the horizontal plane. The highest of the perpendicular faces which bound it, rise about 60 or 70 feet above the high water mark, and these are on the south-western side, where the most remarkable columns and where the great caves exist. The greatest elevation of the island cannot be more than 120 feet above the level of the sea. There are no sunk rocks round it; but the water deepens rapidly from the shore, and admits of large vessels coasting it close at hand, provided they have a leading wind. There is a soil of considerable depth on the surface, and it is covered with herbage.

The whole island consists of a mass of basalt. I have, says Mr. M'C. been told, that a sandstone-bed has been seen at low water on the south-western side, but I had not an opportunity of observing it. This is the part of the island where, if

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in

in any place, it should, from the inclination of the strata, be perceived; and there is no reason to doubt the assertion, as we find most of the trap-rocks of the Western Islands lying on beds of sandstone. It is equally superfluous to describe the basalt, since specimens of it are in every one's possession. It may be sufficient to remark, that its texture is more compact, more crystalline, and less earthy than that of basalt in general, and that it is at the same time less homogeneous, less black, more fragile, and more sonorous. But it would be idle to attempt to apply different terms to the endless varieties of the rocks of this tribe.

This basalt exhibits two modifications: the columnar, so often described, and the amorphous, which is generally more or less amygdaloidal, containing imbedded zeolites of different sorts. I saw no examples of basaltic breccia, or of trap tuff, as it is improperly called.

It is in the amorphous basalt that the zeolites are most abundant. The nodules vary from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg and upwards, and generally exhibit specimens of radiated mesotype and of analcime. The cubical zeolites (chabasite) are of rare occurrence, and the mesotype is seldom granular, and never, as far as I saw, capillary. The lamellar variety of stilbite is occasionally found filling the intervals of approximate columns. I did not observe any zeolites in the larger and more perfect columns, but in the smaller and more irregular ones they occur, though rarely.

If we were to view the island only from the south-western side, and at half-tide, we should conclude that it has been formed of three distinct deposits, or beds of basalt. Of these the lowermost appears, in some places, amorphous; but it is not easy to see enough of it to judge whether it actually forms a continuous bed. It is only from the analogy of Canna, and the other basaltic islands of this sea, that we should be tempted to generalize this conclusion.

The next bed is that which is divided into those large columns which form the most conspicuous feature of Staffa, and it varies from 30 to 50 feet in thickness. The upper one appears, at a distance, to be an uniform mass of amorphous basalt; but, on a nearer inspection, it is found to consist of small columns, laid and entangled in every possible direction, often horizontal, and generally curved. It is this bed which forms the ponderous cap (as it is called) which crowns the summit of the grand *façade*.

Although the great columnar bed occupies but a small portion of the whole exterior face of the island, the columnar form is perhaps predominant throughout the whole. Yet it would be equally difficult, as useless, to attempt to determine its proportion to the amorphous part, where they are irregularly mixed, as they are at the northern and eastern sides. On these sides also, the division into distinct beds, such as I have described above, is by no means easy to trace, and possibly it does not exist.

To those who have seen the beautifully regular columns of the Giant's Causeway, those of Staffa will appear rude and comparatively shapeless. They no where exhibit that accuracy of design which is so conspicuous in the former, and are rarely seen of any considerable length without some incurvation. But their thickness is much greater, since they often attain a diameter of four feet. They vary perpetually in the number of their angles, the pentagonal and hexagonal being the most common, and those of an inferior number of angles being less common than those of a superior. Their joints are very irregularly placed, and are frequently wanting through a considerable length. When separated, the touching surfaces are either flat, or marked by a slight respective concavity and convexity. In many places, and most conspicuously in the great cave, the angles of the upper joint are considerably and obliquely truncated at the point of contact with the lower one. But I did not perceive any instance where a corresponding projection of the end of the inferior angle rose to cover the truncation, a circumstance of such frequent occurrence at the Giant's Causeway. I may add, that the articulated columns are most remarkable in the great cave, and that the straightest columns generally exhibit the most frequent articulations. The curved columns visible at the cave called the Clamshell cave, extend for 40 or 50 feet without a joint.

The disposition of the variously curved columns above this small cave is, perhaps, one of the most striking features of the whole island. But it will be time enough to speculate on the formation of a curved basaltic column, when we have something rational to offer on that of a straight one.

A very extraordinary aggregation of

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columns lies off this cave, forming a conical detached rock, corruptly called Boo sha la. The Gaelic name Buachaille, (Βουκόλος?) the Herdsman, is commonly applied to conspicuous single rocks all over the country. This rock consists of variously inclined columns resting against each other, and meeting till they form a conical body, which appears to repose on a bed of curved and horizontal columns.

It is superfluous to attempt a description of the great cave. The language of wonder has already been exhausted on it, and that of simple description must fail in an attempt where hyperbole has done its utmost. I may, however, remark, that its dimensions appear to have been over-rated, in consequence of the mode of measurement adopted, and that the drawings of it which have been engraved, give it an aspect of geometrical regularity which it is far from possessing. Its superiority, in point of effect, to the greatest efforts of architecture, might admit of dispute if there were any disputing about feelings. Another cave occurs at a short distance westward, of inferior dimensions, and inaccessible, unless when it can be entered in a boat, an event requiring a combination of circumstances of no very common occurrence at Staffa. Large fissures are seen above this cave, with an incipient detachment of considerable masses, threatening a ruin which is perhaps not far distant. Beyond this there is still another cave, which appears to pass through the promontory in which it lies, but equally or even more difficult of access, and still involved in uncertainty. Many other caves of less note are to be seen in various parts of the cliff around the island, into which the sea breaks with a noise resembling that of heavy and distant ordnance.

In a letter transmitted last year to the Secretary of this Society, I took notice of a fact of considerable importance in the natural history of this island, which had before escaped the remarks of visitors. This is, the occurrence of a bed of alluvial matter on some parts of its surface, containing fragments of the older rocks. It is most easily seen on that side of the island which faces Iona, and on the summit of the cliffs of a semicircular bay opening in that direction. The bed is here broken at the edge of the cliff, so as to expose its thickness for a considerable extent. But the same appearance may also be observed immediately above the ordinary landing place, where the bed has also been broken. The stones which it contains are all rounded, and of various, often considerable, dimensions, and they exhibit specimens of granite, gneiss, micaceous schistus, quartz, and red sandstone. Together with these, are some rolled pieces of basalt.

Here then is a circumstance in the mineral history of Staffa, adventitious, it is true, but involving difficulties of no small importance. If we cast our eyes on the map, we shall perceive that it is embayed in a large sinuosity formed in the island of Mull, and nearly inclosed on the opposite side by Iona and the Treshanish islands. Beyond the latter, a second line is drawn by Tirey and Coll; while to the north, but at a greater distance, are placed the islands of Muck, Rum, Egg, Canna, and Sky. The whole island of Mull, with the exception of the Ross, is of a trap formation, containing however some partial tracts of sandstone and other rocks which I need not notice. The islands of Ulva and the Treshanish, with their dependent rocks, are also of trap formation. So are the islands which lie to the north, and which I have enumerated above. Iona however, together with Coll and Tirey, consists principally of gneiss and mica slate traversed by granite veins, rocks which also form the chief parts of the coasts of Lorn, Appin, Morven, and Ardnamurchan.

It is to the former, then, that we must look for the origin of the rolled stones which cover Staffa, if, limiting the great operations of nature by our own narrow views, and the ages which have contributed to change the face of the globe by our own short span, we are led to seek for that solution which may appear the least difficult. Even then, we must admit that Staffa has formed part of one continuous land with the islands of Coll, Tirey, and Mull, since no transportation could have been effected without the existence, at some period, of a continuous declivity between them.

The language which this circumstance speaks is not obscure, and the nature of these changes allows of little dispute. If we admit this obliteration of so large a portion of solid land, and consider that a deep sea now rolls above the foundations of former mountains, we have no further difficulties to obstruct us in accounting for the numerous and distant accumulations of transported materials which occur over the whole surface of the earth. The same power, whatever

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ever it was, that hollowed the great sinuosity of Mull, might well remove the solid matter that once filled the valleys which now separate Mount Blanc from the ridge of Jura,

But if appalled at the supposed magnitude of those changes, and at the period of time which must have elapsed to complete them, we suppose that the island of Staffa was elevated from the bottom of the sea in its present detached form, and retaining on its summit a portion of the bed of loose matter deposited under the present waters, another order of phænomena crowds on us no less important, and involving circumstances almost equally repugnant to the visible operations of nature.

The appearances are perhaps insufficient to enable us to decide between two difficulties of equal magnitude; nor is it here necessary to enter further on that question. I may also leave it to those who have engaged more deeply in such investigations, to determine whether, in the supposition of the first of these causes, the wasting of the land has arisen from the gradual action of natural operations, or the more violent efforts of an occasional destroying force. It is my humble task, says the ingenious writer, to point out a fact, as a contribution to that mass of accumulating information on which a consolidated fabric may, at some future time, be erected. Yet the idle spectator, or enthusiastic lover of Nature, who shall hereafter view this interesting spot, may, when he contemplates these grand revolutions, learn to wonder less at the efforts of that power which has hollowed the Cave of Fingal, and submerged in the depths of the ocean those columns which seemed destined for eternity.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. William Allamus Day, *of Poplar, for a Method of extracting all the gross or mucilaginous Matter from Finks or Greenland Blubber.*—December 20, 1814.

THE finks, or Greenland blubber, produced from whales taken in Greenland and Davis's Straights, is brought home, cut into small pieces, and packed in casks, and when it arrives in England is in a putrid state. From these casks it should be started into a large back or receiver, containing about twenty tons: from thence the fluid parts are suffered immediately to strain through a semi-circular wire grating, in the side of the back, close to the bottom. The grating should be about four feet wide and two feet high, receding in a convex form into the back, and the wires sufficiently close to prevent the finks from passing through. The oil, as it drains through this grate, is to be conducted by means of a copper cylinder, of four inches diameter, into another back, containing about the same quantity. When this second back is full, it should be left about two hours to settle; after which it must be conducted, by means of a sluice, into a copper, containing about fourteen tuns, heated by a fire in the usual way. The oil must then be kept stirring in the copper until it has acquired heat equal to two hundred and twenty-five degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which will destroy the rancidity of the smell, and also strike down all the gross or mucilaginous matter to the bottom. As soon as the copper of oil has received the before-mentioned degree of heat, the fire must be immediately drawn from under, and about half a ton of cold water pumped upon the surface of the oil; this assists in cooling the bottom of the copper, and prevents the gross and mucilaginous parts from adhering to the sides of the copper. In this state the oil should remain cooling in the copper for the space of one hour, and should then be conducted into other backs or coolers, and when perfectly cold should be drawn off into casks; it will then be fine, and fit for immediate use.—*(Repertory.)*

To Mr. Lewis Gompertz, *of Kennington Oval, for Improvements in Carriages and Substitutes for Wheels.*

In place of the wheels heretofore used in carriages, he applies certain machinery, which may be denominated scapers, which have the property of supporting the carriage at the same distance from the ground or road while moving along, and at the same time escaping the friction of the ground, and having the best chance of escaping the obstacles in the road also, (which otherwise would raise the carriage and load.) This is effected by employing legs, or feet, to support the carriage when they are be-

neath it, and upon them it advances for a certain distance; during which time the feet are stationary on the ground till succeeding legs, being brought forward to support and advance the carriage in turn, and the legs which have performed their office, are brought forward to repeat their action.

The wheels, or substitutes for wheels, consist each of four radii or legs, revolving on a centre or axletree, in the usual situation; which radii have a power of extension and contraction in right lines to and from their common centre, and, by means of certain curves, they contract and extend by such a law, (during the period they are in contact with the road) as to support and advance the centre always at the same height. The grooves, in the edges of the wheels, embrace the edges of their respective curves, and thus the whole wheel is prevented from lateral deviation from its true plane of motion, and for the same purpose the interior curve is continued all round; a small curve is fixed on the front of the great one, and a small roller is fixed to the back of the leg, to run on the upper side of this curve, and keep the wheel close up to its place. This curve is not essential, but is a precaution against any looseness in the parts, which should not be put on the other curve quite flush, but so that the rims of the wheels in the legs can get between them.

Specification.—The object of the scapers is to enable carriages to go with less labour, to render them easier for passengers and goods, and to prevent the wear of the roads. Common wheels, though they far surpass the sledge for most purposes, and although they may seem to be very perfect, still it cannot be denied that a heavy waggon on them requires the force of several horses to drag it. In all machines of motion, there are some great impediments to their action, even in a rail-way, because there is a kind of friction produced between the wheels and the rail-way itself, besides that of the axles. And, as a proof that this species of friction is very great, Mr. G. says, he has often observed the wheels of waggons (though which, perhaps, were a little out of shape) slide along the ground in snowy weather instead of turning, and it would be absurd to ascribe the chief of this to a small axletree. To the motion of boats there is also a great impediment when great velocity is wanted, which is caused by the resistance that the water makes to them under that circumstance; and in the legs of animals in walking on level ground, there is a great force lost by the rising and falling of the body, which the motion produces, unless they prevent it by a peculiar mode of bending and unbending of their joints; to this is to be added that force which is lost by the suddenly stopping of one leg to bring up the other.

The scapers do not seem to him to possess any of these disadvantages on tolerably even roads, if they are well made; one of the greatest seems to be, that when they happen to travel on roads in which there are a great many ups and downs, at such a distance from each other that one leg generally happens to come in the lowest part of the hollow, and the other leg in the highest part of the rising; in this case they would not act so well as common wheels, provided the ascents and descents were gradual; but if they were not so, and even if they were quite perpendicular elevations or depressions, the scaper would not be the more impeded on that account, and the wheel would; but both these are extreme cases. It is farther to be noticed, that a wheel will generally get over a gradual obstacle more gradually, but without escaping any part of it, and the scaper will get over it more abruptly; but then it has the best chance of escaping it, or at least its highest part; and, if the feet of the scaper happen to come on a perpendicular obstacle, not exceeding eight to ten inches, it will get over it about as well as a wheel.

As the machinery requires the illustration of plates, we refer those who desire further information to the Repertory of Arts.

JOSEPH C. DYER, of Gloucester-place, Camden Town, for improvements in machinery to be made and applied in manufacturing cards for carding wool, and other fibrous materials.—Dec. 15.

JOHN FRANCIS WYATT, of Furnival's Inn, engineer; for a new kind of bricks or blocks, one of which is particularly adapted for the fronts of houses and other buildings, giving them the appearance of stone.—Dec. 15.

WILLIAM EVERHARD BARON VON DOORNICK, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, for improvements in the manufacture of soap.—Dec. 20.

JAMES SMITH, of Newark, cabinet-maker; for a self-acting sash fastening.—Dec. 20.

JOHN CARPENTER, of Truro, esq. for a knapsack.—Jan. 20, 1815.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A new edition (being the second) of an Introduction to Harmony, by Wm. Shield, Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

MR. SHIELD, agreeably to that amiable diffidence which has been the constant companion of his merit, ushers into the world this new and improved edition of his "Introduction to Harmony," with an "advertisement" opening as follows.

"Having brought this work before the awful tribunal of the public, without first submitting it to the inspection of a judicious friend, I shall doubtless merit severe correction from the critic; but, as my attempt has been rather to write an useful book than a learned work, I trust that he will not *break a butterfly upon the wheel for not being able to soar with the wings of an eagle.*"

Now the truth is, that, though the useful task prescribed to himself by Mr. Shield did not require the exalted flight of an eagle, much of his strength of pinion was necessary to the due execution of so respectable and extensive an undertaking as that of which Mr. S. has favoured the world with a second, and, as we have already said, improved edition. To pursue the author through the whole series of his lucid precepts and practical examples would be not only to retrace the steps we took in our review of the former edition, but to give *a table of contents*, the length of which would deter a reader, who was perusing these articles rather for directional intelligence than the severity of study. The subjects treated are not less than a hundred and thirty. These are properly divided into three great classes or sections; the first beginning with the exhibition of the natural octave, and its properties and character; the second, with the explanation of the scale of chromatic and enharmonic intervals: and the *third*, with the elucidation of the principles of melody. Many of the articles are additions, some of which extend the sphere of information embraced by the former edition, while others throw further light on topics that had already been introduced.

Viewing Mr. Shield's laborious and ingenious publication in its present state, we cannot but pronounce it a beneficial and elegant production. The mass of useful information it conveys is far from constituting its entire merit; the plan upon which the work is constructed, the ingratiating nature of the examples and embellishments, and the variety of curious particulars not to be found in any other work, give it a corroborated claim to that public approbation with which the first edition was honoured, and will no doubt secure the future patronage of the musical world.

No. I. of the Second Series of the Vocal Works of Handel; arranged for the Organ or Piano forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. Button and Whitaker.

To enter into the merits of the immortal composer whose works this undertaking professes to accommodate to the power of voices and a keyed instrument, would be superfluous. As the succeeding works of Haydn, Mozart, and other distinguished masters, have never eclipsed the grandeur and beauty of Handel's works, so (and Dr. Clarke ought to be proud of our assertion) no future arrangement of his productions will ever depreciate the value of the edition of which the pages now before us form the first number.

It is but justice to Dr. C. to say, that his address is so clearly and ably written as to bespeak a favourable expectation in the mind of the reader; nor is it less due to him to observe that his performance keeps pace with his promise. But a still higher praise appertains to the ingenious and judicious modeller of Handel for the laudable design of reviving a taste that did so much honour to the last age. The number of which we are now speaking consists of a portion of THEODORA. The score is ably compressed, and brings more of the effect intended by the author within the command of the two hands, than a master of moderate talents and common science could have achieved. The *points* in general are seldom omitted, the principal ones never. In a word, the plan is good, and its execution excellent. The *soprano*, *alto*, and *tenor* parts, are given in the treble cliff. Immediately under these is placed the part for the organ or piano-forte, in which the bass, instead of being *figured* as in the original *score*, is filled up with the required harmony.

The Sleeping Beauty, a grand legendary Melo-Drama, performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written by Lumley St. George Skeffington; and composed by John Addison. 8s.

The music of this melo-drama is so well known to the public, and has been

so justly appreciated, that we need not indulge in so full an examination of its qualities as we should otherwise think necessary. The general texture of the overture is slight, but some attractive passages present themselves; and the effect is nowhere weak or puerile. Most of the melodies are conceived with an easy flowing fancy, and the style in general corresponds with the sentiments of the words. The movements which (properly speaking) are melo dramatic, are well suited to the situations they accompany; and, while they display a just judgment and a ready conception, furnish examples of the power of sound scenically associated. If we do not feel ourselves authorized to speak in the highest terms of the *past* compositions, as such, we can make Mr. A. some amends in the eulogium merited by some of his airs; among which that of "the Woodland Maid" has been justly admired by the whole musical public.

The Governess's Musical Assistant, containing all that is truly useful to the Theory and Practice of the Piano-forte, with appropriate preludes and lessons; composed and dedicated to his Pupils by Jos. Coggins. 8s. *Goulding, D'Almaine, and Potter.*

Mr. Coggins prefaces his work by an introductory page, opening with the following paragraph: "In submitting the present work to the notice of the musical world, and particularly to that respectable part of it who are intrusted with the superintendance of youth in private families and schools, the author hopes the following method will be found to save much time and trouble; to do which, practice has led to believe that the easiest and best way is by means of question and answer."

Now that the practice is so general of having a domestic governess to superintend the practice of the master's precepts, we cannot but be of opinion that such works as the present are highly useful. Against the idea that any written instruction would be adequate to the guidance of the pupil, independantly of the aid of a master, we have often protested; and, however well we think of the publication before us, we are far from averring that it is calculated to supply the place of a living tutor, or even of rendering female instruction, such as it generally is, sufficient for the attainment either of a scientific acquaintance with the harmonic art, or of a finished style of performance. Of the vocabulary of technical terms with which the work concludes we entirely approve. It is perhaps sufficiently copious for a young practitioner, and is certainly well selected.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 54*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CLIX. *For the better Regulation of the several Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads, Sounds, Channels, Bays, and Navigable Rivers, in the United Kingdom; and of his Majesty's Docks, Dock Yards, Arsenals, Wharfs, Moorings, and Stores therein; and for repealing several Acts passed for that purpose.*

So much of 9 Geo. iii. c. 30, as relates to the harbour moorings of the navy, and also so much of 10 A. c. 17, as relates to the said harbour moorings, and 51 Geo. iii. c. 73, repealed.—Admiralty may establish regulations for the preservation of the King's moorings, and for mooring merchant ships.—No private ship to fasten to his Majesty's moorings.—Penalty 10l.—Power to remove private ships.—And penalty for neglect 10l.—Notice to be given when his Majesty's moorings are hooked.—Places to be appointed for breaming ships, and for leaving and receiving gun powder.—Penalty of 5l. on breaming ships, except at appointed places.—Ten shillings penalty on keeping guns shotted.—Power to enter private ships to search for gun-powder, &c.—Penalty, 10l.—None to sweep for his Majesty's stores but licensed persons.—Penalty, 10l.—Ten pounds penalty on persons letting ballast or rubbish go into the sea.—No ship or vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or craft whatsoever, shall unlade on any part of the shore, (except on some wharf properly constructed for the purpose) any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, or filth, except at the time of high water, or within two hours before, or two hours after, high water; and that, for every such purpose, every such ship or vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or craft, shall approach the shore, as far as the tide and the draught of water of such ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or craft will admit, and shall, under no circumstances, and in no situation, deposit any of the said matters

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ters below low-water mark at neap tides; and that every vessel drawing above eleven feet of water at the stern, shall unlade all such materials into some lighter, barge, or boat, as herein-before directed, in order that the same may be conveyed as near the shore as possible at the time of high water.—All such ballast and other matter shall, in all the above-mentioned cases, be cast on shore, from the side of the ship, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft, which shall be nearest to the land, and not otherwise; and every person who shall offend in any of the above particulars shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, over and above all expences which may be incurred in removing to a proper place the said matters which may have been deposited contrary to the provisions of this Act.—Penalty of ten pounds on taking ballast from the shore in harbours.—Tarpaulins to be used in taking in and discharging ballast.—Vessels sunk, to be raised.—If harbour-master neglects for two months, the owner may raise his sunk vessel.

Cap. CLX. *To enable his Majesty to settle an Annuity upon her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, during the Joint Lives of his Majesty and of her Royal Highness.*

Cap. CLXI. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Arthur Duke of Wellington, and his Heirs.*

Cap. CLXII. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Beresford, and the Persons to whom the Title of Lord Beresford shall descend.*

Cap. CLXIII. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Combermere.*

Cap. CLXIV. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Exmouth.*

Cap. CLXV. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Hill.*

Cap. CLXVI. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Lynedoch.*

Cap. CLXVII. *For applying a certain Sum of Money arisen or to arise from certain Duties granted to his Majesty during the Continuance of the present War.*

Cap. CLXVIII. *To amend the Laws respecting the Attestation of Instruments of Appointment and Revocation, made in exercise of certain Powers in Deeds, Wills, and other Instruments.*

Deeds, &c. executed without a memorandum of attestation, deemed valid.—This Act shall extend and be construed to extend to all deeds and other instruments already made in exercise of powers, authorities, and trusts, of sale, exchange, partition, selection, nomination, discretion, leasing, jointuring, raising portions, and other charges, and for appointing new trustees and other powers, authorities, and trusts whatsoever, or made for evidencing assent, consent, request, direction, or any other like circumstance in reference to the execution of any such powers, authorities, or trusts.—Act not to have a retrospective operation; nor affect any existing suit at law, &c.—Appointments, &c. not to be affected.—No instrument, unless within the provisions of this Act, to be affected.

Cap. CLXIX. *For making certain Regulations respecting the Postage of Ship Letters, and of Letters in Great Britain.*

From October 10, 1814, so much of recited Act as grants a postage of 4d. &c. for ship letters, repealed.—Ship letters to pay a postage of 6d. for a single letter, and in proportion for packets.—Persons bringing such letters to the post-office, and paying a certain rate of postage, empowered to forward the same by any vessel, not being a packet-boat.—Postmaster-general may authorize persons to collect letters and to forward the same by vessels, other than packet-boats, if letters are brought to the post-office and the postage paid.—Masters of vessels to deliver letters to authorized persons, who, on receiving 3s. for every fifty of such letters, shall put them into a sealed bag and return them.—On delivering such bag at the post-office, the master of the vessel shall be repaid the 3s. and receive 2d. for every letter.—Five pounds penalty on sending letters not having the post-office mark.

Cap. CLXX. *To repeal certain Provisions in Local Acts, for the Maintenance and Regulation of the Poor; and to make other Provisions in relation thereto.*

All enactments and provisions in respect of gaining settlements contained in local Acts, repealed.—Persons born in prisons, or houses licensed for the reception of pregnant women, not to gain a settlement thereby.—Provision respecting settlements by reason of birth in any poor-house or house of industry belonging to united parishes.—Prisoners for debt or contempt, not to gain settlements while in custody.—No gate-keeper or person residing in any toll-house to gain a settlement thereby.—No person maintained in any charitable institution, to gain any settlement by residence therein.—Masters, &c. of poor-house, not to punish or confine beyond a limited time.—Overseers may sue on securities to indemnify against bastards.—Inhabitants not to be incompetent witnesses in certain cases on behalf of or against their parishes.—Paupers ordered to be removed, may be conveyed by other persons than churchwardens or overseers.—Justices out of sessions, with consent of parish-officers, may discharge paupers from the payment of parish rates.—Distress for poor's-

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poor's-rate, &c. if not to be found within the district, &c. may be made out of the district.

Cap. CLXXI. *To empower the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to restore Seizures, or remit or mitigate Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures incurred concerning any Laws relating to the Customs or Excise, or Navigation and Trade of Great Britain.*

Cap. CLXXII. *For repealing the Duties payable in Scotland upon Distillers' Wash, Spirits, and Licences; and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. CLXXIII. *To alter and amend certain of the Powers and Provisions of several Acts passed for the Redemption and Sale of the Land Tax, and for making further Provision for the Redemption thereof.*

Cap. CLXXIV. *For letting to farm the Post Horse Duties.*

Cap. CLXXV. *To explain and amend several Acts relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of such Persons on their Benefices, in England, for One Year, and from thence until Six Weeks after the Meeting of the then next Session of Parliament.*

Actions for penalties under 43 Geo. iii. cap. 84, not to be commenced before 1st May after expiration of the year.—Bishops empowered to punish past non-residence.—Archbishops and bishops may levy penalties and costs by sequestration.—Penalties not levied by the bishop, may be recovered by action.—Persons may appeal as under the Act of 43 Geo. iii. c. 84.—Penalties may be remitted.—Penalties not recoverable for more than one year.—The year for purposes of this Act to commence 1st January, and end 31st December; and licences, except for temporary causes, to be granted accordingly.—Calendar months to be taken for the purposes of the Act.—Repealing the provision of former Act as to persons neglecting to notify cause of exemption, and imposing a penalty of 20*l.*—So much of 53 Geo. iii. c. 149, as enacts that incumbents neglecting to notify the death of curate, shall lose his exemption, repealed, and penalty of 20*l.* imposed.—In cases of no house of residence, what should be deemed a residency.—Houses purchased by governors of Queen Anne's bounty to be deemed residences.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE feel it our duty, in the most earnest manner, to call the attention of the public to the labours of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, whose gigantic purpose it is to ameliorate the condition of the whole human race, by spreading over all countries a cheap practical system of Education. The philanthropists who planned, and who to a certain extent have already carried this design into execution, honour at once their age and their country. Their first report, under the date of the 28th ult. is now before us; and from this interesting document we collect that the system of education proposed, is that which was introduced by Joseph Lancaster; and which, for the sake of universality, is independant of all religious creeds and theological dogmas, though not inconsistent or incompatible with any. By this admirable system it appears that the outfit of a school for 100 children (a room and seats being provided) is but 5*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, for 300 but 9*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and for 1000 but 23*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* no more than one set of lessons, &c. for the whole school, and one slate for each pupil, being required. One master is sufficient for 500 or 1000 children, whose duty, similar to that of the general of an army, consists in making sub-divisions, placing proper monitors at the head of each class, and exciting a general spirit of emulation by rewards and promotion. The exertions of this most glorious institution, which will in a few years deprive crime of the plea of ignorance, have hitherto been paralyzed for want of funds, a difficulty which, as soon as known, is likely to be removed, in a country abounding in private opulence, and so much distinguished for its support of far less important charities. The plan of the committee to effect this purpose has been to solicit philanthropists, in all parts of the world, to make up, in the circle of their own connections, the sum of 100*l.* The successful exertions of 100 such collectors will create a fund of 10,000*l.* which, it appears, will confer extensive energy on the society. We are gratified in observing that chiefly in this manner no less than 1700*l.* was added to the funds in 1814; and, as a stimulus to others, and a tribute due to the meritorious

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torious parties, we have subjoined the names of those persons who have already contributed or collected their quota:

The Duke of Bedford.
Lord Webb Seymour.
S. Whitbread, esq.
Sir John Jackson.
Richard Reynolds, S. F.
Joseph Fox, S. F.
John Scandret, S. F.
William Allen, S. F.
Robert Owen, esq.
S. Hoare, jun. S. F.
Jonathan Backhouse, S. F.
William Corston, esq.
J. J. Niwens, S. F.
Halsey Janson, S. F.
Barnard Dickenson, S. F.
Robert Barclay, S. F.
Luke Howard, S. F.

How honourable it is to the Society of Friends, that so many of that body of practical Christians are among the zealous members, not merely aiding by their wealth, but affording the public the best security and the most indubitable pledge of the good faith with which the useful purposes of the institution will be executed.

The History of Richard the Third, King of England, &c. in five books, by Sir George Buck, will speedily be published, from the original manuscripts, in the possession of the Editor; with an appendix of notes and documents; by Charles Yarnold, esq. An imperfect edition of this important work was first published in 1646, by George Buck, esq. son of the author; which, defective and incorrect as it is, is now rarely to be met with, and then at a high price. The intended edition, given literally from the original manuscript of Sir George Buck, will be found to contain much interesting matter not in the former one.

Mr. Wm. Wordsworth will soon publish, in quarto, the White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons, a poem.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham is printing, Letters to the Bishop of London, in vindication of the Unitarians from the allegations of his lordship in the charge delivered to the clergy of his diocese.

Since the recent application of oxymuriatic acid to the process of bleaching rags, we have often had occasion to lament the perishable character of modern printed books. The observation too is more particularly applicable to those more valuable works which are printed on yellow wove papers. Every one must have observed that the material thus used to bleach the paper, tends also to bleach the printing ink, so that after a period it turns yellow; and in parts, where it is finely laid, nearly disappears. The paper itself, likewise, is decomposed at the edges, turns black, cracks, and crumbles to powder. An excess of the bleaching liquor, in strength or quantity, is distinguishable by the acrid taste and urinous smell of the paper, and such paper ought not to be printed upon. We are led to notice the circumstance at this time, because Mr. Brande, in his current lectures at the Royal Institution, has judged it proper to call the attention of the literary world to it, and has stated the opinion, that books printed on paper so bleached cannot be expected to retain their beauty or legibility during the same period as those printed on paper made with unbleached linen rags, such as was generally made till within the last twenty years. We should be glad to see the subject further elucidated by some intelligent paper-maker.

The lovers of black-letter books, and of rare and scarce editions, duly appreciate the success of Mr. Edwards, late of Pall Mall, as a collector. He retired, some time since, to Harrow, taking with him his valuable library; but this he now proposes to distribute, and on the 5th of April it will be brought to the hammer, by Mr. Evans. A more unique and interesting collection of literary rarities has seldom demanded public attention; and, for the information of our distant readers, we have subjoined a list of several articles, the bare knowledge of whose existence will serve to gratify curiosity:—

49. Holland, Heroologia Anglica, hoc est Vitæ clarissimorum Anglorum, cum effigiebus a Pas, folio. This extraordinary fine copy formerly belonged to Buchelius, who wrote the Latin verses signed A.B. under each portrait. He has made corrections and additions throughout the volume. 1620.

162. Gesta Romanorum, folio, a very beautiful manuscript upon vellum of one of the most ancient Story-books extant. It was executed for Charles VI. of France, in a very legible hand, and is ornamented with nine very large miniature paintings, and a profusion of richly painted capitals, and various figures in gold and colours at the beginning of each story; bound in vellum.

164. Here begynneth the Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy, drawen out of Latyn into Frenche, by Raoul le Fevre, and translated into Englishe by Caxton, begonne in Bruges, 1468, and fynyshid in Colen, 1471, folio, russia.

211. Opere di Piranesi, 23 vols. bound in 17, atlas folio, the original Roman editions,

very first impressions of the plates, bound in russia.

214. Anthologia Græca, manuscript, folio. This is a transcript by the celebrated Brunck of 743 inedited Greek Epigrams, from a manuscript in the King of France's library.

224. Auli Gellii Noctes Atticæ, folio, manuscript of the fifteenth century, on vellum, with all the richness of illumination in miniatures and capitals, which distinguish the fine Italian manuscripts of the Classics under the protection of the Medici family.

263. Horatii Opera, manuscript of the fifteenth century, upon vellum, folio, red morocco. This is a manuscript of the first splendor, both for writing and illumination. It was executed for Ferdinand I. King of Naples.

377. Leonardo da Vinci Regole e Precetti della Pittura, folio. Manuscript, with original drawings, by Nicholas Poussin, morocco.

438. Berlinghieri, Geografia in terza Rima, et Lingua Toscana, allo illustrissimo Federico Duca d'Urbino, folio, with 31 maps rudely engraved, very rare, supposed to have been printed in 1480.

450. Polycronicon, translated by Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley, from the Latin of Ranulph Hygden, Monk of Chester, russia, emprynted by Caxton, at Westmystre, 1482.

672. Croniques et Gestes des Treshaulx, et Tresvertueux Faits de François Premier, commençans au temps de son Advenement à la Couronne, 1514, par Andre de la Vigne Croniqueur du Roy, folio. A magnificent manuscript on vellum, with splendid miniatures and highly ornamented capitals at the beginning of each chapter.

798. The Koran of Mohammed, written in the grandest and boldest Oriental characters, enriched throughout with brilliant illuminations.

808. Biblia Sacra Latina, Vulgatæ Versionis, 2 vols. folio, printed upon vellum, and decorated with rich illuminations, being the first edition of the Latin Bible with a date. Moguntiæ, per Fust et Schoiffher, 1462.

812. Biblia Sacra Germanica, ex recognitione Martini Lutheri, 2 vols. folio, with wood-cuts, in the original binding, Vitemb. 1541. The first edition of Luther's translation of the Bible after his final revision, and his own copy, which he used till his decease. In this version Luther omits the contested verse in St. John's Epistle, relative to the three Heavenly witnesses.

821. Evangelia Quatuor Græce, folio. A magnificent manuscript upon vellum of the tenth century, most elaborately executed. The subject of each page is designated at the top in letters of gold. This grand manuscript is in the highest preservation, and is one of the finest Greek manuscripts of the Gospels extant, and supposed to have been one of the imperial collection saved at the capture of Constantinople.

824. Psalterium Græco Latinum, folio. A manuscript of the ninth century, upon vellum, of the first curiosity and importance, written in a very fair and legible hand—the Greek in Roman characters.

830. The Bedford Missal, or Book of Prayers and Devotional Offices executed for John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, containing 59 miniature paintings, which nearly occupy the whole page, and above 1000 small miniatures of about an inch and a half in diameter, displayed in brilliant borders of golden foliage, with variegated flowers, &c. At the bottom of every page are two lines in blue and gold letters, to explain the subject of each miniature. It has preserved the only portraits remaining of John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Anne of Burgundy, his Duchess.

9. The celebrated Greek Vase, known in Italy by the name of Il Gran Vaso del Capo di Monte, having been deposited in that palace, with other treasures of the Farnese family, by the King of Naples.

Sir Humphry Davy has transmitted from Italy to the Royal Society, a paper on the Composition of the Paints used by the Greeks. Sir H. in the introduction, takes a review of the progress of painting among the Greeks, a people who had an innate taste for the beautiful and the magnificent; he next traces the march of the arts from Greece to Rome; and, lastly, proceeds to an analysis of the colouring matter of the remains of the Greek paintings found on the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The principal colour in these paintings, it appears, consisted of *carbonates of copper*, prepared and blended in different proportions.

It appears, by an official return, that 129,500 London papers were sent, in 1814, to the colonies, and 215,762 to the continent, of Europe. And that 62,300 French papers were received in England, 4,368 Dutch, 3,744 German, and 5,304 of other nations. Of the Monthly Magazine about 3000 copies per annum are sent abroad, and of the various English periodicals, collectively, about the same number. The peace with America will doubtless add greatly to the export of newspapers and monthly journals, particularly of those which exhibit a becoming respect for the great principles of truth and liberty.

An interesting discovery was made in Anglesey a few years since, by Mr. G. Bullock, of Liverpool. He found in the centre of that island, and about seven miles from the Paris Mountain, some marble quarries, containing two beds of rocks, the one resembling in colour and effect the oriental porphyry, and the other the verd antique. Great

perseverance, and a considerable expenditure of capital, having enabled him to work them in perfection, he lately established, in Oxford-street, a public manufactory of Mona marble, the productions of which are scarcely equalled by the marbles of any age or country. Some blocks, which these quarries have produced, vie with the richest specimens of those valuable materials of the ancient sculptors which have been handed down to us with such care, either for beauty of colour, or hardness and durability. The noble serpentine is also found in considerable quantities, and a variety of different shades, including, in some instances, the red, white, black, and green, in one block. All of these are now offered to the public, at the "*Mona Marble Works*," at a price much lower than statuary marble; and, for the purpose of chimney-pieces, hearths, slabs, &c. this marble has a decided advantage, it being a fire-stone, which will retain both colour and polish in a heat that would reduce statuary to powder. When enriched with brass work and or molu, these marbles exceed in splendour the most elaborate carvings in statuary, and produce more harmony with the rich colouring used in our present decorations, than a mass of crude white. Columns of porphyry colour, or the *verd de mona*, can also be extracted of any dimensions. A British patriot, or lover of *virtue*, cannot enjoy a greater treat than by a visit to Mr. Bullock's splendid rooms, where, besides these superb marbles, in the most captivating forms, he will meet with other objects of curiosity.

Mr. Oakley, of Bond-street, to whose classical taste and commercial spirit the present age is indebted for many improvements in the style and convenience of modern household furniture, has recently invented a new arrangement of beds, which merits notice. Instead of the clumsy and cumbrous four-post bedstead, he disposes the hangings in the form of drapery, against the side of the room, whence they are made to extend themselves at pleasure, by sliding tubes, or unfolding frame-work. The bed itself, when not used as such, serves the purpose of an ordinary couch, or sofa. Nothing can be more convenient or elegant, and the price is less than that of a four-post bed of equal decoration.

The Rev. H. Popplewell has in the press a second and improved edition of Andrew's Sermons.

Miss Burney has nearly ready for publication, Tales of Fancy.

Two works will shortly appear from the enthusiastic pen of M. de Chateaubriand: one entitled, Recollections of Italy, England, and America; the other on the Revolutions of Empires.

The Memoirs and Confessions of Capt. Thomas Ashe, author of the Spirit of the Book, are preparing for the press.

Sir R. C. Hoare has published, in the Bath Society's paper, a fact relative to planting, which merits circulation. It appears that, in 1813, he cut down 92 fir-trees which had been planted in 1758, on three-quarters of an acre of waste, poor, and shallow soil. They had never been thinned, pruned, or attended to, yet they yielded 90 tons of timber; and, at only 4l. per ton, produced 360l. which was at the rate of 6l. 10s. 10d. per annum for the three-quarters of an acre during the 55 years.

Mr. Grainger, surgeon, of Birmingham, is printing a work, on a new mode of opening the bladder in certain obstructions of the urethra and prostate gland; and on a simple method of removing the tonsils of the throat, and other tumours, from the accessible cavities of the body, &c. &c. It will be published early next month.

The Rev. S. Lyon, teacher of Hebrew to the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Eton college, &c. has prepared for printing a Hebrew and English Grammar and Lexicon, with points, entitled, מפתח לשון הקודש, a Key to the Holy Tongue, in large octavo.

Mr. Bryce will shortly publish an interesting work, under the title of the Belgian Traveller, or a Guide through the United Netherlands; containing an account of their history, character, customs, natural productions, and commerce; a correct description of every principal town, its population, trade, curiosities, &c.

Mr. Huish's scientific Treatise on the Culture and Management of Bees, is printing, and will appear early in the month of May.

The Rev. Johnson Grant, A. M. has in the press, "Arabia," a poem, with notes; to which are added several smaller pieces.

Mr. William Jaques will publish, in a few weeks, a second and improved edition of his translation of Professor Franck's Guide to the Study of the Scriptures, with Notes, Life, &c.

Mr. J. Dunkin is printing, in an octavo volume, the History and Antiquities of Bicester, a market town in Oxfordshire; to which will be added, an Inquiry into the History of Alchester, a city of the Dobuni, the site of which

new forms part of the common field of Wendlebury, in the county of Oxford. It will contain the chief part of Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," with a continuation of papers relative to Bicester, and may be considered not only as a history of that town, but as a work designed to illustrate, by original documents, many customs of former ages.

A steam-boat, built in the Clyde, has been transferred to the Thames. Since the middle of February she has conveyed passengers between London and Milton, a village about a mile below Gravesend, for, by an absurd Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of Elizabeth, a monopoly was given to the watermen of Gravesend; who, in consequence, not only refuse to keep pace with the improvements of navigation, but actually throw every obstacle in the way of this steam-boat. The fare is 4s. for the best cabin, and 2s. for the other; and she sets out every morning, without exception, at nine from Wapping Old Stairs; arrives at Milton about one; and regularly starts on her return at three, arriving at Wapping about seven. The vast advantage of the *regular* force of steam over the *variable* ones of wind and tide, is proved by the fact that, in making this short voyage, the Gravesend boys are often twenty-four hours on their passage.

Dr. PINCKARD is preparing to publish a new edition of the "Notes on the West Indies," in two vols. with considerable alterations and additions. The new matter will contain remarks on the Islands of Martinique, Jamaica, and St. Domingo; with observations on the condition and treatment of the slaves, and a suggestion for effecting their emancipation.

Early in April will be published, Display, a tale, for young people, by Miss JANE TAYLOR, one of the authors of "Original Poems for Infant Minds."

Mr. WRIGHT's Advice on the Study and Practice of the Law, with directions for the choice of books, addressed to attorneys' clerks, will be published in a few days.

Mr. BONNELL GEORGE THORNTON, lecturer on astronomy and botany, &c. will speedily publish the Heavens Surveyed, or the Science of Astronomy made easy.

Mr. A. VINCENT, private teacher at Oxford, will publish in April an Introduction to Arithmetic, for the use of private teachers.

Mr. DUNCAN, author of the Essay on Genius, has in the press a work entitled the Philosophy of Human Nature. This treatise relates chiefly to morals; but, besides giving a complete view of the subject expressed in the title, Part II. will contain a new theory, intended to explain all human interests.

It appears that, in the winter of 1814, Mr. GEORGE BULLOCK, of Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, made a careful and elaborate *cast* of the neglected bust of Shakspeare, at Stratford, under very advantageous circumstances; and it is intended to publish three different prints from it: viz.—1. a *full face*; 2. a *three-quarter face*; and, 3. a *profile*. These varied views will represent the whole contour and character of the head and face, and the strongly-marked peculiarities of the poet. Besides the three portraits, two or three cuts on wood will be introduced, directly connected with the subject. The prints will be engraved in the best style, by artists of eminent talents, from pictures by THOS. PHILLIPS, esq. R.A. and HENRY RICHTER, esq. It is also intended to publish *a few casts of the bust*: some of which will be the full size of the original, and others merely of the head and shoulders. As a portrait of the poet—as a specimen of early English sculpture—and as an example of physiognomy and craniology—it is desirable to perpetuate faithful representations of the bust at Stratford. Its authenticity requires no other proof than an examination by an artist of taste and judgment. The whole countenance and head bear palpable marks of being wrought from nature, and of being formed from a face which was the index of genius, and a skull which was the source of poetry. These portraits, with a memoir, by Mr. BRITTON, will be published in quarto, and only a small number will be worked, all fair and good impressions. There will also be 150 proofs on India paper, imperial quarto, at 3l. 3s.; the remainder on medium quarto, at 1l. 11s. 6d.

We have received some printed observations of the African Institution on the important publication of Dr. Thorpe, noticed in our last. They are evidently the work of great haste; and, totally failing where they reason, they afford little satisfaction in their statements of the condition of the Colony of Sierra Leone, in contradiction to the positive assertions of a respectable and disinterested eye-witness. As they are advertised in the town and country Papers, any abstract of them would be unnecessary; but it is proper we should state that Dr. T. has replied to them in a way which merits the notice of those who may peruse the advertisement, and who seek

seek truth with a determination to find it.

Messrs. Roden and Craske, Stamford, propose to republish, in a post quarto volume, "Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Dieul," by Thomas Nash, gent.; to be printed from the edition of Abel Seffs, in 1592.

Paris Chit-Chat, or a View of the Manners, Customs, Literature, and Amusements of the Parisians, will soon appear in two duodecimo volumes.

M. De Lewis is preparing for publication, in English and French, in two octavo volumes, England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, after the manner of Mad. de Stael.

Mr. Peter Coxe proposes to publish, in royal octavo, the Social Day, in four cantos, embellished with 25 engravings.

Mr. Toone, author of the Magistrate's Manual, will publish in the course of this month, a Practical Guide to the Overseers of the Poor, in the execution of their office, with precedents incidental thereto.

Mr. T. Grinsell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

Mr. James Wyld will soon publish, on one large sheet, a Map of the World, exhibiting, at one view, the extent, population, and religion of each country.

Mr. C. Blunt, optician, is preparing for the press, a Descriptive Essay on the Magic Lantern, with many plates and wood-cuts, and an account of the various instruments and contrivances for exhibiting optical deceptions.

Mrs. Pinchard, author of the Blind Girl, has in the press, the Ward of Delamere, a novel, in three volumes.

The Curse of Ulrica, or the White Cross Knights of Riddarholmere, a Swedish romance, in three volumes, is in the press.

The following process for making bread from potatoes and wheat-flour, as practised under the direction of H. B. Way, esq. was published in the last volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts. Sixteen pounds of potatoes were washed, and when pared weighed twelve pounds. After boiling they weighed thirteen pounds, and were then mixed, whilst warm, with twenty-six pounds of flour; the potatoes were bruised as fine as possible, and half a pound of yeast added. Four quarts of warm water were added to the mixture of potatoes, yeast, and flour, and the whole well kneaded together, and left two hours to rise, and then weighed forty-six pounds and four ounces. The whole made six loaves and two cakes, which were baked at two separate times, in his iron oven, each baking taking two hours. The six loaves and two cakes, the day after being baked, weighed forty pounds and twelve ounces. The oven is made of wrought iron, on Count Rumford's plan, to heat from a separate fire-place. The time from the fire being lighted, till the bread was baked at twice, was five hours, in which time six pounds of Walls-end coals and three pounds of cinders were consumed, besides a small quantity of wood, used merely to light the fire. Mr. Way's bread had been sent from Bridport Harbour to the society on the 10th of March, 1812; and had been examined and tasted at sundry times by members of the society, from the 12th to 26th of March, so that the greatest part of the loaf had been eaten; what remained, on the 26th, had every appearance of bread made wholly from wheaten flour well fermented, and well tasted, without being in the least mouldy or stale, though it had been baked fourteen days. It appeared to the committee to be a very successful mode of making bread, and that it might tend to lessen the consumption of flour.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has appointed Vice-Admiral Puschkin to be President of the Russian Academy. The object of this institution is to perfect the language and history of Russia. It comprises, at present, about sixty members.

The Russian government has fixed on three *depôts* for the importation of books: the cities of Riga and Revel, and, by land, the town of Radeziwilow. Very few books are allowed to pass direct to Petersburgh, and French works especially are examined with great strictness.

GERMANY.

M. Schwartz has published, at Leipsic, the History of Education, from the most ancient times to the present day. He begins by treating of education among the Indians, the Egyptians, the Persians, the Babylonians, the Arabs, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Phrygians, and Lydians. The second period, which the writer calls the *classic period*, begins with the Hebrews, and passes on to the Greeks and Romans. The history of education among Christians is divided into several periods. The *spread* of education—the methods—the objects—have all acquired additional consequence in the estimation of the judicious.

A work

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A work by the Archduke Charles of Austria, on the Campaigns of 1796, is announced in the Vienna papers.

The Grand Duchy of Baden contains 1,001,608 persons. Saxony contains 1,900,000 persons.

FRANCE.

Dr. Guillié, director of the Royal Blind Institution at Paris, has invented an immediate and perfect mode of intercourse between the blind and the deaf and dumb, two species of unfortunates, betwixt whom Nature appeared to have placed insuperable barriers. The first trial of this ingenious practice was made before a numerous public meeting. A sentence was dictated to one of the deaf and dumb, named Massaca, a pupil of the Abbé Sicard, and by him communicated to one of the blind, who immediately repeated it in a loud voice. He, in his turn, communicated to Massaca a sentence dictated by the meeting, who immediately wrote it on a tablet.

ITALY.

The fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts of Turin, for the years 1809-10, was published in 1813. Among the essays it contains one by Sig. Jacopo Durandi, on the epoch when the seat of the Muses was transferred from Olympus to Parnassus, to Pindus and Helicon; or, in other words, the true epoch of civilization of ancient Greece. Also, one on the manuscript of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*, found at Arona, and brought to Milan, in 1726; written at Arona, in 1337, by Abbas de Gerson. Likewise a critical examination of the first Voyage of *Americus Vespucius* to the New World, by Galeani Napione. This is a critical discussion on the Reports of Florence, which tend to deprive Christopher Columbus of the honour of having really discovered America! The author annexes notices of the editions and manuscripts of the first four voyages of Americus Vespucius. To this treatise is annexed the report made by Columbus himself, to Raphael de Sauris, in 1493.

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

It appears that the famous mountain of St. Pierre is a hill about 150 feet high, which commences within a mile of Maestricht, and extends about three leagues in the direction of Liege. The lower beds are decidedly chalk, alternating, at every two or three feet, with beds of flint nodules; the fossils of this chalk, though less abundant, appear to exhibit the same species as those which occur in the chalk of England. Upon these lie a series of beds of calcareous free-stone, of which the mass of the hill is composed, and in which the extensive subterranean quarries are situated. This stone, in the quarry, is yellowish, and so soft as to be readily cut with a knife; but, by exposure to the air, it becomes both whiter and harder. Interposed between these beds are thin ones, composed chiefly of fragments of madrepores and shells. Beds of flint also occur here, as in the chalk; but the distance between each bed gradually increases, so that those at the top of the series are separated by an interval of eight or ten feet. The fossils of the free-stone are very numerous; the most common are madreporites, fungites, belemnites, nummulites, echinites, ostreites, and pectinites.

The power of conducting heat, possessed by different bodies, is extremely curious, and not less important. It was proposed as a prize question, some time ago, by the Society of Sciences, at Rotterdam. The prize was awarded to a dissertation, composed by Mr. C. G. Boekmann. Mr. B. included in his experiments eighteen metals, or metallic compositions; among which, *bismuth* parts with its heat with the greatest rapidity, and *iron* retains it the longest. The author also examined forty kinds of stone, earth, glass, &c.; sixty-two species of wood, coal, barks, &c.; twenty different bodies, as phosphorus, wax, &c.; five kinds of wool, hair, cotton, &c.; and sixteen different fluids.

AMERICA.

It is computed the following is the quantity of paper at present made and consumed in the United States of America:

	Tons.	*Reams.*
For Newspapers	500	50,000
Books	630	70,000
Writing	650	111,000
Wrapping	500	100,000

The number of newspapers printed annually in the United States is estimated at twenty-two and an half millions.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

GEHLEN has proposed two alterations in the present mode of analysing minerals; and, in his analysis of prehnite, he has shown that they may be employed with advantage. 1. He substitutes carbonate of soda, instead of caustic alkali, for the original fusion of the mineral in a platinum crucible. He found that this method answers

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swers even in the analysis of corundum. 2. He substitutes carbonate of barytes for nitrate of barytes, when our object is to obtain the fixed alkali which we suppose to exist in any mineral. He has found that this carbonate readily acts as a flux to minerals, and that it answers better than the nitrate of the same earth.

Gehlen has tried the following method of gilding on steel, and found it to answer. The steel is to be in the first place polished; the part to be gilt is to be rendered rough by means of nitric acid; the steel is then to be dipped into the solution containing the gold; the gold adheres to the rough part of the steel, and may be burnished.

Professor SCHNAUBERT, of Moscow, has lately made several attempts to separate silver from gold by boiling the alloy in sulphuric acid; this acid dissolves the silver, and leaves the gold. The process, though by no means brought to a state of perfection, promises at present to be attended with success.

The following extraordinary experiment has been made by NASSE, of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. Take a glass vessel and fill it with a mixture of equal bulks of carbonic acid gas and common air, and put into it a little water, so as hardly to cover the bottom of the vessel. Stop it up, and lay it aside for some months, shaking it occasionally. Then open it, and leave it for some weeks with the mouth covered. Acetic acid will be perceived formed in it, both by the taste and smell. Nasse obtained his carbonic acid by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on Carrara marble. Here is the formation of *acetic acid* without the presence of animal or vegetable substance.

Professor DOBEREINER, of the University of Jena, states that he has discovered charcoal to be a metallic compound.

The Society of Apothecaries, London, have completed several new arrangements in their laboratories, in which steam is employed for the purposes of evaporation, distillation, &c.

LAMPADIUS has made comparative experiments on four different varieties of potatoe; namely, the Peruvian potatoe, brought from America by Humboldt, and planted in Germany; the English potatoe; the onion potatoe; and the Voichtland potatoe. The following were the proportions of the different constituents yielded by 100 lbs. of the respective sorts of potatoe.

1. *Peruvian Potatoe.*

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	15	0
Fibrous matter	5	8
Albumen	1	28
Extractive	1	28
Water	76	0
	100	0

2. *English Potatoe.*

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	12	29
Fibrous matter	6	26
Albumen	1	1
Extractive	1	22
Water	77	16
	100	0

3. *Onion Potatoe.*

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	18	24
Fibrous matter	8	12
Albumen	0	26
Extractive	1	21
Water	70	10
	100	0

4. *Voichtland Potatoe.*

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	15	13
Fibrous matter	7	4
Albumen	1	8
Extractive	1	30
Water	74	8
	100	0

M. VAN MONS has published a new Chemical Theory, which considers caloric as a constituent part of all bodies containing oxygen, displaced in the combinations, and displacing itself in the decombinations. Afterwards he admits hydrogen reduced into its gas into all the combustible bodies, and into the metals, and sub-saturated in all bodies which can, in their quality of bases, contract combinations. Hydrogen gas is a simple body; oxygen gas is composed of equal parts of oxygen and of caloric: the primitive material of the globe, and without doubt the substance of the other planets, also consists of equal parts of oxygen and hydrogen, without the least quantity of caloric, which would break this relation: water is oxygen gas displaced in the ratio of $\frac{2}{15}$ from its caloric by two of hydrogen, and there result in this way 15 parts of oxygen, 13 of caloric, and 2 of hydrogen. The metals compose the primitive matter of the globe, with more or less hydrogen, and still without the least portion of caloric. The acidifiable combustibles are dry acids and hydrogen; the salifiable combustibles, or metallo-fluores, are an acid and the metals; the acidifiable burners *(comburans)* are dry acids and oxygen: the common acids are dry acids and water; and the dry acids themselves are peculiar combustibles, in which the hydrogen is saturated by at least double the quantity of oxygen that it is in the water: which may combine with all the other bodies, but which cannot be put out of combination. All the other bodies are compounded of the latter. Water is decomposable by luminous caloric only; and, when it oxidates bodies, it puts itself in the place of the equivalent of its contents in hydrogen, in the same way as, when hydrogen reduces bodies, it puts itself in the place of the water.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From February 24 to March 24, 1815.

THE LOW NERVOUS FEVER still continues to predominate; but the almost uninterruptedly mild and favourable state of the atmosphere has been accompanied by a considerable diminution in the quantum of diseases.

HOOPING COUGH is observed to prevail very generally, though such has been its mildness that I have only been called upon to treat it in a single instance, nor have I heard of any cases marked by more than usual severity.

The nervous fever, in my own practice, has, with one exception, been slight, and easily subdued by a plan of treatment founded on the supposition of its being occasioned by disordered secretions of the stomach: an emetic of ipecacuanha, with gentle rhubarb purges, have been given in the commencement; but my principal reliance throughout the progress of the complaint has been on the spirit of sulphuric æther and subcarbonate of potash, the latter of which is scarcely to be equalled in the various forms of Dyspepsia. It should be kept in view, that where the complaint is of some standing, and the debility great, strong purging is always prejudicial; and, under these circumstances ipecacuanha is preferable as an emetic to antimonial preparations.

One of the cases has been of three weeks' duration, and at one period induced great alarm for the safety of the patient; but our apprehensions have at length been removed by an amendment, of which there is reason to hope a continuance. This patient, after a few days of general indisposition, was attacked with slight shiverings, alternating with flushes of heat, universal lassitude, dull heavy pain across the top of the head; with giddiness, nausea, and oppression about the præcordia. The tongue was white and tremulous; the pulse quick, fluttering, small, and varying much in number. The heat on the skin was generally trifling, mostly partial; one part feeling hot, while in the others a sensation of extreme cold prevailed. As the disease advanced the symptoms increased; the tongue, in the beginning white, became red and parched; and the mind soon evidenced confusion and want of memory. On the 9th day, dating from the attack of shivering, delirium came on, with profuse perspirations on the forehead, and, on the 13th, subsultus tendinum, with general insensibility. In this state she continued, with little variation, till the 20th, when the signs of amendment appeared.

Whether the Nervous and Typhus Fevers be the same disease or not is a question yet unsolved; or, if different, to which of the two the preceding case is to be referred, might perhaps admit of dispute. The primary symptoms more properly belong to Dyspepsia, which shows itself in an infinite variety of shapes. This sentiment is not new, but, like many wholesome truths, though generally disregarded, may be found in the writings of the fathers of physic. Many of the terms used by the ancients to designate this disorder evince their belief that the stomach is the source of all the symptoms. The Νοσος Καρδιακος of Aretæus, the *Morbus Cardiacus* of Celsus, literally translated, are stomach disease. Morbid secretions of the upper part of the alimentary canal are said by Hippocrates to occasion a variety of symptoms, the account of which will be found exactly to correspond with Huxham's description of the *low nervous fever*. These are—universal weariness, sudden debility, shiverings, foul tongue, bitter taste, loathing, sickness, uneasiness, and tension about the præcordia; coldness of the extremities, mists before the eyes, lowness of spirits, deliquium, inquietude, restlessness, and others.

Galen, who well described this fever under the title of *Synochus non putris*, observes that its commencement is characterized by uneasiness of the orifice of the stomach from indigestion.

11, *North Crescent*. JOHN WANT.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE average prices of WHEAT in the twelve maritime districts, in the first weeks of January and July, were in

1792	. .	41s.	8d.	and	58s.	5d.	1804	. .	52s.	3d.	and	52s. 9d.
1793	. .	46	1	and	50	4	1805	. .	87	3	and	89 2
1794	. .	48	2	and	50	9	1806	. .	74	3	and	79 8
1795	. .	64	5	and	75	0	1807	. .	76	7	and	73 11
1796	. .	89	1	and	49	3	1808	. .	69	9	and	81 4
1797	. .	55	1	and	49	3	1809	. .	90	5	and	87 10
1798	. .	50	7	and	50	8	1810	. .	99	3	and	111 11
1799	. .	49	2	and	64	3	1811	. .	91	4	and	83 7
1800	. .	89	10	and	132	3	1812	. .	104	2	and	139 0
1801	. .	136	4	and	124	10	1813	. .	113	8	and	114 3
1802	. .	75	3	and	67	5	1814	. .	75	2	and	67 2
1803	. .	58	3	and	61	2	1815	. .	64	2		

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By

By returns laid before parliament, it appears that in the nine weeks of 1804 the quartern loaf in London was 9½d. and 6½d.; in 1805 was 16d. and 14d.; in 1806 was 11½d. and 12½d.; in 1807 was 13½d. and 11½d.; in 1808 was 11d. and 12½d.; in 1809 was 14d. and 13½d.; in 1810 was 16½d. and 17d.; in 1811 was 14½d. and 13½d.; in 1812 was 17½d. and 20d.; and in 1813 was 18½d. and 18d.

The following account of the number of Country Banks in England and Wales, for which licences to issue promissory notes have been taken out for the year ending 5th of January, 1815, was lately laid before the Houses of Parliament:—

	Banks.	Partners.		Banks.	Partners.
Bedfordshire	6	14	Brought forward	316	955
Berkshire	21	72	Leicestershire	10	30
Brecknockshire	3	7	Lincolnshire	14	39
Buckinghamshire	7	16	Merionethshire	2	4
Cambridgeshire	7	22	Middlesex	2	5
Cardiganshire	2	6	Monmouthshire	5	15
Carmarthenshire	4	10	Montgomeryshire	3	7
Cheshire	8	19	Norfolk	17	55
Cornwall	19	50	Northamptonshire	13	36
Cumberland	6	22	Northumberland	9	42
Denbighshire	4	8	Nottinghamshire	11	41
Derbyshire	6	22	Oxfordshire	17	53
Devonshire	41	122	Pembrokeshire	6	16
Dorsetshire	14	37	Rutlandshire	3	8
Durham	13	60	Shropshire	21	64
Essex	15	49	Somersetshire	43	133
Flintshire	2	8	Staffordshire	26	65
Glamorganshire	11	32	Suffolk	18	56
Gloucestershire	37	119	Surrey	13	38
Hampshire	28	80	Sussex	19	70
Herefordshire	7	23	Warwickshire	24	80
Hertfordshire	11	26	Westmoreland	3	11
Huntingdonshire	5	16	Wiltshire	19	61
Kent	33	91	Worcestershire	14	45
Lancashire	6	24	Yorkshire	68	237
Carried forward	316	955	Total	696	2,164

Humboldt's Statement of entire Importations into all Spanish America.

	Dollars.
Captain-Generalship of Havannah and Puerto Rico	11,000,000
Viceroyalty of New Spain, and Captain-Generalship of Guatemala	22,000,000
Viceroyalty of New Grenada	5,700,000
Captain-Generalship of Caracas	5,500,000
Viceroyalty of Peru, and Captain-Generalship of Chili	11,500,000
Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres	3,500,000
Total annual importation into Spanish America	59,200,000
59,200,000 dollars, at 4s. 6d.	£13,320,000

Official report of the state of the Mines in Peru.

Gold mines in an active and working state	69
Silver ditto ditto ditto	784
Quicksilver ditto ditto	4
Lead ditto ditto ditto	12
Copper ditto ditto ditto	4
Total active mines in Peru in 1793	673
Gold mines abandoned for sundry reasons	29
Silver ditto ditto ditto	588
Total mines in Peru, exclusive of Quito and Buenos Ayres	1,490

The suppesion of intercourse with Europe has produced in Spanish America a scarcity of the most necessary articles of labour, and has occasionally raised the prices of iron from

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from four dollars to 60 and 100 per quintal; and of steel, from 25 dollars as high as 325 ditto. Under such circumstances, mining, and of course agriculture, stood still. No experiment could prove the advantages Spain herself would derive from throwing open her trade better than what resulted from the removal of some of her restrictions in 1778. In that same year Spain shipped to America, in articles of her own growth and manufacture, 28,236,620 rials; in foreign goods, 46,669,236 ditto, and the duties thereon were equal to 3,770,964 rials. The returns for this amount were 74,559,256 rials, which paid in America 2,924,884 ditto in duties. In the year 1784 national goods, to the amount of 188,049,504 rials, were shipped to America, and in foreign goods 239,365,984 ditto; an increase equal to five times on the last sum, and six on the first. The duties collected on this amount were 17,164,880 rials, by which the revenue gained 13,393,836 ditto. The duties on exports from America this same year reached 50,632,632 rials, shewing an advance of 48,704,768 ditto, equal to 17 times what they were in 1778.

Prices of Merchandize, March 23, 1815.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0	to	4 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3 11 0	—	4 0 0	ditto.
———, ——— fine	5 1 0	—	5 10 0	ditto.
———, Mocha	8 0 0	—	8 10 0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0 1 11	—	0 2 0	per lb.
——— Demerara	0 1 9	—	0 1 11	ditto.
Currants	4 15 0	—	5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 18 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	66 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5 12 0	—	9 12 0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	5 5 0	—	8 12 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	8 0 0	—	9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20 0 0	—	22 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 5 0	—	2 6 0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3 12 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 6 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3 14 0	—	3 16 0	per cwt.
——, East India	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	ditto.
Silk, China	1 7 0	—	1 10 6	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0 17 0	—	1 4 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 14 0	—	0 16 0	ditto.
——, Cloves	0 11 6	—	0 12 6	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0 17 0	—	1 0 0	per lb.
———, Pepper, black	0 1 0	—	0 1 1½	ditto.
———, ———, white	0 3 10	—	0 4 0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 5 10	—	0 6 6	per gallon.
———, Geneva Hollands	0 3 10	—	0 4 0	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0 4 6	—	0 6 6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4 2 0	—	4 5 0	per cwt.
——, ———, fine	4 16 0	—	5 2 0	ditto.
——, East India	2 2 0	—	3 12 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	6 4 0	—	6 12 0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4 1 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	4 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 11½	—	0 3 0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0 6 4	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per ann.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, March 23.—Amsterdam, 30 8B 2U.—Hamburgh, 36 2½U.—Paris, 19 90B.—Leghorn, 52½.—Lisbon, 66½.—Dublin, 6¾ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India Dock shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 153l.—Grand Junction Canal 215l. per share.—East London Water-Works, 65l.—Albion Insurance Office 42l.—Gas Light Company, 10l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 9s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s.—Silver in bars 5s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 58, 5 per cent. 88, omnium 10½ discount.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of February, and the 20th of March*, 1815, *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. (This month 101.)

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

A WORTH W. Rupert Street, victualler. (Burnley
Atkin M. Ipswich, maltster. (Pearson and co.
Bennett T. B. Wapping Wall, slopseller. (Jackson and Knapp
Bagnall J. Manchester, tailor. (Gregory
Butcher J. Golden lane, yeast merchant. (Hamilton
Blackburn T. Liverpool, tallow-chandler. (Leigh
Brown and Olley, George Street, brewers. (Pike
Bobart J. Hoskins, Devon ironmonger. (Mellouish
Bishop J. Reading, horse-dealer. (Newbury
Blakhastion G. Austin Friars, merchant. (Bullen
Bennett and Plompson, Wood Streethall, printers. Publishers
Bedford, B. Swan's End, dealer in British wines. (Standidge and co.
Bairstow W. Newstead, York, innkeeper. (Granger
Bailey G. Honeyshaw, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Parkinson
Blenkin, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. (Frost
Blackledge E. Eccleston, cotton manufacturer. (Parkinson
Black E. Bromham, miller. (Bigg
Cranbourn J. Upper Thames Street, ironmonger. (Bennett
Cliff N. Snow Hill, merchant. (Gregson
Coster S. B. Bristol, flationer. (Burrith
Cook E. Mevagiffy, Cornwall, fish curer. (Thompson
Chesiner H. Sittingbourne, Kent, miller. (Sandys
Clarke D. Bedford, shoemaker. (Times
Cherry R. Hanwell, miller. (Bury
Charles and Rawlins, Dean Street, Soho, wine merchants. (Wadeson and co.
Dodd W. Chatham, tea-dealer. (Jefferys
Dixon S. Redcar, jeweller. (Bowles
Doyle W. Holmer, Hereford. (Watkyns
Darvill E. Princes Risborough, Bucks, miller. (James
Dalton S. Coventry, grocer. (Carter
Davies J. Fleet, cheese merchant. (Suttorfield
Deakin J. Brook Street, Birmingham, gun maker. (Pember
Davis E. Gloucester, druggist. (Gardner
Doorman C. C. Wellclose Square, sugar refiner. (Holt and co.
Elliott E. Rotherham, ironmonger. (Egerton
Evans W. A. Bruerley Street, Birmingham, brick makers, (Aspinall
Evans E. Shrewsbury, shopkeeper. (Cooper
England M. Ellerton, Derby, butcher. (Wilkinson
Elsworthy W. Walcott, Somerset, carpenter. (Davies
Fallas M. Upwell, Cambridge, shopkeeper. (Farlow
Foyle W. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Cotsworth
Fisher W. Cheltenham, builder. (Gwinnett
Fryett W. Horsley, innkeeper. (Castle
Grant A. Broad Street place, merchant. (James
Green J. Newmingham, suffolk, grocer. (Crabtree
Gidley J. Norwich, coach maker. (Foster and co.
Gardner T. Aberdare, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Maycock
Grainger J. Martin's lane, Cannon Street, provision broker. (Herbert
Graham W. Carlisle, merchant. (Blow
Greene W. Battle Bridge, carpenter. (Mott
Greene J. Broad Street, merchant. (Taylor and co.
Hopper T. Wapping Wall, victualler. (Mills
Houghton E. Bromsgrove, mercer. (Robetts
Huntam W. Exeter, ironmonger. (Bowring
Harding T. Ely, wool stapler. (Evans and co.
Hatfull J. Rotherhithe, smith. (Lang
Holdsworth W. Thornby, Lincoln, farmer. (Worth
Irvine J. Manchester, dealer. (Dent
Iles R. Fairford, grocer (Robinson and Nine
Jackman T. Oakley Farm, Southampton, farmer. (Barney
Jackson S. and J. Derbie, Derby, paper makers. (Kingsbottom
Kirby, S. and J. Nottingham, coal merchants. (Bilby
Levy J. A. and S. A. Buckiersbury, merchants. (Crowder and co.
Lane J. Arundel, corn merchant. (Hunt
Linde J. Cleator, Cumberland, spade manufacturer. Hodgson
Lewis and Alpin, Worcester, linen-drapers. (Gillam
Mansford S. Lincoln, grocer. (Wilde, Fairthorne, and co.
Munton J. Foulsham, Norfolk, grocer. (Quarles
Matthews J. Norwich, plumber. (Simpson and Rackham
Magee C. Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer. (Walker
Mum S. Rolvenden, Kent. (Witts, Tenterden
Maggale M. Jermyn Street, milliner. (Sweet and Stokes
Miller J. Carlisle, horse dealer. (Bond
M'Millan, J. Blackburn, linen draper. (Neville and Walker
Newstead J. Ackle, Norfolk, spirit merchant. (Millard and co.
Newell J. Great Malvern, Worcester, tailor. (De Courcy
Neal J. Stratford, baker. (Evitt and Elton
Gibaldiston J. Southampton, baker. (North
Orme W. Borough, cabinet-maker. (Ludlow
Pitt J. Stukeleming, Devon, miller. (Hockin
Partington, Carlisle, brewer. (Saul
Pitt J. Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Baroehy
Rickman T. Deal, coach-maker. (May and Mercer
Reilly J. Mary Street, merchant. (Sweet and stokes
Rudel W. G. Norton Folgate, oilman. (Lang
Richardson J. Tewkesbury, Gloucester, chair manufacturer. (Saunders
Raven J. Litcham, Norfolk, corn merchant. (King
Smith J. Sudbury, upholsterer. (Pratt and Seaman
Schollick J. Woolaston, Cumberland, corn dealer. (Shaw
Sergeantrey, A. W. Savage Gardens, merchant. (Lane
Short J. J. Coleman Street, auctioneer. (Wadeson and co.
Solomon S. M. Gloucester Terrace, Commercial Road, merchant. (Poole
Shaw and co. provision merchants. (Woolfe
Townsend S. Gough Square, jeweller. (Towers
Tongue W. Birmingham, jeweller. (Bird
Warth R. Leverington, Cambridge, miller. (Wortham
Wilke J. Pitchley, Northampton victualler. (Marshall
Webb J. Broadway, grocer. (Parker
Williams T. Bethnal Green, haberdasher. (Bowden
Ward J. Bermondsey, flour factor. (Francis
Wilde M. Whitehaven, innkeeper. (Clennell
Walker J. Worcester, plumber. (Hill
Ward J. Beccles, merchant. (Bohun.

DIVIDENDS.

Armitage Wm. Osbaldwick
Barnard J. Kingston-upon-Hull
Britton S. Ruffell Street
Bryan John, Brofeley
Barnes John, west Cowes
Bell Charles, Penrith
Bardley John, Hanway Street
Barney Thos. Cornhill
Buchanan Charles, Woolwich
Butterell Abm. York
Bains Thos. Marton
Brading Pillhow, Faraham
Burridge Rew. George Street
Bailey Lan. Fairford
Bragg J. Weymouth
Brown Jos. Springfield
Bridson Ralph, Liverpool
Cattell Sam. and co. Lombard Street
Crawford Thos. and Wm. Poplar
Cox John, Woolwich
Clay Jos. Bailey
Collins Mofes, Mint Street
Copeland Alex. Leadenhall Street
Cole F. North Tawton
Davies P. St. Ann's Lane
Davies Wm. Hampton Bishop
Dunbar Thos. St. Martin's Street
Dodds Jas. Crown Street
Dawson Jn. M. and co. Throgmorton Street
Engleheart Chas. Stockton
Field John, Chilwell Street
Ford John Lloyd and co. Bristol
Fowler John, Ormskirk
Fowler John Birchin lane
Fotherley Thos. Gosport
Faulkener John, and co. Crutched Friars
Fox Chas. Old Street
Gill G. Charles Street
Guild John, London
Hobson John, Ural
Harper C. and co Camperdown House
Haviland S. and co Liverpool
Harris Jos. Belvidere place
Hearn John, Black Notley
Horsfield Jos. Bolton
Home S. Sheffield, York
Hare James, Pall Mall
Hill Jos. Great Mary-le-bonne Street
Harrison Edw. and co. New Malton
Hayward Jos. and co. Bethington
Jones Edw. Jun. Hereford
Jude Wm. and co. Banbury
Jackson John, Dean Street
Knowles W. Newnham
Knapton St. Nicholas lane
Kennett Henry, Ashford, Kent
Key G. Lower Grosvenor Street
Lee Stephen, Birchin lane
Murphy John, Howland Street
Mears John, Aldgate
Mitchell Thos. Jane Street
Meating Edw. John Street
Morse T. and co. Queen Street
Mingay Sophia, and co. Smithfield
Nevill G. Brook Street
Nightingale Thos. Watling Street
Nightingale Mark, Manchester
Phillips Wm. Brighton
Remington G. and co. Oxford Street
Richards, Jas. Newgate Street
Somerville John. London Wall
Smith John, Liverpool
Sidgreaves Geo. Preston
Sanders John, Shoreditch
Syme G. Vine Street
Schofield G. Shrewsbury
Summey James, Weymouth
Toby Ed. Lucas Street
Tagg John, Nether Knutsford
Teal Catherine, Sheffield
Thomas Anthony, Duke Street
Thomas Francis, and co. Paternoster Row
Thompson Isaac, Keekle Grove
Tofe Thos. Burnilton, York
Whitehead J. and co. Cateaton Street
Watson Thos. Sandhurst
Warren John, Fore Street
Wood Wm. Framwellgate, Durham
Wilson G. Great St. Helen's
Walker Thos. Watling Street
Wilson John Endell, Houndsditch
Woods E. Woking, Surry
White Thos. jun. and co. Great Winchester Street
Walker Francis, Edgworth
Welcombe Wm. Exeter.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

REPORTS from the country, with respect to the state of the crops upon the ground, the condition of the lands, and the forwardness of spring cultivation, are universally satisfactory; these, followed by genial spring and summer seasons, will be the harbingers of overflowing abundance of all the fruits of the earth. In some of the western counties the seed business was early impeded by heavy rains, but the weather has since much improved, and sowing has proceeded with great spirit. The beans and peas were well got in; great breadths of oats and barley have since been sown; and the spring crops in general are getting in with the utmost dispatch. The mild and growing weather has rapidly advanced the early sown crops, and the wheats are universally forward, some very bulky, and by far too thick upon the ground; whilst on low, cold, and wet soils, an invariable consequence, they have not the general healthy appearance. The clovers, tares, and all the spring cattle crops, never looked more luxuriant. Large breadths of potatoes are already planted in the forward districts for that root.

In some counties the too moist state of the weather has not agreed altogether well with the live stock abroad, and the rot has made its appearance among the sheep to a considerable extent. In all probability the frequent recurrence of this disease is to be attributed to a system of management, in certain respects, radically erroneous. So great and provident a reserve of turnips was made for spring use, that they have superabounded in most quarters, and the quantity of live stock has been scarcely adequate to their consumption. The lambing season has turned out most favourable, both in this country and in Ireland. Hay is somewhat lower, and plentiful in the country. In the wool trade no material alteration. As usual, good horses find ready purchasers, but the inferior sorts are of very heavy sale. Both fat and lean stock have been gradually declining in price. The present critical state of affairs may, and probably will, have a temporary effect upon the prices of all produce; but there appears no reason to apprehend that it can be otherwise than temporary.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 6s. to 7s.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Lamb 8s. to 9s. 4d.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 6d.—Irish ditto 6s.—Fat 5s. 6d.—Skins 25s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l. 10s.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 42s. to 82s.—Barley 25s. to 35s.—Oats 18s. to 31s.—quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.—Coals in the pool from 34s. to 55s. per chaldron.—Fresh butter 2s. per pound.

Middlesex, March 27.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.27. Feb. 27-8. Wind S.W.
Lowest 28.50. March 13. —— N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 6-tenths of an inch. On the 26th, in the morning, the mercury was at 29.67, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was as high as 30.27.

Thermometer.

Highest 56°. March 18. Wind N.W.
Lowest 28°. —— 11. —— N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 12°. On the 16th, in the middle of the day, the mercury was at 44°, but on the 17th it was as high as 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to about 3½ inches in depth.

The average temperature for the month is equal to 44°.2, and the mean height of the barometer is 29.58. On ten days there has been rain, and on some of these it has fallen in great quantities. The number of brilliant days is eleven; almost all the others were very dull and cloudy. The wind has come chiefly from W.N.W. on five days only it has varied towards the east, and on a few days it blew from the southern points of the horizon.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH,

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RECENT extraordinary events may be expected to draw from us some observations. Men's minds are, however, too much at this moment under the influence of passion, prejudice, or artful misrepresentation, to receive impressions from the sober dictates of TRUTH; and, being indisposed to compromise that virtue

virtue, we prefer silence, till she has some chance of being heard. Yet, alas! when the time arrives at which truth can be promulgated with effect—passion will, in the intermediate period, have re-plunged Europe in all THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Such, however, is apparently the unalterable fate of man! His entire history is but a description of crimes, committed under the influence of passion and error, followed by a too-late repentance, which however is forgotten by the next age, when the same courses of events are invariably repeated!

Emphatically, and without predicating any answer, we ask the following QUESTIONS, which we think every honest man ought to put to his own conscience, at a moment when the renewal of an extensive and implacable war threatens to overwhelm the present generation.

Is it to be the friend or the enemy of one's country to recommend a dispassionate examination of the causes and necessity of a war before we are irretrievably plunged in it?

What benefit to the powers of Europe, or to France, has resulted from their interference in the internal affairs of that country, during the last twenty-four years?

Is it not consonant with the feelings of human nature, and has it not been proved by experience in this instance, that the more foreigners oppose any government, the more the people cling to it?

Are not the people of every country the best judges how far their own government is or is not tyrannical; and, on such points, ought not their opinion to be received by foreign nations as final and conclusive?

Do not all publicists establish the doctrine, that nations cannot take on themselves the right of judging what is most fit for other nations, either in religion, policy, or government; and ought not to seek, by force of arms, to confer even a supposed benefit on another people?

Are not treaties of peace the solemn bonds of morality among nations; and are not their obligations the only foundation of civil society?

Was not England bound by the treaty of Amiens—Austria by the treaty of Luneville—Russia by the treaties of Austerlitz and Tilsit—and the confederated European Sovereigns, by the treaty of Fontainbleau?

What constitutes the infraction of a treaty, but a power assumed by one party of dispensing with its articles without the free consent of the other?

What constitutes the bond of union between sovereigns and their people, but the respect of each for the rights of the other, as secured by written compact, or immemorial custom?

Were not the Bourbons restored under a constitutional Charter, some articles of which determined their rights to the throne of France, while others stipulated for the rights of the people?

Could they accept of that part of the charter which secured their own rights, and modify or dispense with others which related to the rights of the people?

Did they respect the important provisions made to secure the liberty of the press—the freedom and universality of the representation—or the independence of the chamber of peers?

Did the allies, whose cause became omnipotent, simply as the effect of their assumed morality, respect their own principles in the transfer of Norway—in creating the Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic into a Sovereign Prince—in placing the Austrian, and in this generation the French, Netherlands, under that sovereign of Holland—in partitioning Saxony—in dividing Poland—in destroying the independent Republics of Genoa, Venice, &c.

It is said, that the threatened war will be over in a few months—but do not all who are old enough remember, that such was the precise language used when the eight-years war was commenced against the Americans—at the time the nine-years war was commenced against the French Revolution—and at the period when the twelve-years war was commenced against the First Consul of France?

If the Allies make war on Napoleon as a thing of course, will it be reasonable to blame him hereafter for all the horrors and consequences of the war?

Is it not incumbent on those who assert it as a sufficient ground for war, that Napoleon is a violator of treaties, to adduce the unequivocal instances of such violations for their own satisfaction, as well as the conviction of others?

Is it not worth while to pause, before we voluntarily place at hazard every thing dear to us—to consider the real state of our finances—our currency—and our trade and manufactures, and not involve ourselves in the uncertain issues of war, till we have dispassionately examined into the cause, necessity, or probable consequence of so dreadful an alternative?

Belgium and the provinces to the Rhine having been ceded to the French empire by Austria in 1797, and recognised as an integral part of France by our treaty of Amiens, in 1801, can any new claims about

these

these countries become, in 1815, *a legitimate British object for war?*

Did not Prussia make war on France in 1806, *to maintain her assumed sovereignty over the King of England's Electorate of Hanover; and, for abandoning Hanover, can she have any right of indemnity, particularly on her ally the King of Saxony; or can any such question be a just ground for co-operation with her, at least on the part of the King of Hanover?*

Did not Russia embark in the same war of Prussia, after obtaining terms at Austerlitz in the preceding year; yet did she not again obtain terms at Tilsit, and did she respect the treaty of Tilsit?

As it has been the wise policy of civilized Europe to preserve a barrier in the independence of Poland, against the northern and Tartarian hordes which people the unbounded Russian empire, can it be a legitimate ground for war to aid in the transfer of Poland to Russia, thereby destroying an independent people, who for ages have been the bulwark of civilization?

Have not national boundaries, as well as irreconcilable differences of manners and character, separated Italy from Germany, more even than the obligation of solemn treaties; can it therefore be a just ground for war to force such union, and at any rate for Great Britain to become a party?

If the Emperor Napoleon professes to have no object but the preservation of the integrity of France as he found it, or if he propose to restore the force of Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Addington's just, wise, and approved treaty of Amiens, what public necessity can exist for our embarking in a new war, and what British reason can there be for our interference in the disputes of the continental Sovereigns, on questions merely local or territorial?

In what sense, either of policy, justice, or necessity, is the insular empire of Great Britain called upon to interfere in such arrangements, secured as we are against invasion by a superior and invincible navy, and therefore removed from, and wholly independent of the jarring interests and conflicting passions of the continental sovereigns?

Can it be worth the cost of a pound sterling, or the limb of a single man, whether Belgium belong to Austria, France, or Holland?—its outflanking position is the fault of nature;—and did we not court and insist upon the transfer of Norway to Sweden and Russia, though it has always been felt that Norway outflanks all the natural defences of these islands?

If, on grounds of public morality or policy, we ought not to be parties in the transfer of Poland to Russia—of Hanover, or Saxony, to Prussia—of Lombardy to Austria—(or of Norway to Sweden),—and if we are now convinced, by the evidence of facts, that it is a vain effort to seek to force the Bourbons on the French people—then will it not be wise, humane, and patriotic, forthwith to petition the Regent to avert from this country the portentous calamity of war, except for objects purely national, and commensurate with the consequent sacrifices of blood and treasure?

In a word, is it not proper to PAUSE *before we involve ourselves, for the* THIRD *time, in a ruinous and bloody war, for metaphysical, equivocal, or unattainable objects;—may not peace be worth a trifling sacrifice;—and will not negociation and mutual compromise more properly* PRECEDE *than* FOLLOW *a war?*

Far is it from our intention to dictate or insinuate the several replies which minds imbued with a sense of justice will give to these questions. All we design, in submitting them to the public, is for the sake of humanity, from the love we bear our country, and from our affection for truth, to assist our readers in analysing the momentous considerations arising out of the present state of public affairs.

FRANCE.

In consequence of the recent determination of the Congress of Vienna that the Empress Louisa, and her son by Napoleon, should not receive the dutchies of Parma, &c.* of the open avowal of a design to remove the Ex-Emperor by force from Elba to St. Helena, the West Indies, or Western Islands, of the non-payment of the agreed annuities to himself and family, and, as his Lyons proclamation asserts, of attempts made by agents of the Bourbons to assassinate him; Napoleon, on the 26th of February, at five in the evening, suddenly and secretly left Elba, with four vessels, containing about 1200 men of all arms. He passed in sight of some English cruizers, and on the first of March landed at Cannes, in the Bay of Juan, in the department of Var in France.

Here he issued the two following proclamations, which we preserve as important historical documents, illustrative of

* The Vienna papers, three days after the news of Napoleon's landing, say, the Congress have ceded them to her.

the

the events which took place at Paris last year, and of his present policy:—

Bay of Juan, March 1, 1815.

NAPOLEON, *by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire*, EMPEROR *of the* FRENCH, *&c. &c. &c.*

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

FRENCHMEN!—The defection of the Duke of Castiglione delivered up Lyons, without defence, to our enemies; the army of which I confided to him the command was, by the number of its battalions, the bravery and patriotism of the troops which composed it, fully able to beat the Austrian corps opposed to it, and to get into the rear of the left wing of the enemy's army, which threatened Paris.

The victories of Champ Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chateau Thierry, of Vauchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Craone, of Rheims, of Arcy-sur-Aube, and of St. Dizier; the rising of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Comté, and of Burgundy, and the position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and all its equipages, had placed it in a desperate situation.

The French were never on the point of being more powerful, and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it would have found its grave in those vast countries which it had mercilessly ravaged, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa gave up the capital and disorganised the army. The unexpected conduct of those two generals, who betrayed at once their country, their prince, and their benefactor, changed the destiny of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the conclusion of the affair which took place before Paris it was without ammunition, on account of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these new and important circumstances my heart was rent, but my soul remained unshaken. I consulted only the interests of the country. I exiled myself on a rock in the middle of the sea. My life was, and ought to be still, useful to you. I did not permit the great number of citizens who wished to accompany me to partake my lot. I thought their presence useful to France; and I took with me only a handful of brave men, necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is illegitimate. For twenty-five years France has had new interests, new institutions, and a new glory, which could only be secured by a national government, and by a dynasty created under these new circumstances. A prince who should reign over you, who should be seated on my throne by the power of those foreign armies which ravaged our territory, would in vain attempt to support himself with the principles of feudal law; he would not be able to recover the honour and the rights of more than a small number of individuals, enemies of the people, who for twenty-five years have condemned them in all our national assemblies. Your tranquillity at home, and your consequence abroad, would be lost for ever.

Frenchmen! In my exile I heard your complaints and your wishes; you demanded that government of your choice which alone was legitimate. You accused my long slumber; you reproached me for sacrificing to my repose the great interests of the country.

I have crossed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind: I arrive amongst you to resume my rights, which are yours. All that individuals have done, written, or said, since the capture of Paris, I will be for ever ignorant of; it shall not at all influence the recollections which I preserve of the important services which they have performed. There are circumstances of such a nature as to be above human election.

Frenchmen! There is no nation, however small it may be, which has not had the right, and which may not withdraw itself from the disgrace of obeying a prince imposed on it by an enemy momentarily victorious. When Charles VII. re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry V. he acknowledged that he held his throne from the valour of his heroes, and not from a *Prince Regent of England*.

It is thus that to you alone, and to the brave men of the army, I account it, and shall always account it, my glory to owe every thing.

Gulph of Juan, March 1.

NAPOLEON, *by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire*, EMPEROR *of the* FRENCH, *&c. &c. &c.*

TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS!—We were not conquered; two men risen from our ranks betrayed our laurels, their country, their prince, their benefactor.

Those whom during twenty-five years we have seen traversing all Europe to raise up enemies against us; who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, cursing our fine France, shall they pretend to command and control our eagles, on which they have not dared even to look? Shall we endure that they should inherit the fruits of our glorious labour—that they should clothe themselves with our honours and our goods—that they should calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, all would be lost, even the memory of those immortal days. With what fury do they pervert their very nature! They seek to poison what the world admires;

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mies; and, if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very enemies whom we have fought on the field of battle.

Soldiers! in my exile I have heard your voice: I have arrived through all obstacles and all perils; your general, called to the throne by the choice of the people, and educated under your banners, is restored to you; come and join him.

Tear down those colours which the nation has proscribed, and which for twenty-five years served as a rallying signal to all the enemies of France: mount the cockade tricolour; you bore it in the days of our greatness.

We must forget that we have been masters of nations; but we must not suffer any to intermeddle in our affairs.

Who shall presume to be master over us? Who would have the power? Recover those eagles which you had at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland, at Tudela, at Eckmuhl, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensko, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurken, at Montmirail. Do you think that the handful of Frenchmen who are now so arrogant will endure to look on them? They shall return whence they came, and there, if they please, they shall reign, as they pretend to have reigned during nineteen years. Your possessions, your rank, your glory—the possessions, the rank, the glory of your children—have no greater enemies than those princes whom foreigners have imposed upon us; they are the enemies of our glory, because the recital of so many heroic actions which have glorified the people of France fighting against them, to withdraw themselves for their yoke, is their condemnation.

The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, and of the West, of the grand army, are all humiliated: their honourable wounds are disgraced; their successes were crimes; those heroes were rebels, if, as the enemies of the people pretend, the legitimate sovereigns were in the midst of the foreign armies.

Honours, rewards, affection, are given to those who have served against their country and us.

Soldiers! come and range yourselves under the standards of your chief: his existence is only composed of your's, his rights are only those of the people and your's; his interest, his honour, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honour, and your glory. Victory shall march at the charging-step: the eagle, with the national colours, shall fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre-Dame. Then you will be able to shew your scars with honour: then you will be able to glory in what you have done; you will be the deliverers of the country. In your old age, surrounded and esteemed by your fellow-citizens, they will hear you with respect while you recount your high deeds; you will be able to say with pride:—And I too was part of that grand army, which entered twice the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow; and which delivered Paris from the foul blot which treason, and the presence of the enemy, imprinted on it.

Honoured be these brave soldiers, the glory of the country; and eternal shame to those guilty Frenchmen, in whatever rank fortune caused them to be born, who fought for twenty-five years with foreigners to tear the bosom of our country.

NAPOLEON.

From Cannes he pushed forward to Grasse, Digne, Gap, and finally to Grenoble, where he was joined by the garrison of 10,000 men, and where he found arms and ammunition for his followers. On the 10th he entered the large and populous city of Lyons, after an ineffectual resistance from the Compte D'Artois, the Duc d'Orleans, and Marshal the Duc de Tarente.

Being joined every where by the troops, and hailed by the people, he proceeded on the 13th, in a sort of procession, towards Paris; and on the 20th entered that city, without having had occasion in his route to fire a single gun!

The royal family, the priests, and the English, left Paris on the 19th, suffering all the inconveniences which are incident to such great political revolutions. On the first intelligence of his landing, the Bourbon court issued the two following proclamations, and various measures of precaution were adopted, but in vain, for the soldiery and the populace every where, and almost to a man, declared for their former emperor.

A very sincere sentiment of commiseration is felt for the exiled family, whose private virtues are universally acknowledged, whatever may have been their political foibles, or however awkward the predicament in which they stood before the French nation as a legacy of the allied powers. Our gratification in their establishment at the head of a free constitution was as warm and sincere as our mortification was great on learning that they were compromising those principles which are the best securities of thrones. On the 16th, Louis went to the Chamber of Peers, and accepted the constitution; but, alas! like a death-bed repentance, this act was performed too late.

"Louis,

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"LOUIS, *by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those who shall see these presents, health.*

"The 12th article of the Constitutional Charter charges us especially with making regulations and ordonnances necessary for the safety of the state. It would be essentially compromised if we did not take prompt measures to repress the enterprise which has just been formed upon one of the points of our kingdom, and to prevent the effects of plots and attempts to excite civil war and destroy the government.

"Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte is declared a traitor and rebel, for having appeared with arms in his hands in the department of the Var. It is enjoined to all governors, commanders of the armed force, national guards, civil authorities, and even simple citizens, to arm against him, to arrest, and carry him before a council of war, which, after having recognised his identity, shall apply to him the penalties pronounced by the law.

"2. Shall be punished with the same penalties, as guilty of the same crimes.

"The soldiers and persons of every grade, who shall have accompanied or followed the said Bonaparte in his invasion of the French territory, unless, in the course of eight days from the publication of the present ordonnance, they come and make their submission to our governors, commanders of military divisions, generals, or civil administrators;

"3. Shall be equally prosecuted and punished as abettors and accomplices of rebellion, and of attempts to change the form of government and provoke civil war, all civil and military administrators, chiefs, and persons employed in the said administration, payers and receivers of public money, even simple citizens, who shall, directly or indirectly, lend aid and assistance to Bonaparte;

"4. Shall be punished with the same penalties, conformably to the 102d article of the Penal Code, those who by speeches made in public places or societies, by placards stuck up, or by printed writings, shall have taken part, or engaged citizens to take part in the revolt, or to abstain from repelling it.

"5. Our chancellor, ministers, secretaries of state, and our director general of police, each in what concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present ordonnance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws, addressed to all governors of military divisions, generals, commanders, prefects, sub-prefects, and mayors of our kingdom, with orders to cause it to be printed and stuck up at Paris, and wherever else it may be needful.

"Given at the castle of the Thuilleries, 6th March, 1815, and the 20th year of our reign. (Signed,) "LOUIS."

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Day—To the Army.

"Soldiers!—The man who so lately abdicated, in the face of all Europe, an usurped power, of which he made so fatal a use, Bonaparte, has landed on the soil of France—a soil to which he should have never returned. What does he want? Civil war!—Who desires it? Traitors! Where shall we find them? Should it be among the soldiers whom he has deceived and sacrificed so many times? Should it be in the bosoms of those families whom his very name is sufficient to affright? Bonaparte mistakes us enough to believe, that we can abandon a legitimate and well-beloved sovereign, to partake the fate of a man who is no more than an adventurer.—He believes it.—What stupidity! and his last act of madness places it beyond doubt. Soldiers! the French army is the bravest in Europe—it will prove itself also the most faithful. Let us rally then round the banner of the Lily, to the voice of the father of his people, of the worthy inheritor of the virtues of Henry IV. He has prescribed to you the duties you have to fulfil. He has put at your head a Prince, the model of French chivalry, whose blessed return to our country has chased away the usurper, and who this day goes by his presence to destroy his last and only hope.

Paris, March 8. DALMATIA.

The following important DECLARATION of the Confederates at Vienna was signed before they could know how decisively Napoleon was accepted by the French people. At the time we write, it is considered as the pledge of a SEVENTH Crusade, more bloody than any of the preceding; but let us hope, that Sovereigns whose MAGNANIMITY we have so lately commended, will, as wisely as benevolently, yield to the force of circumstances, which appear to be above the controul of the sword.

"The powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled at the Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity, and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

"By thus breaking the Convention, which has established him in the Island of Elba, Bonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended—by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.

"The powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations,

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tions, and that, as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.

"They declare, at the same time, that, firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts; thus the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours may not be again troubled, and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to re-plunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revoution.

"And, although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate sovereign, will immediately annihilate this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium, all the sovereigns of Europe, animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare, that if, contrary to all calculations, there should result from this event any real danger, they will be ready to give the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any other government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.

"The present Declaration, inserted in the Register of the Congress, assembled at Vienna on the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

"Done and attested by the plenipotentiaries of the high powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

"*Vienna, March* 13, 1815."

The KING and his Court fled partly to England and partly to Belgium, by Lille, accompanied by Marmont, Berthier, and Macdonald. NAPOLEON marched into Paris at the head of the very troops and volunteers who had been assembled at Melun to oppose him, but who, on his approach alone, received him with enthusiasm. He has issued numerous decrees, annulling every measure and regulation of the Bourbons, and proposing some constitutional arrangements, in which he proposes to consult the people. His ministers are, CARNOT, CAMBACERES, CAULINCOURT, GAUDIN, DECRES, PRINCE D'ECKMUHL, FOUCHE, SAVARY, MARET, &c.; and the marshals who have joined him are, MASSENA, NEY, SUCHET, &c. The easily organizable force of Napoleon is estimated at 400,000 men, chiefly veterans, and that of the confederates at double the number.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the renewal of the war are making in the army and navy—fleets are fitting out—cruizers are at sea—regiments are on voyage to Belgium, &c.; but let us hope that they are but manifestations, and that war will not prove the only alternative.

The following spirited Address is preserved as a specimen of the tone and argument of the petitions, signed by 1,800,000 persons against the Corn Bill.

To the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, &c.

The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address and Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness with no less grief than astonishment at the late proceedings in parliament relative to a bill for laying further restrictions on the importation of corn.

We have seen, that, notwithstanding the voice of the country has been constitutionally and most decidedly declared against that measure by petitions, which in point of number, and the number and respectability of the signatures thereto had not been exceeded in the history of these realms, the House of Commons has passed the said Bill, and that its proceedings thereon have been marked with a precipitancy, and pertinacious adherence to the most obnoxious features thereof, which plainly evinces an utter disregard of public feeling, and of that public opinion whose organ it ought to be.

We have observed in the other house of parliament, the same precipitancy and the same determination to resist further enquiry or to hear evidence, notwithstanding a committee of that right honourable house had stated in their report during the last session, that the investigation was not complete, and that further enquiry would be necessary before any alteration took place in the laws affecting the interests of the growers and consumers of corn.

We have observed the ministers of the crown with the same disregard of the general voice of the country, and whose especial duty it was to watch over the interests, not merely of the land-owners, but of the community at large, lend the sanction of their authority to the support of a measure which, in its operation, cannot fail of proving most seriously injurious to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the kingdom, in a very high degree oppressive to the poor, and dangerous to the tranquillity and safety of the empire.

That, thus deprived of that protection which

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which we might reasonably have exp ectedon the behalf of his majesty, your royal assent to the said bill; and we further pray your royal highness to dissolve the Commons House of Parliament, who have furnished the most conclusive evidence that they do not support the interests, nor represent the feelings or opinions of the people.

from the representatives of the people, and the hereditary legislators of the country, we are compelled humbly to lay our complaints before your royal highness, as the only constitutional resource we have now remaining.

We beg most earnestly to impress upon your royal highness, that the two houses of parliament being composed of landed proprietors—that having examined such persons only as were land-agents, and otherwise connected with land, and having instituted no enquiry into the truth of the allegations of the numerous petitions against the said bill, nor any witnesses having been examined on their behalf, appears most partial and unjust, and highly irritating to the feelings of those classes who have suffered such privations, and made such unexpled sacrifices.

That, during a period of unexampled difficulty, and excessive dearness of every article of consumption, your royal highness cannot but have perceived that the war, which was the occasion of distress to the industrious and laborious classes of the people, has, by causing a progressive rise in the rent of land, been a source of emolument to the landed proprietors.

That it is, therefore, with concern and disappointment we have observed, that at a moment when the people were anxiously expecting the blessings of peace, a diminution of their burthens, and the cheapness of food—the landowners, not content with the advantages they had thus derived, not content with having escaped those losses and misfortunes which had involved thousands of other classes of the community in ruin, not content with being relieved from the property tax, have sought by the said bill to protect their property from those changes and fluctuations to which all other property is liable; and to secure to themselves in time of peace a continuance of those benefits which have arisen out of the war and distress of the times.

Your royal highness must be duly sensible that this country has risen to its pre-eminent rank among nations by its manufactures and commerce—it is by that it has acquired its wealth, which has raised and supported its navy, and promoted the greatness and glory of the British empire.

That, by the improvements in various branches of manufactures in other countries, and by the introduction of machinery, we have already formidable competition to encounter, and that this measure, by keeping up the price of food, will cause the emigration of our manufacturers and artizans, and tend to transfer the skill, industry, and capital of this kingdom to other nations.

We therefore humbly implore your royal highness to extend your royal protection to interests so closely connected with the prosperity of these realms, by withholding,

To which address his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

I have heard with the greatest concern the sentiments contained in this your address and petition.

I shall ever be desirous of paying to the representations of any part of his majesty's subjects all the attention which may be consistent with the duty imposed upon me by the sacred trust committed to my charge; but I feel that it would be a dereliction of that duty, if, in compliance with the wishes which you have thought proper to express, I were to withhold the royal sanction from the important measure which now awaits it, and so to exercise the king's prerogative, as to indicate a want of confidence in a parliament which, under difficulties the most trying, has, by the wisdom, vigour, and firmness of its conduct, invariably upheld the honour of his majesty's crown, and promoted the best interests of his people.

On the same afternoon he gave the royal assent to the bill.

NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. President Madison having promptly ratified the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, hostilities have happily terminated between two countries which ought never to have been at war.

A Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Ghent, December 24th, 1814.

Article I.—There shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of

either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty.

No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

II.—Immediately after the ratifications of this treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities. And, to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees north to the latitude of 50 degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side; that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies; forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator; and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

III.—All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this treaty as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

IV.—Whereas it was stipulated by the 2d article in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia." And whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to the aforesaid treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.:—One Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive.

It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said

said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And, if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State, to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

V.—Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, have yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above-mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed, it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article.—The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above-mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions: the said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annexed to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

VI.—Whereas, by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior;" and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic Majesty or of the United States. In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of 1783. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner

a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

VII.—It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be and they are hereby authorised upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

VIII.—The several boards of two Commissioners, mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively, shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed; and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the Sovereign or State so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of lands made previous to the commencement of the war, by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had by such decision or decisions been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

IX.—The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

And his Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic Majesty and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

X.—Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

XI.—This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties,

parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER, H. GOULBURN, WM. ADAMS. JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS, J. A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JON. RUSSELL, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Between the time of the signature of the Treaty and the ratification, much human blood was miserably wasted. Among other instances, an expedition was carried into effect against NEW ORLEANS, the maritime key of the vast province of Louisiana; in which the assailants were defeated, with the loss stated beneath.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 8th of January.

KILLED.

General Staff—Major-Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, Commander of the Forces; Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 85th, Major of Brigade.

4th Foot—Ensign William Crowe.

7th ditto—Major Geo. King, and Capt. Geo. Henry.

21st ditto—Major I. A. Whitaker; Capt. R. Renny (Lieut.-Col.); Lieut. Donald Macdonald.

44th ditto—Lieut. R. Davies, Ensign M. M'Losky.

93d ditto—Lieut.-Col. R. Dale; Captains T. Hichins, and A. Muirhead.

WOUNDED—*Officers marked thus *, severely; and those marked thus †, slightly.*

General Staff—Maj.-Gen. Gibbs,* (since dead); Major-Gen. Keane*; Capt. H. E. Shaw, 4th Foot, (B.M.)†; Lieut. D. Evans, 3d Dragoons, (D.A.Q.M.G.)*.

4th Foot—Lieut. Brooke†; Major A. D. Faunce, (Lieut.-Col.)*; Captains J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine*; Capt. D. S. Craig†; Lieuts. W. H. Brooke, B. Martin, G. Richardson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, Jas. Marshall, H. Andrews*; Lieuts. E. P. Hopkins, J. Salvin, P. Boulby, G. H. Hearne†; Ensigns Thomas, Benwell*; A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newton†; Adjutant W. Richardson†.

7th Foot—Capts. W. E. Page*, J. J. Millins†; Lieuts. M. Higgins*, C. Luentz.

21st ditto—Lieut.-Col. W. Paterson* (Col.), not dangerously; Major A. J. Ross; Lieuts. J. Waters, A. Geddes.

43d ditto—Lieuts. J. Mcyricke (left leg amputated), D. Campbell*.

44th ditto—Capt. H. Debbigt (Lieut.-Col.); Lieuts. R. Smith, H. Bensh, R. Phelan, W. Jones*, W. Maclean†; Ensigns J. White, B. Haydon, J. Donaldson.

85th ditto—Lieut.-Col. W. Thornton* (Col.); Lieut. B. O. Urquhart*.

93d ditto—Captains R. Ryan, Boulger, Mackenzie, Ellis*; Lieuts. Maclean, Spark, Macpherson†; C. Gordon, J. Hay*; Volunteer J. Wilson†.

95th ditto—Captains J. Travers, N. Travers†; Lieuts. J. Reynolds, Sir J. Ribton, J. Gosset, J. W. Blackhorse, R. Barker*.

Royal Marines—Capt. G. Elliot†; Lieuts. H. Elliott, C. Morgant.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. Isles*; Lieuts. M'Donald, Morgan*; Ensigns Pilkington*, Millat.

Royal Navy—Captain Money*, Traave; Midshipman Woolcombe, Tonant.

MISSING—*Officers marked ‡ are wounded.*

4th Foot—Lieut. E. Field, severely wounded.

21st ditto—Captains Jas. M'Haffie (Major), A. Kidd; Lieuts. J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, Jas. Brady‡, J. Leavock‡, R. R. Carr, J. S. S. Fonblanc‡, P. Quin.

43d ditto—Capt. Robert Simpson, severely wounded.

44th ditto—Lieut. W. Knight.

93d ditto—Lieutenants G. Munro‡, J. M'Donald, B. Graves‡; Volunteer B. Johnstone.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, in the operations preceding, and subsequent to the action of the 8th of January.

KILLED.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Alex. Ramsay.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Peter Wright.

4th Foot—Capt. Johnston; Lieut. John Sutherland.

21st ditto—Capt. William Conran.

44th ditto—Lieutenant John Blakeney.

85th ditto—Captains Charles Gray, and Charles Harris.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Francis Collings.

WOUNDED.

General Staff—Lieut.-Col. Stovin*, 28th Foot, A.A.G. (not dangerously); Major Hooper*, 87th Foot, D.A.A.G. (leg amputated); Lieut. Delacy Evans*, 3d Dragoons, D.A.Q.M.G.

Royal Artillery—Lieuts. Jas. Christie*, B. S. Poynter†.

4th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Moody*.

21st ditto—Lieut. John Leavock†.

43d ditto—Lieut. Edw. D'Arcy*, (both legs amputated.)

85th ditto—Capt. James Knox*; Lieuts. George Willings, J. Mannsett, W. Hickson, Robert Charlton*; Lieut. J. W. Hoyst; Ensign Sir Fred. Eden*, (since dead); Ensign Thos. Armsbyt.

93d ditto—Lieut. A. Phaup*, (since dead.)

95th ditto—Capt. W. Hailen*; Lieuts. Daniel Forbes*, W. I. G. Farmer†.

MISSING.

85th Foot—Lieut. W. Walker; Ensign Geo. Ashton.

95th ditto—Major Samuel Mitchel.

Total of Loss during the whole operations.

Killed, 386—Wounded, 1516—Missing, 552—Total, 2454.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE past month has been one of unusual bustle and tumult in the metropolis. The sense of the nation was unequivocally averse to any alteration in the Corn Laws; yet the ministry and the landed interest, in both houses, persisted in passing, with rapidity, the New Corn Bill, which raises the importation price from 63s. to 80s. the quarter. In consequence, great crowds assembled about the Houses of Parliament, and committed violences on some of the members. From Westminster the multitude dispersed over the town; and, on successive evenings, wholly or partially destroyed the houses of Mr. ROBINSON (the mover of the bill,) Mr. YORKE, the CHANCELLOR, LORD DARNLEY, the CHIEF JUSTICE, LORD KING, LORD CASTLEREAGH, Sir W. ROWLEY, Mr. MEUX, Sir JOSEPH BANKS, &c. &c. At Mr. Robinson's, on a slight noise on the second evening, a soldier fired a loaded pistol among the street passengers; by which he killed EDWARD VYSE, and mortally wounded MARY WATSON. The coroner's inquest has since found verdicts of WILFUL MURDER against him and his three confederates, accompanied by the following excellent observations:—

"1st.—*It is the opinion of the Jury, that the military acted improperly on entering the house of Mr. Robinson without proper authority so to do.*

"2dly.—*It is the opinion of the Jury, that, from the evidence adduced, there was no necessity for firing shot at the time Edw. Vyse met his death.*

"3dly.—*It is their opinion also, that the firing was unconstitutional in not being ordered by the civil authorities.*"

A most excellent association has been formed for the relief of the poor of London, and parts adjacent, with Coals during the winter. It appears, by the Report of the committee, that they were enabled to distribute, during the very severe winter of 1813-14, no less than 7,477 bushels of coals, from the City Public-Kitchen, New-street, Blackfriars, at the reduced price of 1s. per bushel;—a bounty which materially alleviated the distresses of a great number of poor families in different parts of the metropolis. In the past winter the price was reduced to 9d. per bushel.

The Corporation of London, in their Address to the Regent on the peace with America, recorded their doubts in regard to the justice and necessity of the late wars, in the following paragraphs:—

"We consider this event as the fortunate termination of that prolonged series of political calamities, *which, whatever may have been their causes, or in whatever degree they were unavoidable*, have, at various periods of their course, filled his majesty's loyal subjects with anxiety for the welfare of these kingdoms, and with deep affliction for the unavailing slaughters, desolation, and miseries, with which they have covered the civilized and Christian world."

"We had concluded an arduous struggle against a formidable rival for power and the prosperity of empire, in a manner creditable to our resources, and glorious to his majesty's arms by sea and land; *and, as the rupture with the United States of America was but an effect of the mutual hostility of the pre-existing belligerents, it was reasonable to hope that the peace with America would have been the immediate consequence of the pacification of Europe.*"

To these the Regent replied in the following assertions:—"Whatever may have been the calamities occasioned by the extended warfare in which we were so long engaged, *they are in no respect imputable to Great Britain.* It was the conviction *that our cause was just*, and that we were *unavoidably* contending for all that was valuable to us as a nation, that produced those exertions, which, under the favour of Divine Providence, completely frustrated the designs of our enemies, and which will be contemplated with admiration and gratitude by our latest posterity."

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have distributed the sum stopped on account of the late fraud, to different charities, as follows:—

To the London Hospital	500
Middlesex ditto	500
Westminster ditto	500
Six other charities, 300l. each	1800
Nine other ditto, 200l. each	1800
Twenty-eight other ditto, 100l. each	2800
Twenty-one other ditto, 50l. each	1050

MARRIED.

Mr. Forster, son of the Duchess of Devonshire, and ambassador to the Court of Denmark, to Miss Hobart, niece of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The Hon. Col. Cocks, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Somers, to Lady Elizabeth Margaret Yorke, third daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke.

Edward Hawke Locker, esq. of Davies'-street, Berkeley-square, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, late vicar of Epsom.

Thomas Coutts, esq. to Miss Melon, of Drury-lane Theatre; who thus becomes the mother-in-law of the Dowager Countess of Guildford, the Dowager Marchioness of Bute, and Lady Burdett.

J. R. Henderson, esq. of Bruton-place,

to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late James F. esq. of Sunbury.

Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Berkeley-square, to Sarah Wood Wood, relict of the late S. T. W. esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, to Catharine, daughter of the late Lord Thurlow.

Capt. George Ridout, of the 11th light dragoons, to Miss Louisa Heath, youngest daughter of Dr. George H. canon of Windsor, &c.

Charles Joseph, second son of Mr. Farn, of Berners'-street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mrs. Soane, of Derby.

Mr. R. C. Mullett, of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Thos. Wicks, esq. of Southwark.

Mr. L. Saltonstall, of Fleet-street, to Miss Mary Ann Simpson, of Upper Thames-street.

Capt. George Heming, of Albany, to Miss Elizabeth Johnstone, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

W. A. Soames, esq. of Euston-place, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Holland, esq. of Brompton.

Edward Goulborn, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Philip De Visme, esq. of Notting-hill house.

At Islington, Joseph Edward Marsford, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Price.

Edward, fourth son of William Langmore, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Cook, esq. both of Hackney.

Mr. Thomas Williams, to Jesse, eldest daughter of J. F. Hamstede, esq. of Camberwell.

Mr. G. F. Timberlake, of Oxford-street, to Eliza Jane, only daughter of Mr. Robt. Salmon, of New Bond-street.

John Corfield, esq. of Chatham-place, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Marsham, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Round, M.P. to Miss Caswell, of Secham-park, Herts.

William Webster, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Ann Laurence, of Durham-place, West, Hackney-road.

At Islington, Hugh Gray, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Sophia, only daughter of John Gray, esq.

James Rodick Corbett, esq. of Friday-street, to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, of Tottenham.

Capt. John Larkin Scarvell, to Miss Isabella Campbell.

Mr. Lestrange, of Titchfield-street, to Miss Latila, of John-street, Fitzroy-square.

H. H. Gerard, esq. of Pentonville, to Miss Soppitt, of Queenhithe.

Thomas Nixon, esq. surgeon-major to the 1st regt. of foot guards, to Mrs. Drury, of Queen Anne-street, widow of the late John Drury, esq. of Finchley.

The Rev. Thomas Barne, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, to Sarah, daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D.D. and Dean of Worcester.

DIED.

Mr. Thomas Willis, late of New Bond-street.

W. Dunlop, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

In Vincent-square, Westminster, *Robert Hughes, esq.*

In Essex-street, Strand, *John Davis, esq.*

In London-street, 55, *Sarah*, the wife of John Wolfe, esq.

Elizabeth, the wife of Albert Forster, esq. of Sonth-street, Finsbury-square.

In Weymouth-street, 78, *Samuel Virgin, esq.* late of Jamaica.

In Marchmont-street, *Mrs. Reeve.*

In Bloomsbury-square, *R. P. Dincley, esq.*

At Hillingdon, 86, *Mrs. Mary Mapletoft*, relict of the Rev. John M.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, 77, *Mrs. Anne Greuber.*

In Fenchurch-street, 87, *John Wilkinson, esq.*

In New Bond-street, *Mrs. Kinsey.*

In Bridgwater-square, 36, *Mr. Richard Fothergill.*

In Castle-street, Holborn, 80, *W. Portall, esq.*

In Upper Wimpole-street, 70, *S. Turner, esq.*

At Highgate, *Mr. Wm. Bloxam*, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late W. B. esq.

In George-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Anne Maria Fitzgerald*, relict of Major-Gen. Thos. F.

At Hampstead, 75, *Mrs. Watts*, the lady of John W. esq.

In Barnard's Inn, 80, *Robert Arthur, esq.*

In Upper Gower-street, 40, *John Poole, esq.*

In Carmarthen-street, 56, *John Mair, esq.* late of Calcutta.

Alexander Muirhead, esq. ruler of the Ballast-office, Ratcliffe-cross.

At Kensington-gore, *Charlotte*, eldest daughter of John Erskine, esq. of Grove-house.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Sophronia*, the wife of Ashley Pellatt, jun. esq.

Thomas Watson, esq. of Bank-buildings.

At Hammersmith, 27, *Mr. Henry Sheargold.*

In Cheapside, 29, *Mr. Francis Pullcyn.*

In the Old Jewry, 35, *Mrs. Grace.*

In Queen Anne-street, 83, *Mrs. Mary Mann*, formerly of Napton-court, Herefordshire.

At Stockwell Common, 79, *Mr. H. Doughty.*

In Lamb's Conduit-street, *Miss Eliza Payne.*

In Seymour-place, Mary-le-bone, 80, *John Bailey, D.D.* late rector of Passenham, near Stoney Stratford; he was Norrisian

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Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, from 1780 to 1795.

In Laurence-lane, *Mrs. Barton.*

In Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, 52, *Wm. Shackerly, esq.*

In Grove-place, Hackney, *Susannah Spurrell,* elder daughter of Mr. Jos. S.

In Northampton-place, Hackney-road, 22, *Mr. David Ellis,* deeply regretted by his parents and family for his amiable manners and benevolent disposition.

In New Boswell-court, *Richard Bevan, esq.* barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and a Commissioner of Appeals in the Excise. He was descended from a younger son of the ancient family of Dyffryn, near Neath; and was a gentleman of great professional talents, and of general knowledge, particularly in the history and antiquities of his native country; an affectionate husband, and of a very friendly and hospitable disposition, and an instructive and entertaining companion. His loss is much felt by his nearest connexions, and he is greatly regretted by all his acquaintance and friends.

At Bordeaux, aged 38, *Mrs. Perry,* wife of James Perry, esq. proprietor of the Morning Chronicle. In September 1813, Mrs. Perry was advised by her physicians to go to Lisbon, on account of a complaint on the chest, which threatened consumption. She passed the last severe winter there, receiving the kindest attentions from the limited society into which she entered, by her highly-cultivated understanding, and the gentleness, simplicity, and goodness of her heart. Towards the end of June, being greatly improved in health, and with the flattering prospect of returning to the bosom of her family, she was prevailed on to embark, with one of her daughters (a child), a lady who had accompanied her from motives of inestimable affection, and a female servant, on board of a Swedish galliot bound to Bordeaux. She was advised to this step because, at that time, the coast of Portugal swarmed with American privateers. But alas! they had scarcely crossed the bar of Lisbon, when, in the evening of the very day they sailed, the vessel was captured by an Algerine frigate, and carried to Algiers. On their arrival there, the most pressing message was sent to the British consul, both to his town and country house, but he did not come near them. The Swedish consul, however, exerted himself for their deliverance, and they were hurried off at a moment's warning, without having had the means of laying in a fresh stock of provisions for the continuance of their voyage, all their own having been either devoured or destroyed by the ruffians who were sent on board. By this, and the dreadful consequence of being kept for *seventeen* weeks in a boisterous sea, with most inclement weather, (literally reduced to dry musty biscuits and hard peas, without even fresh water to boil them,) Mrs. Perry, with a relapse of her malady, was landed at Bordeaux in the beginning of November, reduced to the lowest state of debility; and there she languished, unable to move either to the south of France or to return home, till she breathed her last. She thus fell a victim to the horrible tyranny that the maritime nations of Europe have fostered by their tame acquiescence. The pirate was well aware that the whole cargo of the vessel, as well as all the passengers, were English, and that in detaining them he was violating the *friendship* (as it is called) which we are dastardly enough to *purchase;* for the captain of the frigate, fearing that his prize might be visited by the English in passing the Gut of Gibraltar, removed all the passengers into his own vessel, and shut them down below whenever a British flag appeared in sight, lest they should be rescued from his gripe. Of the qualities of Mrs. Perry, the best testimony to her character was the influence which the sweetness of her temper, the rectitude and purity of her sentiments, and the elegant endowments of her mind, had on all with whom she was merely acquainted, and the affectionate interest which they secured her in the bosom of her friends. To these friends, to her husband, and her young family, her loss is irreparable.

[*Lady Hamilton.* The treatment of this interesting woman, after her decease, deserves to be recorded as a proof of the brutal superstition which the Catholics had re-established in France. It affords another example of intolerance, similar to that which occurred on the decease of Mademoiselle Raucourt, the actress. It seems that in the village, near Calais, where Lady Hamilton died, there was no Protestant clergyman, and no Catholic priest would officiate, on account of her being a heretic; but this is not all; she was refused Christian burial, and, no coffin being allowed her, the body was put into a sack, and cast into a hole. An English gentleman having heard of this act of bigotry and barbarity, had the body dug up, put into a coffin, and interred, though not in a church-yard.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. —— Roberts, master of Uppingham school, to the rectory of Barholm, near Stamford.

Rev. David Williams, second master of Winchester College, to a prebend of Brecon.

Rev. Mr. Charlesworth, to the rectory of Flowton, near Ipswich.

Rev. W. Compton, M.A. to the rectory of St. Olave, in Exeter.

Rev. Ebenezer Morris, to the perpetual curacy of Llanon,

Digitized by Google Rev.

Rev. R. Bartholomew, M.A. master of the Grammar-school, Exeter, to the rectory of St. Mary Arches.

Rev. J. Fox, to the rectory of Barton Mills, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Collins, B.D. to the rectory of Horsington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Wm. Pitman Jones, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Seale, Surrey, and to the perpetual curacy of Bentley, Hants.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

TO prove that high rents are the cause of dear bread, and that any additional increase in the rates of importation must directly tend to advance the rent of farms, and still more the price of corn, the Editor of the *Tyne Mercury* gives an instance of the rise of rent in one farm of ordinary land of 129 acres, within 10 miles of Newcastle, as an example. From 1720 till 1783, the rent was 18*l.* a-year: in 1784, it was advanced to 93*l.*; in 1792, to 120*l.*; in 1797, to 149*l.*; in 1804, to 190*l.*; and in 1811, to 240*l.* the rent now paid.

Lord Darlington is fitting up a grand saloon at Raby Castle, in the Gothic style, which is considered the most splendid erection in this kingdom.

The Printer of that able and independent paper the Tyne Mercury states that his sale in a late week was 3320. Perhaps there are not ten provincial papers in Great Britain that can boast of an equal circulation.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. T. Brown, to Miss Renwick, of Witton Gilbert.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Eliz. Kenmir, of the Ballast-Hills.—Mr. William Chambers, to Miss Carter.—Mr. Thos. Waters, to Miss Bedlington.

Mr. John Robertson, of Eyemouth, to Miss Isabella Humble, of Gateshead.

Mr. William Proud, of Deckham's Hall, near Gateshead, to Miss Pringle.

Mr. J. G. Baillie, son of John Baillie, esq. of Chillingham, to Miss Taylor, of Morpeth.

Mr. Wm. M'Kean, to Mrs. Newton, both of Sunderland.

At North Shields, Mr. John Foster, to Miss Jane Temple.—Mr. Geo. Pattison, to Miss Jane Carr, both of the New Lights.

Mr. John Nixon, of Nook, to Miss Jane Mitchell.

Mr. Francis Anderson, to Miss Hannah Holmes, both of South Shields.

Mr. Anthony Surtees, to Miss Deborah Marshall, both of the Delfes.

At Cliftonhill, Mr. John Milne, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Faulds, civil engineer.

Died.] At Newcastle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Temperley, relict of Mr. T. grocer.—12, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Bell, of a dropsy, after being tapped 25 times.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Otway.—49, Mrs. Cameron.—19, Mrs. Williams.—36, Ralph Oliver, of the Ouseburn; he did not exceed 38 inches in height, but was of a robust make, and his head remarkably large in proportion to his stature.—33, Mr. Christopher Nixon.—80, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson.—69, Miss Featherstonhaugh, daughter of the late Rev. H. F. lecturer of All Saints.—Mr. Polding, grocer, Bigg-Market, much respected: he was in good health on Sunday, and eat a hearty dinner, soon after which he was seized with an apoplexy, which caused his death.

At Gateshead, Mr. Anthony Hutchinson, clerk to the commissioners of assessed taxes.

At Durham, 65, Mrs. Grieveson.—85, Mrs. Eleanor Dibson.—100, *Jane Maddison.*—82, Mr. Mark Hopper, one of the brethren of Sherbourn Hospital.

At Bishopwearmouth, 25, the wife of Mr. Waddell, surgeon.—99, Mr. Arthur Storey, formerly of Bolden, farmer.

At Sunderland, 104, *Mrs. Mary Henderson*, of Ropery-lane.—84, same day, Mrs. Mary Henderson, of the Almshouses.

At North Shields, 57, Mr. Matthew Taylor, of the Low Lights.—70, Mr. Christian Ormston.—84, Mrs. Mary Coulthard.—63, Mr. J. Turnbull.—52, Mr. Kirton.—Mrs. George Spencer.—49, Mr. Edward Scott, grocer.

At South Shields, 55, Mr. Lethaniel, ship-owner.—80, Mrs. Isabella Dobinson.—68, Mrs. Thompson.

At East Sleekburn, 101, *Mr. Stephen Watson.*—At Hexham, suddenly, Mrs. Margaret Wilson; in proceeding from the post-office homeward, she dropped down dead in the street.—At Belsey, 18, Mr. Thomas Best.—At Barrasford, 90, Mrs. Nicholson, much respected.—At Eyemouth; Miss C. Robertson, daughter of the late Robert Robertson, esq. of Brounsbank.—At Haltwistle, 63, Mr. N. Lowes, of Allen's Green.—At Crawcrook, Mr. W. Forster.—At Greatham, 91, Hannah, wife of Mr. John Earl: their united ages amount to 181, and they lived 66 years in the married state.

At Darlington, 23, Mrs. Mary Dove, much regretted.—At Tynemouth, 92, Mrs. Jane Sorry.—At Coldingham, 88, Mrs. Mary Lee.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, 24, Mr. Jacob Walton, of Middleham, Yorkshire.—At Widdrington, Mrs. Wilkinson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The carriage bridge over the river Eden, at Bland's Wath, between Kirkby Stephen and Appleby, is completed.

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The premiums from the Kendal Agricultural Society, to the most expert ploughmen, were contended for in a large field behind Sizergh-Hall, on Thursday, March 2d; and, a Boon-plough taking place there at the same time, the assemblage of ploughmen on this occasion was most numerous. About 60 ploughs, each attended by one man and two horses, afforded a curious and interesting sight.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Luke Fish, to Miss Mary Graham.—Mr. Robt. Law, to Miss D. Wright.

Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, of Scaleby, to Miss Midgeley, of Cookridge.

At Skelton, Mr. Whitelock, jun. to Miss M. Relph.

At Penrith, Mr. Matthew Barker, to Miss Mary Cowan.—Mr. Joseph Crosby, to Miss Elizabeth Little.

At Kendal, Mr. Ellison, steward at Sizergh Hall, to Miss Harrison, of Lower Levens.—Mr. John Jordan, to Miss Jane Dennison.—Mr. John Barrow, of Crook-Hall, to Miss Mary Noble, of Underbarrow.—Mr. Edw. Bevins, of Sedgwick, to Miss Agnes Dickenson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Henry Rothery, to Miss Hannah Stainton.—Mr. Joseph Bragg, to Miss Jane Nicholson.

Mr. John Beckton, of Highwoolooaks, to Miss Jane Watson, of Skeugh-dyke, near Hesket.

Mr. John Preston, to Miss Agnes Wilson, both of Wetherslack.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. John William Slack, of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Atkinson, of the former place.

Mr. Thomas Brunskill, of Munsergh Hall, near Kirby Lonsdale, to Sarah, only surviving daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of Broats, near Blencarn.

Mr. Robert Beeby, to Miss Eleanor M'Donald.

Died.] At Penrith, 79, Mr. Thos. Garnett.—74, Mr. Christopher Robinson.—66, Mrs. Wilson.—77, Mrs. Jane Lancaster.—63, Mr. H. Salkeld.—71, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell.—83, Mr. John Rawson.—86, Mr. James Scott.

At Carlisle, 80, at the house of his son-in-law Dr. Blamire, Thomas Harrington, esq.—Mr. Robert Thorpe.—74, Mr. Robt. Wilkenson, formerly miller of Notcherly-Mill.—45, Mrs. Jane Lithgow.—42, Mr. David M'Learty.

At Whitehaven, 45, Thos. Phillips, esq. collector of excise.—32, Mr. Peter Wilkinson.—29, Mr. Fraser,—63, Mrs. Eliz. Bouch.—45, Miss Newson.—35, Mrs. Eliz. Mossop.—Mr. Jas. Witherington, draper.—60, Mr. Joseph Nicholson, one of the Society of Friends.—55. Mrs. Selby, widow.—72, Mr. Thomas Noble.

At Kendal, 75, Mrs. Hayton.—85, Miss Elizabeth Strickland.—67, Mrs. Hoggarth, relict of John H. esq.

At Little Benton, 92, Mrs. Hannah Wigham.—At Backworth, 81, Mr. Geo. Halliday.—At Cultercoates, 82, Mr. C. Hedley.—At Scotby, 88, Mr. W. Sutton, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.

At Stanwix, 70, Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

At Rockliff, 60, the wife of Mr. Sinclair, schoolmaster.—At Cleator, 89, Mrs. Ann Borriskill.—At Appleby, 44. Mrs. Rudd.—52, Mr. John Fairer.—At Rawcroft, 69, Mr. Robert Hutchinson.

At Seaton-Sluice, greatly respected, Mr. John Bryers, many years agent to the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Delaval.—At Millthrop, Mr. Edward Kitchen, many years a successful practitioner.—At Winster, 77, Mrs. Sarah Ellary, after a confinement of twelve years and five months.—At Kirby-moorside, 65, Mr. John Fletcher.

At Lawrence House, Levens, 52, Mrs. Dudgeon.—At Hole-Beck, 61, Mr. W. Davis.—At Sedbergh, 61, Mary Taylor.—At Orton, advanced in years, Mrs. Margaret Teasdale.—At Ambleside, 68, Mr. Robert Partridge, who for many years acted as guide to the tourists visiting the lakes, &c. in that neighbourhood.—At Bertham, 45, Rev. Mr. Brooks: he, in a mistake, drank in the night part of a bottle of oil of vitriol, instead of medicine, and expired two hours after in great agony.—At Edenhall, Julia, daughter of the late Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Blackburn, attorney, of Leeds, was convicted at the York assizes of forgery, and left for execution. A Mr. Wainwright was tried with him.

Married.] At York, John Dales, esq. of Malton, to Miss Wetherell.

At Hull, Mr. R. Jenkins, surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. Jacob Johnson, landing-waiter, of this port.—Mr. J. Brittle Dufty, of Nottingham, to Miss Maria Wood.—Mr. George Lister, commander of the ship Thornton, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Consitt, late of Middleton Wold, near Market-Weighton.—Capt. W. Usher, of the Mary Ann, to Miss Mary Albans.—Capt. George Taylor, of the Swinfleet Packet, to Miss Sarah Kemp.

Mr. Thos. White, to Miss Isabella Rudd, both of Bongate.

Mr. John Jeffrey, commander of the ship Dorothy, of Newcastle, to Miss Boglock.

At Whitby, Mr. Matthew Corner, to Miss Bogue.—Mr. Matthew Barry, to Miss Oxley.

At Snaith, Mr. Thomas Carlill, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Ellis, only daughter of Mr. Ellis, of Pollington.

At Keighley, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Mary Wilkinson.

Mr. Goldthorpe, of Brighouse, near Halifax, to Miss Rigg, of Halifax.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale, of Middop, near Gisburn, farmer and grazier, to Miss

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England, of Broughton, near Skipton, in Craven.

Mr. French, machinist, of the Theatres Royal Hull and York, to Miss Maria Nuttall, youngest daughter of Mr. N. of Hull.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Marsh, near Huddersfield, to Miss Abigail Hall, of Quarnby.

At Batley, Mr. William Fourness, to Miss Elizabeth Livesey, both of Brownhill.

Mr. Matthew Bradley, iron-merchant, of Huddersfield, to Miss Fanny Booth.

At Rothwell, John Wilkinson, esq. of Carlton-House, near Otley, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Craven, of Oulton.

Mr. Hard, of Sandal, to Miss Broomhead, daughter of the late Mr. Broomhead, liquor-merchant, of Wakefield.

John Hirst, esq. of Dodworth, to Miss Horne, of Howell.

At Leeds, Mr. Hudson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Jane Turner.—Mr. Simon Kilham, book-keeper, to Miss Proctor.—Mr. Benjamin Norfolk, of Woodhouse Carr, to Miss Sarah Stead.

Mr. Hallewell, of Great Horton, grazier, to Miss Margaret Beanland, of Fairweather-green, both near Bradford; and, on the same day, Mr. Edward Knight, of Great Horton, woolstapler, to Miss Ann Beanland, twin-sister to the above lady.

Thomas Howard Ratcliffe, esq. to Miss Margaret Silverwood, of Settle.

At Bilton, near Wetherby, Mr. John Wilstrop, of Tockwith, to Miss Spinks, of Nethercars.

Mr. William Almond, to Miss Mary Ann Schofield, of Huddersfield.

Mr. Frederick Greenbank, of Wakefield, to Miss Bower, of Doncaster.

Died.] At his seat, Cave-Castle, adjoining South Cave, 60, Henry Boldero Barnard, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the East Riding of the county of York.

Edward Dyne Brisco, esq. of Wakefield, and Heights'-hall, in Ripponden, near Halifax; an acting deputy lieutenant for the West Riding, and in the commission of the peace.

At York, 39, Mr. John Fisher, sculptor.

At Scarborough, Robt. Boyds, esq. of East Thorpe.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Simpson, of the Tontine Inn.—50, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Attercliffe.—27, Mr. Joshua Jepson.

At Wakefield, 19, in a rapid decline, Mr. Edward Tebbs.—51, Mrs. Clegg, wife of Mr. John Clegg, woolstapler.—At Bentley Grange, near Wakefield, John Cowper, eldest son of Mr. George C.

At Pontefract, at an advanced age, Mr. Bertram, late of Castle-Lock.—41, Mr. Thomas Roberts, of the Elephant Inn.

At Leeds, 28, after a tedious illness, Mr. Ann Townsley, upholsterer.—82, Rev. Mr. Peter Hadden, for upwards of 28 years vicar of the parish, and one of the prebends of Ripon Minster.—Mrs. Pilter, mother of Mr. Robert Pilter, methodist preacher.—Mr. John Briggs.—Mr. James Calvert.

At Bradford, 69, Mrs. Jones, widow of Thomas Jones, esq. surgeon.

At Ferraby, in the prime of life, and deservedly regretted, the Rev. Mr. Thos. Broadbey, of Hull.

At Beverley, 72, Mrs. Middleton, wife of W. Middleton, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. French, wife of Mr. R. French.—67, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Wood.—67, Mr. W. Headley, one of the trustees of the Methodist Society, a member of which he had been upwards of 50 years.—84, Joseph Rennard, esq. many years acting partner in the firm of Thornton, Watson, and Co. sugar refiners; a man of the strictest integrity.—85, Hannah Thorpe, relict of John Thorpe, formerly of Aldborough, and one of the Society of Friends; she answered "life's great end."—69, Mrs. Coultas, after a long and painful affliction.—63, Mrs. Elizabeth Snow.—75, Mr. Geo. Ramsden, for 28 years in the employ of Mr. W. Hebblewhite, and near 30 years one of the church-ringers.—Very suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, 57, Mr. John Wand, sergeant to the Court of Requests.—67, Mrs. Todd.

At Halifax, 60, C. Hudson, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the West Riding.—15, Mary, eldest daughter of John Walker, esq. of Crow-nest.

At Northallerton, the wife of Matthew Crowe, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees, and daughter of the late Wm. Alexander, esq. M.D. author of the History of Women, &c.

At Kirkby Underdale, 86, Mrs. Bourne, relict of the Rev. John B. late master of the Charter-House Hospital, and rector of this parish.

At Richmond, 97, Mrs. Denham.—21, Miss Simpson.

At Whitby, 42, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, endeared to a number of friends.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 42, Miss Peggy Bygott.—At Holme, 51, Mr. J. Ramsdale.—At Bingley, Mrs. Frances Wilson.—At Thornton-Hall, sincerely lamented, Miss Mary Reed Walsh, governess in the family of E. C. Holgate, esq.—At Farnley, 74, Mr. Samuel Wakefield.—At New Laithe, at an advanced age, Mr. John Pollard.—At Elland, 69, Mr. Joseph Dobson.—At Horsforth, 27, Mr. Jonathan Watson, of Barnby-Hall, near Barnsley.—At Sculcoates, 45, Rev. Richard Patrick, A.M. 20 years vicar of that parish.—At Woodhouse, Mrs. Paley.—At Rothwell, 64, Mr. W. Medley, of London.—At Willow-Lodge, deeply lamented, Mr. John Lodge, third son of the late Thomas Lodge, esq.—At Treeton, Mrs. Faulkner.—At North Ferriby, 50, Mr. George Harrison.—At Sproatley, in Holderness, Mr. J. Wandby, farmer,

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farmer.—At Ripon, Miss Elizabeth Jefferson, comedian, sister of Mr. Butler, manager of Kendal theatre.

LANCASHIRE.

The petition lately presented from Liverpool against the Corn Bill, was signed by 47,868 persons, and was written on 289 skins, measured 511 yards, and weighed upwards of 50lbs.

At a full bench of magistrates at the New Bailey, Manchester, they have come to an unanimous resolution to prosecute with the utmost strictness every individual who should in future be brought before them under the charge of not keeping to the left-hand side of the road with any cart or carriage.

Upwards of a thousand children, cleanly attired, walked in procession from the CATHOLIC SCHOOL to the chapel in Mulberry-street, at Manchester. High mass was celebrated, and a sermon preached by the Rev. E. Kenyon.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Bolton, to Sarah, only daughter of G. Oakes, esq. of Leigh.

Mr. Henry Arthur, of Cannock, to Miss Padmore, of Wigan.

Mr. Rogerson, of Manchester, to Miss Fitzwilliam, of Garstang.

John Bowman, esq. of Workington, to Agnes, second daughter of Ralph Brewer, esq. of Ulverston.

Mr. Samuel Ridgway, to Miss Mary Ann Burgess, both of Manchester.

Mr. Joseph Wright, of Manchester, to Sarah, third daughter of John Nash, esq. of Hill-house.

Mr. John Fitton, of Oldham, to Miss Betty Holden, of Highlands.

Mr. Thomas Davis, of Manchester, to Mrs. Scholfield, of Salford.

At Walton, Mr. James Holland, to Miss Rebecca Madding.

Captain David Smith, to Miss Betsey Bunster, of Liverpool.

Major Charles Henry Godby, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Ward, third daughter of the late Joseph Ward, esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. John Yates, of Bolton, to Miss Alice Edge, of Manchester.

Mr. John Shawcross, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Rogerson, of Croft's Bank, near Eccles.

At Chorley, Mr. John Wilkinson, of Rochdale, to Miss S. German.

Died.] At Liverpool, 54, Mrs. Browns, of Brownlow-hill.—Mr. John Davies, shipbuilder; his death was occasioned by a fall into No. 1, Graving-Dock.—76, Mrs. Letitia Pearsons, of Ranelagh-place.—40, Mr. John R. Downie.—44, Mr. Richard Manifold.—56, Mr. James Millan.—84, Mrs. Fletcher.—63, Mr. John Rackham.—82, Mr. Thomas Armstrong.—Miss Mary Allen.—19, Helen, eldest daughter of John Montgomery, esq. of Fulwood Lodge.

At Ulverston, by her clothes taking fire, 69, Mr. Bell.

At Manchester, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Edward Hoelis, solicitor.—Mrs. Lancelott.—47, Mr. John Leversage, formerly of Nantwich.—80, Mrs. Sarah Hassal.

At Chowbent, 68, James Affleck; he spent thirty years in the service of one family.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Miss Harriet Phethean.—Suddenly, Mr. John Smith.

At Salford, Mrs. Birch.—80, Mr. Richard Kay.

At Stretford, Miss Ellen Sotherne Hulme.

At Tenter's House, near Bury, 34, Thomas Yates, esq. a benevolent friend to the poor.

Mr. Jas. Midgley, of Wardleworth, near Rochdale, an extensive flannel-manufacturer, and for the last ten years a member of the Society of Friends. He was justly esteemed for his mild manners and unassuming disposition, which prosperity and riches had not the power to alter.—Mrs. Pilling, wife of Mr. P. of Rochdale; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. Brearly, mother of Mrs. Pilling.—85, Geo. Walker, esq. of Manchester.—59, Mr. Chas. Hopwood, of the Blue Ball Inn, Rochdale.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Hon. E. Paget, K. B. M. P. brother to the Earl of Uxbridge; to Lady Harriet Legge, sister to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Mr. Jonathan Wood, of Blackburn, to Miss Gilliard, of Chester.

At Sandbach, Mr. Theophilus Meller, to Miss Barrington, third daughter of the late John Barrington, of Arclid.—Mr. R. Faulkener, to Miss Watkin.

Mr. T. Hudson, of Pownal-Green, to Mrs. Green, of Stockport.

Mr. John Galley, of Congleton, to Miss Joynson, of Astbury.

Mr. Samuel Martin, to Miss Jane Robeson, both of Congleton.

At Stockport, Mr. John Pownall, to Miss Mary Hibbert, of Godly.

Died.] At Chester, 17, George, the eldest son of T. Smith, esq. of the Abbey-Green.

At Knutsford, 80, Mr. Thomas James.

At Altrincham, Isaac Worthington, esq.

At Macclesfield, 68, Mr. John Meson.

At Frodsham, 17, Mr. George Sawyer.—At Ashton Parks, Mrs. Wright, relict of William Wright, esq. of Bank-house, Bolton.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Sothern.—83, Mrs. Oxford.

At Dutton, 78, Mr. W. Whitley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Parker, of Allesley, to Miss Radford, of Radborne.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. S. Patchett, to Miss Bennett.

Mr. Eyre, to Miss Blore, of Dale Abbey.

Mr.

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Mr. Robert Crossland, to Miss Ibbotson, of Thorpe.

Mr. Joseph Newton, of Bakewell, to Miss Elizabeth Batterworth.

Mr. D. K. Brett, of Sutton, to Miss Eyre.

At Etwall, John Clayton, esq. of Kippax, to Mrs. Stables, widow of the late W. Stables, esq.

Died.] At Derby, 39, Mrs. Mason, of Shirley Mill.—Mrs. Sanders.—23, Mr. John Cade, linen-draper.—47, Mr. Roe.—Mrs. Mousley.—27, Mr. John Hopkinson.

At Buxton, Mr. Francis.

At Sponden, 60, Mrs. Sarah Edge.—At Middleton by Wirksworth, 73, Mr. Stephen Hall.—At Chaddesden, 37, Mr. John Holland.—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Heap.—At Belper, 78, Mrs. Spencer.—At New Mills, Mrs. Flemming.—At Whittington, Mr. John Cundy.—At Brimington, Mr. William Bingham.—At Scarcliffe, 80, ——— Scorer, gent.—At Kedleston, Mr. W. Salt.—At Windley, 104, *Mr. Samuel Dakin.*—At Church Broughton, 97, Mr. John Adams.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Ann Hutchinson, both of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Baird, Irish linen-merchant, to Mrs. Porter.—Mr. Robert Hawley, to Mrs. Dexter.

Mr. Matthew Stanley, to Miss Clarke, both of Kirkby Woodhouse.

Mr. Thomas Beardall, of Hucknall, to Miss Ann Bennett, of Bestwood Park.—Mr. John Ward, to Miss Ann Morris.—Mr. George Withers, to Miss Ann Brown.—Mr. W. Martin, of Burton Joyce, to Miss Fanny Williamson.

Died.] At Nottingham, 74, Mr. George Hickling.—23, Mrs. Line.—64, Mr. George Castles.—Mrs. Knight.—After a few hours illness, 70, Mr. Rich. Topott.—35, Mrs. Musson.—51, Mr. W. Sands.—78, Mr. Thomas Kendall.

At Wysall, 36, Mr. Thomas Griffin.

At Newark, 47, Mr. George Ball.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Cox.—42, Mr. D. Tailford.

At Mansfield, Jeffery Brock, esq.

At Rempstone, 27, Mr. Nathan Carter, school-master.—At Shipleywood, 96, Mrs. Mary Fretwell.—At Ilkiston, 80, W. Lacy, forty years clerk of the parish.—21, Thomas Crooks.—At Keyworth, 65, Mr. John Shepperson, sen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Lincolnshire Law Society has been formed for the purpose of preserving the privileges and supporting the credit of attorneys; to promote fair and liberal practice, and prevent abuses in the profession; and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to effect those ends, and most likely to secure respect to the professors of the law, as well as to be of advantage to their employers.

Married.] Mr. Shepherd, of Ryhall, to Miss Ann Sharpe.

At Louth, Mr. Henry Smith, to Miss Mary Parker.—Mr. Darnell, to Miss Markham.—The Rev. Mr. Matthew, of Deen, to Miss Webster.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Tobias Green, jun. of Great Burdon, to Miss Mary Hewardine.—Mr. Stark, to Miss Mozley, daughter of Mr. John M. formerly a very respectable printer and bookseller.

Mr. Hatfield, jun. of Balderton, to Miss Eliz. Smith.

Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, to Miss Martha Tayton, both of Stamford Baron.

Mr. W. Hudson, to Miss Sarah Riley.

Died.] At his seat, Syston Park, Sir John Thorold, many years representative in parliament for this county. His public conduct was always in unison with those Whig principles on which the British constitution is founded. Early in the French revolution, when a fatal delusion induced the people to deprive themselves of the services of many of their most faithful friends, Sir John Thorold, disgusted with the turn which public affairs had taken, and sensible of the insufficiency of a few virtuous and unprejudiced men to stem the torrent of a general infatuation, withdrew himself entirely from public business.

At Stamford, 67, Mrs. Mary Robinson, youngest sister of Mr. Alderman R.—80, Widow Collins.—50, Mr. Robt. Goodwin.—77, Mr. Wm. Scholey Sidney, nearly fifty years a comedian in the Stamford and Lincoln companies.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull.

At Lincoln, 68, Mrs. Johnston.—Mr. Stocks.

At Spalding, 30, Mr. John Presgrave.

At Louth, 36, Mary Harniss.—88, Mrs. Holland.—28, Mrs. Trotter.—80, Mr. A. Green, widow.—84, Mrs. Mary Brooks.

At Boston, 42, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. W. Marshall.—25, Miss Lane.—45, Mrs. Stanwell.

At Spilsby, 17, Miss Ann Win.—79, Mr. Hairby Hill, sen.

At Grantham, 17, Miss Frances Gozne.—74, Mr. Richard Kelham.—64, Mr. Jos. Codling.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Haselwood, wife of C. H. esq.—85, Mrs. Chatty.—25, Lieut. John Evins Trevor, of the 45th regt. of foot, in consequence of a musket-ball at the battle of Thoulouse.

The Rev. Sir Robt. Sheffield, bart. rector of Burton Stathier; he had just succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates connected with it, by the death of his brother, Sir John Sheffield. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Robert S.

At Ludford, 52, Mr. Allison, a considerable farmer.—At Long Sutton, Mr. Godfrey.—At Chatteris, 80, Mr. W. Seward, an opulent farmer.—At North Thoresby, 72, Mr. H. Wallis.—At Leverton, 41, Mrs. Westland.

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Westland.—At Market Raisin, 42, Mr. Wingate, mercer and draper.—At Fishtoft, 25, Mr. John Simpson, nephew of the Rev. John S. the rector of F.—At Brinbrook, 73, Mr. T. Grantham; and a few days after, 65, Mrs. Grantham.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall-house, to Hannah Mary, only daughter of Tho. Harper, esq.

Mr. Robt. Wildbore, farmer and grazier, to Miss Hemsley, of Whissendine.

Thomas Miles, gent. of Leicester, to Miss E. Dutton, of Crewe Green, Cheshire.

Lieut. Henry Richards, of the Royal Montgomery militia, to Miss Mary Ann Hyde, of Lowestoff.

Mr. R. Everard, of Holgate Lodge, to Sarah Freeman, of Grooby.

Mr. J. Sills, of Hinckley, to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Critchley, esq. banker, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Died.] At Uppingham, 85, Mrs. Warren.

At Loughborough, 83, Mrs. Ackley.—62, Mr. Tho. Yates, schoolmaster.—32, Mr. John Vickers.

At Oakham, 13, Miss Mary Sns. Baker.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Tyler.—Miss Pridmore, of Mickle-hills.

At Leicester, Mr. Parkinson, surgeon.

At Belton, Rutland, 53, Mr. Spencer, grazier.—At Bilsdon, 74, Mr. Barrett.—At Branston, 78, Mr. John Sumner.—At Paudy, 26, Miss Eliz. Cross; and a few days after, 22, Miss Ann Cross.—At Blaby, Mr. John Freer, a lieutenant in the Leicestershire militia.—At Keyham, 69, Mrs. Windsor.—At Sileby, Miss Olbeach.—At Thornton, Capt. Buckley.—At Ibstock, Miss Bates.—Mrs. Calladine.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Potteries lately began to resemble the activity and cheerfulness which they exhibited about 23 years ago.

The new North Staffordshire Infirmary is to be built on a central, commanding, and healthy eminence, in the vicinity of Etruria, near the two turnpikes leading to Hanley and Cobridge. The sums collected amount, we understand, to better than 5000l.; towards which the Regent contributed 500l. out of the duchy of Lancaster.

Messrs. Hallen, Cooper, and Homer, iron-masters, at Bradley, have succeeded in reducing to practice their invention of *Wrought Iron Scantling for roofs of houses, joice, rafts, &c.* It is lighter than timber, and full as cheap. The general adoption of the wrought iron scantling will contribute to our personal safety and the security of property.

Married.] At Hanbury, Mr. John Hobson, of Ashborne, to Miss Ann Ball, of Bromley Park.

Mr. Humphrey Nash, of Dudley, to Miss Rebecca Langley, of Rugeley.

At Burslem, Mr. Dillon, of Dublin, to Miss Blackwell, of Cobridge.

Mr. Robt. Scarlet, of Newcastle, to Miss Rowley.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thos. Dean, to Miss Mary Sparrow.

Mr. Taylor, of Kensington, near London, to Miss Burgess, of Penkhull.

Mr. James Newbold, of Longcroft, to Miss Kinbara Arnfield, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. Jowett.

At Wolverhampton, 68, Mr. T. Clarke, iron-founder.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Tether.—Chappel Woodhouse, esq. only son of the very Rev. the Dean of Litchfield.

At West Bromwich, 19, Miss Elizabeth Parker.

At Stone, 85, Mrs. Underwood.—64, Mrs. Harrison.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, 21, Miss Ann Woolfe, much lamented.

At Draycet, 80, Mrs. Sarah Lothbury.—At Dudley, 78, Mr. Benj. Mason, pastor of the Baptist church at the Coppice, in Coseley; he went to bed in his usual health, and was found a corpse in the morning.—At Dunstall, 70, Mr. Tho. Miller.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A proposed, and of course a very desirable, improvement in the Birmingham and Worcester Canal will shorten the distance from sixty to thirty miles, and reduce the tonnage from 6s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.!

Married.] Mr. Rushton, of London, to Miss Sar. Fullford, of Warwick.

Mr. W. Cundell, to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Caerweat, Monmouthshire.

Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Ann Evans, both of Birmingham.

Mr. John Oldnall, of Bordesley, to Miss Ann Taylor, of Birmingham.

James Burchell, esq. of New Ormond-street, London, to Miss Mary Theresa Aspinal, of Moseley.

Mr. Cluley, to Miss Lapworth, of Wyken.

Mr. Wm. Stanly, of Wood-street, London, to Miss Mary Gardner, of Coventry.

Died.] At Warwick, 25, Mrs. Heathcote.

At Birmingham, Mr. Robt. Holt.—55, Mr. Benjamin Batty.—29, Miss Mary Ann Walthew.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Richardson.—Mrs. Ryder.—Mrs. Ann Hughes.—Mrs. Herbert.—Mrs. Jones.—74, Mr. Jos. Mewis.—74, Mrs. Ann Simpson.—25, Mrs. Eliz. Cooper, much regretted.—75, Mr. Tho. Walker.—Mrs. Mary Lloyd, S.F.—66, Mr. Jos. Cosford.

At Coventry, 57, Mrs. Lapworth.—90, Mr. Jos. Rigge, sen.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. G. Nevill.

At West Bromwich, 70, Mrs. Sarah Shenstone.

At Edingale, after a long illness, Mr. J. Hatchett.—At Edmondscote, 59, Mr. F. T. Walker.—At Meriden, Mr. John Willday, sen.—At Darlastou, Mr. S. Bridgwater.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] C. Scott, esq. of Eyton, to Miss Jemima

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Jennins, eldest daughter of Stephen J. esq. of Donnerville.

Mr. T. Boycett, to Miss Eliz. Fletcher, of Coalbrookdale.

Mr. Joseph Morris, printer, to Miss Eliz. Abbot, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. B. Spilsbury, third son of W. S. esq. of Underton, to Miss Eliz. Sewel, of Bridgnorth.

Mr. Mears, to Miss Harding, both of the Clive.

Mr. Samuel Gellson, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Mary Fletcher, of Much Wenlock.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bevan, relict of the late Henry B. esq.—52, Mrs. Acton.—62, Mr. Tho. Ford.

At Whitechurch, 75, Mrs. Gilbert, of the New Grange; and, 21, Miss Gilbert, her grand-daughter.—64, Mr. John Frail Edwards.

At Oswestry, Tho. Vosper, esq.

At Much Wenlock, 76, Mrs. Eliz. Jones, wife of the Rev. M. J. rector of Willey.

At Wellington, 40, Mr. E. Collier.—At Neenton, Henry Mytton, esq.—44, Mr. John Teece.—At Minsterley, 45, Mr. W. Edwards.—At Gatacre, 90, Mrs. Gatacre, wife of Edw. G. esq.—At Pontesford, 33, Samuel Heighway, esq.—At Street-lane, near Wellington, 80, Mr. William Aster.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke upon-Trent, Mr. Walklate, of Lane-end, to Miss H. Pegg.

Died.] At Stourbridge, 70, Bate Richards, esq.—Mrs. Coltman.

At Stourport, 68, Mr. Tho. Rowley, timber merchant.

At Ripridge Cottage, 59, Benj. Bugard, esq. many years a magistrate for the county of Stafford.—At Ombersley, 52, the Rev. Tho. Langhorne.—At Sarsom-fields, Mr. John Stretch, schoolmaster, S.F.—At Dudley, 88, Mr. Johnson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Richard Walond, rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, to Susanna, second daughter of the late Wm. Duppa, esq. of Blatchley.

Died.] The Rev. Jas. Bullock, M.A. prebendary of Hereford, vicar of Vowchurch and Long Staunton, and magistrate for the county.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The woollen manufacturers of this county met at Rodborough—E. SHEPPARD, Esq. in the chair—and passed some very judicious and patriotic resolutions in defence of their important interests against the Corn-Bill.

It concerns us to observe, that complaints still continue to be made against the severe discipline of Gloucester goal.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Wright, of Manchester, to Sarah, daughter of John Nash, esq. of Newnham.

Mr. John Sims, to Miss Mary White, both of Dursley.

At Stroud, Mr. Bateman Thornton, of the Field-house, to Miss Ann Okey.

Mr. Samuel Etchells, to Miss Steward, both of Bristol.

At Clifton, E. W. Morse, esq. to Augusta Georgiana, third daughter of the late Francis Adams, esq. of Stockwood-house.

At Newport, William Brewer, esq. to the eldest daughter of the late William Collins, esq.

Francis Wollett, esq. to Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Edward Prosser, esq. of Usk, one of surviving branches of the Protector Oliver Cromwell.

John Bennett, esq. of Frampton Mansel, to Miss George, daughter of the late Robt. G. esq. of Avening.

Mr. John George, of Minchinhampton, to Miss Geddin, of London.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Thomas Ludlow.—Mr. Joseph Herbert, wharfinger.—25, Mr. Edmund Edmund.—In Park-street, 90, Mrs. Leehmere, relict of the late Richard L. esq.—Charles Ridout, esq. of the Royal Fort.—Miss Dorothy Groves.—Miss Mary Biggs.—34, Mr. J. Stone.—Suddenly, Mrs. Sutton; while letting a person out at the street-door, she fell and expired.

At Clifton, John Russ, esq.—William Thomas, son of Charles Mine, esq. surgeon to the Forces.—64, Mrs. Mary Morgan.

At Gloucester, 81, Mrs. Humphreys.—Mrs. Joyce Gibbs.—Mrs. Wood.—Mrs. Wingate.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Catharine Probyn, sister to the late Edward P. esq. of Winterbourne.

At Cheltenham, 83, Sir Robt. Herries, formerly a very eminent banker in London.

At Chalford Bottom, 55, Lieut. W. Child, R.N.—At Bridlington, 72, Mr. Wm. Maberley.—At Frampton on Severn, 54, Mr. Henry Barnard.—At Quedgley, Miss Ann Hawkins.—At Hucclecote, Mr. Chas. Blizard.—At Shurdington, at the family seat, 78, Mrs. Lawrence, relict of Robert L. esq.—At Siddington, 16, Miss Sutton.—At Wick-house, Margaretta, wife of Chas. Hill, esq.

At Monmouth, 71, Mrs. Roberts.—Mrs. Linsden.

At Usk, John Olive, esq. of Beech-hill.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The cities of Oxford and Bristol have petitioned against the Insolvent Bill, but we think on erroneous principles.

The convocation granted 500l. from the University chest, in aid of the fund for erecting and establishing a Lunatic Asylum in the vicinity of Oxford.

The late Bishop of London's two gold medals. The subjects for the present year are:—For the Latin dissertation—"*Vero probatur esse Religio Christiana, eo quod quatuor Evangelistæ inter se discrepent.*"—For the English—"*Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.*"

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Peckover, to Miss Mary Stanley, of Ensham.

Mr. T. Slater, of Little Hasely, to Miss E. Sawyer, of Holton.

Mr. Wm. Soundy, to Miss Mary Bartlett, both of Henley.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. T. Tyrrell, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.—Mrs. Young.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

A daring and barbarous murder and robbery were lately committed at Dagnall, on the body of Mrs. Mary Hall, who was found murdered in her house.

The surgeon-apothecaries of this county have agreed to petition parliament that they may be allowed to keep one horse exempt from the tax about to be imposed on riding-horses, such horse being actually employed in their profession.

Sir John Dashwood King, M.P. for High Wycombe, on being applied to by his constituents to present their petition against the Corn Bill, replied that he would cheerfully attend to their wishes, and oppose the Bill to the utmost of his power, for he could find nothing to induce him to support it, but *his own private interest!*

The disbursements for the new Royal Cottage at Windsor, are said to be already estimated at one hundred thousand pounds.

Married.] Wm. Moss, esq. to Miss Ann Pythers, of Newnham.

Robert Page, esq. second son of Sir Tho. Hyde Page, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris-house, near Abingdon.

Died.] At Chalfont St. Giles, Miss Parker.

At Hurley, 85, Nathaniel Micklem, esq.—At Padworth Rectory, Mrs. Hemus, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hemus.—At Compton Marsh, Mr. M. Forty.

HERTS AND BEDS.

A free school has been established at Hertford, for teaching the adult poor of both sexes to read.

A numerous meeting of the thread-lace manufacturers of Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton, took place lately at Newport Pagnel to oppose the resolutions of the House of Commons, for the repeal of the act for the better encouraging the English manufactories; when it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the proposed alterations would be ruinous to their interests.

Married.] Mr. Frederick Goteslaw, of Ampthill, to Miss Brooke.

At Buntingford, Herts. Mr. William Upstone, of Tenby-street, Fitzroy-square, London, solicitor, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Font, esq. of Buntingford.

Died.] At Salisbury Hall, Miss Snell.—At Corney Bury, Buntingford, Robert Francis, youngest son of William Butt, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Nursey, to Mrs. Barwell, both of Sutton Bassett.

Mr. Jonathan Robinson, of Staverton, to Mrs. Smith, of Daventry.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. West, solicitor.—67, Mr. W. Ingham, school-master.

At Daventry, Mrs. Litchfield.

At Kettering, Mrs. Mary Briggs, wife of the Rev. George Briggs.

At Guilsborough, 67, Mr. John Nickson.—At Paulerspury, 59, Mr. R. White.—At Stanion, Mr. W. Bell.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The newspapers describe the existence of a Typhus fever at Cambridge, which has been fatal in many lamented instances.

The late Dr. Smith's two annual prizes for the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this year adjudged to Mr. Leicester, of Trinity-college, and Mr. Calvert, of Jesus-college, the first and second Wranglers.

The Chancellor's two medals for the best proficients in classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Waddington, of Trinity-college, and Mr. Owen, of St. John's.

A labourer of Godmanchester was lately committed to the House of Correction, for thrashing barley and leaving the corn in the straw.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Walters, to Mrs. Stocker.

At St. Ives, Mr. Jas. Mumby, to Miss S. Parker.

Mr. E. Rayner, of Linton, to Miss S. Ripsher, of Ickleton.

Died.] At Cambridge, 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Fordham.—Mrs. Mills, of the Sun Inn.—— Alty, M.A. fellow of Jesus'-college.

At Newmarket, 91, Mr. North.—16, the youngest son of Mr. Hustler.

At St. Ives, advanced in years, Mr. Shelton.—Mr. Tho. Munsey.

At Newton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Pemberton, relict of Christopher P. esq. receiver-general of the taxes for Cambridgeshire.

NORFOLK.

Some misled rabble lately assaulted that good man, Mr. Coke, of Holkham, and some other gentleman, at an agricultural meeting in Norfolk. The populace consider improvement as synonymous with speculation, and speculation as the synonyme of monopoly and high prices. The remedy is to encourage small, and discourage large, farms.

At a meeting of the committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions adopted for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Viscount Nelson; there were twenty-six votes for the sea-coast, and ten for in-land. Mr. Henry Francis was requested to act as secretary to the committee; and Yarmouth, or its vicinity, was determined

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aimed on as the proper situation for the monument, which is to be a column with appropriate ornaments.

Married.] John Wilkinson, esq. of the East India company's service, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late T. G. Ewen, esq. of Norwich.

Mr. Alex. Sands, of Hackford, to Miss Eliza Everitt, of Norwich.

Mr. J. Miller, druggist, to Miss Moule, both of Norwich.

At Happisburgh, Mr. Wm. Littleboy, to Miss Julia Gibbs, of Hickling.

Wm. Emmerson, esq. surgeon, to Mrs. Wm. Long, both of Shipdham.

Mr. John Pickthorn, lieut. R.N. to Miss Jenny Russell, of Yarmouth.

Mr. George Mayhew, to Miss Charlotte Hilton, both of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 15, Miss Harriet Finch Noverre.—31, Mr. Joseph Hooker, jun.—66, Mr. James Pask.—57, Mrs. S. Haylett.—62, Mr. Adcock.—35, Mrs. Carver.—51, Mr. William Fox.—85, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Buckle, relict of the Rev. Mr. Buckle.

At Yarmouth, 81, Mr. Garwood.—96, the widow of the late Mr. Burrough.—73, Mrs. Cath. Sancroft.—65, Mrs. Pitt.

At South Lynn, Mr. Astley.—At All-Saints, 91, Mrs. Fleming.—At Little Plumstead, 76, Mr. George Blyth.—At Gorleston, 59, Mr. John Drnery, deputy engineer of the port of Great Yarmouth.—At Swaffham, 72, Thomas Forster, esq.—At Swanton Abbott, Catherine, wife of W. Blake, esq.—At Drayton, 105, *Sarah Cederham.*—At Starston, 34, Mr. H. Burgess.

At Winfarthing, 80, Mr. Samuel George, who was found drowned in a pit near his own house.

SUFFOLK.

The agricultural labourers of Gosbeck lately assembled and destroyed two threshing machines.

Married.] The Rev. J. Matthews, rector of Hitcham, to Miss Webster, of Dean Place, Northamptonshire.

Mr. W. Cudding, to Miss Hannah Prentice, of Ipswich.

Mr. Daniel Reed, to Miss Lewis, both of Ipswich.

Mr. James Dickenson, of Bury, to Miss F. Mortlock, late of Melford.

Mr. T. Briant, liquor-merchant, of Bungay, to Miss Fowler, of Ditchingham.

Died.] At the seat of Sir Windham Dolland, of Earsham, Miss Davis.

At Bury, 68, Mrs. Sparke.

At Woodbridge, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Brook, wine-merchant.

At Nettlestead, Mrs. Mary Dynes.—At Hollesley, Mr. J. Mallows Youngman.

At the Rev. William Clarke's, rector of Norton, 83, Mrs. Jervis, relict of the late Rev. William Jervis, many years the venerable minister of a respectable congregation of protestant dissenters at Ipswich. This worthy and excellent person was one of the last surviving nieces of the Right Rev. Dr. Lavington, formerly bishop of Exeter. She was a Christian in the best sense of the word, whose life and conduct were strictly in unison with the principles she professed. With a mind upright, innocent, and pure; and a temper well-regulated, tranquil, and serene; she was ever conscientious in the exercise of those domestic virtues which are essential both to personal and social comfort; and in the practical observance of the great duties of humility, piety, and benevolence. In her declining years, she supported the depressions of age, and the gradual decays of nature, with exemplary patience, meekness, and resignation to the disposals of a wise and gracious Providence; while her growing infirmities were soothed and alleviated by the kindest solicitude, and the tenderest attentions, of filial duty and affection. She met the awful approaches of dissolution with calmness and composure of spirit, sustained by humble hope and pious trust in the promises of the gospel, and the inexhaustible consolations of infinite mercy. Thus bearing testimony to the truth and efficacy of those exalted principles which suggested that instructive and affecting appeal,—"See in what peace, the Christian can die!"

ESSEX.

A curious circumstance lately occurred at the Battle-bridge mills. On opening the door of the flour-mills, when going by candle-light, the floating particles of flour immediately ignited, and the whole were a complete blaze of fire. The man had the presence of mind to close the door directly, and stop the mills, by which means the blaze ceased, but the cloths were burnt off the reels.

At the Essex Assizes four prisoners were capitally convicted of various murders, and were ordered for execution.

Married.] Lewis Doxat, esq. of Layton, to Lavinia, second daughter of Joseph Clementson, esq.

Mr. J. Salmon, of Roydon-hall, Ramsey, to Miss English, of Ramsey.

Joseph Martin, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Stuart, both of Epping.

Henry Warren, esq. of Great Bromley Lodge, Colchester, to Maria, daughter of the late Robt. Burrow, esq. of Starborough Castle, Surrey.

Died.] At Rainhall-hall, 43, Sir William Shirley, bart.; by his death the baronetage becomes extinct.

At Manningtree, 28, Mr. W. B. Jarrold.

At Stratford, 67, Mr. Thos. Oliver, of the Grove.

At Alphamstone, 91, Mr. Buttle.

At Nelmes-park, near Romford, the lady of Thomas Harding Newman, esq.

At Laytonstone, 89, Capt. Geo. Burton,

one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and the oldest member of that corporation.

At Colchester, 89, John Kendall, gent. a member of the Society of Friends, universally beloved and regretted, particularly in that town and neighbourhood, of which he had long been a conspicuous ornament. In the early part of life he discovered marks of great piety; and as he advanced to maturer years the religion of his education became the religion of his judgment. His life has been a series of active benevolence; and seldom has there been an association for that object, in his native town, but it has had his countenance and support. Eight apartments for the accommodation of poor widows, built at his expence, will long attest the kindness of his disposition. Neither was his philanthropy confined to these bodies, he had a higher aim, and laboured as a faithful minister to amend the heart; and, on that errand, he several times travelled into Holland and some parts of Germany. He had a high opinion of the usefulness of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was a liberal subscriber to its funds. Amiable in his private relations, and desirous of becoming useful as an author, he has written and published various tracts in the cause of virtue and religion; and also extracted and edited several works of acknowledged merit. His Epitome of the Holy Scriptures, in 2 vols. is much in use; it was not intended, as our author says in his preface, to supersede, but to promote the reading and knowledge of the Scriptures at large, comparing them to "a mine of gold, from which rich treasures have been taken from age to age." His health and strength had been gradually declining for some months; but he had a perfect resignation to the divine will, and, with his faculties unclouded and serene, he has at length escaped the shackles of mortality, and, there is no room to doubt, enjoys a state of existence unspeakably glorious. His remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground, the 3d of February, attended by a large number of that sect and others, attracted by esteem and veneration for his character.

KENT.

The decisive part which Lord Darnley took in favour of the Corn Bill, has exposed his property to outrages as well in this county as in the metropolis.

The Ticehurst and Goudhurst banks lately stopped payment.

Married.] Matthew Kennett, esq. to Mary, only daughter of Jos. Webb Pilcher, esq. of Dover.

Mr. Edward Cobb, of Faversham, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Thomas Williams, esq. of Abchurch-lane, London.

Capt. James Boxer, R.N. to Miss Dixon, of Deal.

At Barming, Richard Henry Cromwell, LL.D. of Doctors' Commons, to Henrietta, fourth daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. rector of Barming.

At Addington, J. Drake, esq. R.N. to Miss S. Style.

Mr. John Goodwin, of Ramsgate, to Miss Norwood, only daughter of Lieut. N. royal navy.

Mr. Edward Smith, of the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, to Miss Harvey, of Sturry.

M. Henry Boldin, of Lisle, in French Flanders, to Miss Claris, of Canterbury.

At Rochester, Mr. Naylor, to Miss Robins.

Died.] At Canterbury, 62, Mr. John Palmer.—Mrs. Snelling.—86, Mrs. White.—81, Mr. Thos. Bradford.—Mr. Norwood.

At Dover, Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. Woodcock.

At Sandwich, 84, Mr. Edward Barnap, sen.—At Hastings, John Scott, esq.

At Chatham, of an apoplectic fit, 78, John Clarke, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Dunstall.

At Folkestone, 78, Mr. W. Simpson.—76, Mrs. Nickalls.

At Rochester, suddenly, 58, Mrs. Hill.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Hutchinson.—90, Mr. Thomas Philpot.

At Deal, Mrs. Collard.—74, Mr. Thomas Woodruff, one of the senior common-councilmen of the corporation.—57, Mrs. Burrows.—Mrs. Wells.

At Wilmington, Francis Lacius Austen, esq. eldest son of Motley A. esq. of Kippington.—At Riverhead, James Barling, esq.—At Ashford, 59, Mrs. Tomsett.—At Emly, 33, Mrs. Hower.—Mrs. D. Hunter.

SUSSEX.

As some labourers were lately pulling down an old stone stair-case, at Battle Abbey, the seat of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. they found concealed 1600 silver coins of Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles II.

Married.] John Sayers, jun. esq. of North Stoke, to Miss Fortescue.

Mr. H. Wilmer, surgeon, of High-street, Manchester-square, London, to Miss Ann Pain, of Lewes.

Died.] At Chichester, 26, Mr. R. Mitchell.

At Rye, soon after he landed from the East Indies, Cornet Peat, 17th light dragoons.

At Oving, universally lamented, Richard Green, esq.

At Lewes, 100, *David Gast, esq.*

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Hedger, to Miss Lord, of Hyde-street, Winchester.

At Milford, near Southampton, Captain Edmund Heywood, R.N. to Miss Anna Maria Rivett, of Milford.

Colonel Maxfield, to Miss Robbins, daughter of John R. esq. of Southampton.

F. Todd, esq. late of the 1st foot guards, to Miss Coles, of Ditcham-grove.

Capt.

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Capt. Symonds, R.N. to Miss Lucinde, of Fareham.

Major Foster, of the 38th regt. of foot, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the Rev. Chas. Richards, sen. of Winchester.

Died.] At Southampton, 22, Miss Rich, daughter of Sir Chas. R. bart.

At Winchester, Mrs. Ampton.—22, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Cave, one of the aldermen of the city.—27, Mr. John Richards.—70, Mr. Thomas Collins, one of the brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross, an institution established above 700 years.—85, Mrs. Makepeace.—22, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Hollis, esq.

At Worting, near Basingstoke, the Rev. Charles Blackstone, A.M. Fellow of Winchester College, and Rector of Worting: Mr. B. was youngest son of the late judge, Sir Wm. B. knt.—At Fratton, Portsea, Mrs. Macbean, wife of Mr. Gilles M. of the R.N.—At Dedham, 65, the Rev. J. Eyre, rector of Sherfield.—At Otterborne, Mr. Gill, father of Capt. G., R.N.

At Gosport, 86, Mrs. Bengfield.—Mrs. Dodge, wife of Mr. A. D.—Mr. William Biley.—At Portsea, 69, Mr. Taber.—At Ryde, Mrs. Wood, sister-in-law to Captain Sir James Athol Wood.—35, Mr. Wm. Rawkins, jun. of Quarr farm.

WILTSHIRE.

The Wilts county meeting, upon the subject of the Corn Bill, was held at Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 14th. It was numerously attended; and the annexed resolution, and a petition to the House of Lords, moved by Mr. HUNT, and seconded by Mr. COBBETT, were agreed to:—"That political corruption, after having exhausted all other sources of taxation, has at last proceeded to the outrageous length of attempting to burden, with a heavy tax, the very bread that we eat, being thereunto urged and encouraged by the false statements of certain rapacious land-owners; that therefore a petition be presented to the House of Lords, praying their lordships to interpose in behalf of this long-insulted and long-suffering nation, in such a manner as to prevent the enacting of any law to prohibit or restrain the free importation of corn."

Married.] Mr. John Wm. Wall, solicitor, of Yeovil, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Axford, esq. of Eastcourt.

George Bythesea, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Glossop, daughter of Francis G. esq. of London.

Plomer Young, esq. lieutenant of the 89th regt. to Miss Harriet Livett, of Trowbridge.

Died.] At Devizes, 36, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. linen-draper.

At Bishopstrow, in the Parsonage, 77, Mrs. Williams, mother of the Rev. W. W.

At Melksham, 60, Mr. H. F. Evans.

At Chedglow, Mr. W. Peacey, an experienced agriculturist, greatly celebrated for a peculiar breed of sheep.—At Fisbury, Mrs. Mary Wishart.—At his house, the Rev. T. Dennis, minister of Overton and Laverstake: while dining, in perfect health, he was struck with palsy, which terminated his existence in twelve hours.—At Westbury, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. G. surgeon.—At Winkfield, Miss Amelia Spencer, daughter of the Rev. Edw. S. rector.

In his 46th year, William Dyke, esq. of Woodborough; a man who, to a vigorous intellect, and a cultivated taste, united a large share of that genuine, but regulated sensibility, which imparts dignity, usefulness, and enjoyment, to human life. Living in retirement, and accustomed to reflection, his mind had gradually attained to that elevated independence, in which, opinion rests not on the suffrage of the many for its support, and action needs not their applause for its incentive. Religious from conviction, beneficent from principle, his great aim was 'to be good without pretence;' so that, instead of seeking, under the guise of philanthropy, to gratify self-importance, and the lust of power or notoriety, it was his ambition ittly to discharge the unostentatious duties, and to cherish the unadvertized charities of private and domestic life.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A flour and bread company is proposed at Bath in guinea shares, on the plan of those at Birmingham, Salisbury, &c. It appears that bread is 2d. the quartern loaf dearer at Bath than at Devizes and Warminster.

The Provident Institution at Bath, appears to have acquired the confidence of those to whom its services are offered. Deposits of from 1l. to 20l. are made in considerable numbers.

At the late Trull ploughing match, near Taunton, Mr. Bancombe, of Gaitchell, completed his three roods, in two hours and four minutes, with two horses.

The Bath and West of England Society have adjudged their highest honorary reward to John Bennett, esq. of Pitt-house, for his Treatise on the Commutation of Tithes.

The town of Ilminster having long been considered as eligibly situated for a market, the measure was established on Wednesday the 14th, under promising appearances.

A distressing accident lately occurred at Mr. Napper's clothing factory at Frome, by the bursting of the steam-engine boiler; by which circumstance five persons were killed, and two severely injured.

Married.] Capt. John Banks, R.N. to Eliza, second daughter of —— Banks, esq. of Bath.

Geo. Thos. Maddox, esq. to Miss Anne Teresa Maria Cocking, of Bath.

At Bathwick, the Rev. Dr. Davies, to Mrs. Jarman.

Lieut.-Col.

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Lieut.-Col. Jas. Farrar, of the 81st foot, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Helgar, esq. of Coker-court.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Thompson, wife of William T. esq.—Mrs. Battersby, of Berwick Lodge.—Mrs. Sawyer, relict of Admiral S. and mother of Sir Herbert S. commander-in-chief on the naval station at Cork.—71, Mr. James Dunn.—Thomas Roberts, esq. of Charter-house-square, London.—80, Mrs. Sone.—22, Lieutenant Hamilton Blair, R.N. eldest son of Wm. B. esq. of Blair, Ayrshire.—23, Miss E.W. Taunton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. T.

At Frome, Frances Dawe Wickham, third daughter of Jas. A. W. esq.—Mrs. Clive.—92, Mr. James Watts.

At Wrington, Mr. J. C. Leman, solicitor.—At Yenston, 69, Mr. John Mullins.—At Chard, Mrs. Gunn, wife of the Rev. D. G.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Saunders, post-master, to Miss R. Deane, both of Wareham.

Mr. Guppy, of Pendomer, to Miss Susannah Purchase, of Halstock.

Died.] At Cranborne, 83, Mr. Humby.—At Over Compton, Mrs. Sherren.

DEVONSHIRE.

The new line of road from Moretonhamstead to Dunsford, is now open to the public. The high hills are completely avoided, and new and romantic scenes present themselves to the traveller.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Deane, of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Sowdon, of Whitestone.

Mr. G. Jackson, son of Richard J. esq. of Rydon-house, to Miss S. Freers.

Albany Savile, esq. M.P. of Sweetlands, to Eleonora Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. of Tawstock-house.

At Dartmouth, Thos. Cornish, esq. of Sceble-house, to Miss Brooking, daughter of Nich. B. esq. of South Town.

Mr. R. Tucker, merchant, of Kingsteignton, to Miss Susan Watson, second daughter of —— W. esq. of Dean-court.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Robert Huxham Jenkins, a short time since printer and publisher of the Plymouth Chronicle.—Mr. Wm. Davey, who for many years managed the business of the principal registry, and executed the office of secretary to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; his fidelity, in the discharge of his different employments, was highly meritorious, and he died universally respected.

At Bideford, 50, regretted, Stephen Willcock, esq. banker.

At Teignmouth, J. A. Ward, esq. late judge-advocate in Admiralty at St. Nevis.

At Stoke, 70, Mr. John Greenway.—At Upton Pyne, after a long and painful illness, 78, Mr. Edmund Roberts.—At Southernhay-place, 82, John Polson, esq. formerly major of his majesty's 68th regt. He closed, in the bosom of his family, a most active and honorable life, the greater part of which had been devoted to the service of his country.—At Millaton, 84, Mrs. Newton, relict of the late John N. esq.

CORNWALL.

The magistrates have felt it necessary to take measures for ridding their neighbourhoods of gangs of suspicious characters, who travel about as razor-grinders, tinkers, sturdy-beggars, umbrella-menders, &c. &c.

Married.] Mr. John Painter, of Bell Gwennap, to Maria, second daughter of John Moyle, esq. of Chacewater.

Capt. Alexander Williams, of Wheal Duchy silver mine, to Miss Mary Moon, of Well Park.

Capt. W. Knight, to Miss Jane Heathrington, both of Padstow.

At St. Ives, the Rev. W. Spry, B.D. to Miss Bamfield.

Mr. Ellingworth, surgeon, of Fowey, to Miss Sewell, of Penryn.

Died.] At Penzance, 26, Lieut. John Robert Colman, R.N. late first lieutenant of H.M.S. Inconstant.—49, Mrs. Margaret Penberthy.—88, Mrs. Sarah Lander.

At Falmouth, Miss Mayn.—75, Mr. Walter Rice.

At East Looe, 98, Mrs. Bray.—At West Looe, 54, Mr. Thomas Augear.

At Penryn, 62, Mr. Jonathan Hornblower, an eminent engineer, whose loss his native county will long have to lament whilst she looks around on the numerous monuments of his skill and genius. His comprehensive and capacious mind embraced the whole circle of the arts and sciences; and there is scarce one which has not received improvement from his hand, or light from his understanding. With the clearest and most correct arrangement of ideas, he possessed a facility of invention scarcely to be paralleled in the history of man; which enabled him to produce those wonderful and stupendous machines that do honour to the ingenuity of human nature, and will hand down his name to posterity in every country where art and science shall be revered. Though no man was a sounder theorist, yet, like a true philosopher, he endeavoured to ascertain every thing by practice; and the numerous and useful experiments, in which his whole life was employed, furnished him with a rich fund of practical knowledge, on which he could, at all times, draw, as on an inexhaustible bank. Perhaps, no one ever equalled him in knowledge of the strength of the various materials employed in art; from whence he derived that beautiful proportion so justly admired in every thing which came from his hand. In his works are to be seen no meritorious ornaments; but they are marked by all the simplicity

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plicity of an unvitiated taste that stamps them for *his own*. No study was too abstruse for an intellect, perhaps, as clear as ever man possessed; and no science so profound, that he did not attempt to sound its depths. His scientific reading was very extensive; and he at all times expressed himself with unaffected simplicity, and in that clear and nervous language of genius, which commands attention from the most fastidious and polished ear. Thus eminent as a philosopher, he was still more estimable as a man. Bred up to the baptist-persuasion, he was firm in the belief, and strict in the observance of its tenets; yet, without one spark of bigotry, he was liberal to the opinion of others. Upright and just in all his dealings, he ever presented himself 'the best and noblest work of God—an honest man.' The urbanity, simplicity, and native polish of his manners, were his ready passports into all societies, when his conversation was, at all times, a treat from which few could retire without becoming wiser or better men. As a father and a friend, his worth is best estimated by the tears of those who feel his loss. If it be observed, that this character of him is from the pen of friendship;—it is not denied; but, it should also be remembered, that it comes from one who, during nearly forty years' intimate acquaintance with him, knew every sentiment of his heart; and is, therefore, best qualified to estimate its value; and who, during all that time, never knew him guilty of one dishonourable or immoral action; nor did the writer ever meet with a man more exempt from the failings incident to human nature; and, consequently, whose life stands less in need of the deceptive language of panegyric, or the softening hand of extenuation. With a pleasing person, Mr. Hornblower enjoyed, for many years, a sound constitution—the gift of temperance; but, alas! the mortal frame too soon yielded to the workings of an ardent and active mind. Intense study brought on complaints which baffled the skill of medicine, and left science to regret the fall of one of the fairest pillars of her temple, and his friends to lament and admire the closing scene of an useful and exemplary life!

WALES.

At a meeting of the trade of Swansea, J. Jeffreys, esq. of Portreeve, in the chair, it was resolved—That the issue of government copper-coin, in Swansea, is sufficiently abundant to render copper-tokens unnecessary; and that the quantity of copper tokens now in circulation is become very excessive, and subjects the trade to great inconvenience, trouble, and expence, and ought therefore to be discontinued.

Mr. Sams, a teacher of mnemonics, lately taught two boys of the Lancaster school at Swansea, in a few hours, to conjugate a French verb, and make other recitations on subjects with which they were previously unacquainted.

Married.] Matthew Bowen, esq. of Penybenglog, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Rd. Perkins, esq. of Llanhidian, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. John Lloyd, head master of Denbigh grammar-school, to Miss Mary Jones, second daughter of the late Thos. J. esq. of Llanio.

Mr. Price, of Holyhead, to Miss Evans, of Tre'rgof, Anglesea.

At Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, Mr. James Rogers, of Minewear-hill, to Miss Elizabeth Rees, of Caneston.

At Wrexham, the Rev. Archdale Wilson Taylor, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Briggs, chancellor of Chester.

Rev. Hugh Williams, dissenting minister, to Miss Ann Evans, of Llanelly.

Died.] At Landaff-house, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Powell Edwards.

At Tenby, 51, Miss Diana Evors, granddaughter of Sir John Pryce, of Newtonhall, in the county of Montgomery.

At Beaumaris, 71, Mrs. Price, second daughter of James Briscoe, esq.

At Bala, 16, Miss Elizabeth Davies.

At Gredington, 29, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon.

At Denbigh, 45, Thomas Waring, esq.

At Carmarthen, 20, Mary, second daughter of Mr. David Morley.

At Begelly-house, Pembrokeshire, 69, James Child, esq. many years an active magistrate for that county.—At Dale, at an advanced age, Mr. John Lewis.—At Moreton, near Tenby, 84, Owen Thomas, esq.—At Kilgerran, 66, Mrs. Bowen, sister to Sir Erasmus Gower.—At Jordaston, near Tenby, at an advanced age, universally beloved, George Locke, esq.—At Garthenlodge, Denbighshire, 63, Edward Rowland, esq.—At Baynham-hall, Radnorshire, Chas. Walwyn Trumper, esq.—At Brewern, near Narberth, the youngest daughter of John Beynon, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Duncan Campbell, esq. of Balcardine and Glennir, to Miss Elizabeth Dreghorn Dennistoun, third daughter of James D. esq. of Colgrain.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William Roxburgh, M.D.F.L.S. He was a surgeon on the Madras establishment, and many years chief botanist to the Hon. East India Company, at their botanic garden at Calcutta. He was also a principal co-operator with Sir Wm. Jones, Warren Hastings, Lord Teignmouth, &c. in establishing the Asiatic Society, and highly esteemed for his scientific attainments, of which his celebrated work, entitled "Coromandel Plants," affords a brilliant example.

IRELAND.

The Archbishop of Cashel lately refused to consecrate the new church erected at

Caher, on account of its not being built due east and west, as the canons require!

Married.] William Brown Kersteman, esq. major of the 10th regt. of foot, to Susanna Faulkner, daughter of the Rev. John Ambrose, D.C.L. of Mount Ambrose, county of Dublin.

At Armagh, by the Lord Bishop of Down, Thomas Knox, esq. member for the county of Tyrone, eldest son of the Hon. Thomas K. and grandson to Lord Viscount Northland, to Miss Stuart, daughter of his Grace the Primate of Ireland.

Died.] At Limehill, in the county of Galway, 113, *Mrs. Donoghue*, relict of the late Mr. Stephen D. Until a few days previous to her death, she was able to transact every domestic concern.

INCIDENTS AND DEATHS ABROAD.

The plague last year at Smyrna was unusually malignant. In June, upwards of a thousand were buried in one day, and one-third of the inhabitants left their dwellings and the town. Some compute the number of deaths at 50,000; others at 30,000; out of 150 to 180,000 inhabitants.

Scilla, Upper Calabria; Jan. 15.—Yesterday morning, the lightning struck the fortress of this city, and set fire to an immense magazine of powder, situated on the side next the country. The explosion was dreadful, and fifty-eight subaltern officers and soldiers were buried in the ruins, which fell with a horrible crash on the lower quarter of the city, killed thirty-three individuals, four men, five women, and twenty-four young girls, who happened to be assembled.

Died.] At Vienna, the Prince d'Aremberg; who lost his life by the following accident: a very spirited horse, which he was riding, reared and threw him: his head was nearly laid open, and the horse, with a single kick, broke several of his ribs. He was conveyed, in a lifeless state, to the house of his brother-in-law, Prince Schwartzenberg.

At Geneva, of an inflammatory fever, 24, the Rev. Thos. Carr, M.A. son of John C. esq. of Skipton, banker.

At Nice, 36, Wm. English Barnes, esq. of the Middle Temple, and one of the counsel of the Oxford circuit. He edited Judge Bayley's Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange—a book of acknowledged merit and of general use.

At Gottingen, C. G. Heyne; with whose merits, as a classical editor, Europe at large is well acquainted. His reputation is founded on his intimate and extensive acquaintance with ancient literature, and the excellent editions he published of several classic authors, Greek and Latin. He was especially distinguished by a new method taken to illustrate ancient writers. Having begun his study of antiquity with the poets, he was most struck with the poetical aspect of his subject; and the beauties of the ancients occupied his attention, more than their difficulties, whether of grammar or of prosody. He investigated the genius, mind, talents, and taste of his author; and valued more an elucidation of the merit, or poetical sense of a passage, than the force of a conjecture, by which the literal sense was varied. He felt, that the study of mythology is inseparable from that of poetry, and he discovered in the different *mythes*, or historical fables, the traditions of different tribes of the human race. In his hands this science became a supplement to the history, the philosophy, and the arts of a people. The arts in particular engaged his attention; and after estimating the numerous *opuscula* which he devoted to this department of archaiology, it becomes doubtful whether he or Winckelman had the most exact or the most extensive acquaintance with antiquity. As librarian to the University of Gottingen, Heyne introduced into his department a spirit of order and economy, in union with an uninterrupted activity. When the library was first placed under his care, it contained not more than 50 to 60,000 volumes; at his death the number was at least 200,000. And, if all the labours which filled the life of this illustrious man be taken into the account, his numerous works, his duties as administrator of the concerns of the University, with a correspondence estimated by his biographer at a thousand letters yearly, it becomes difficult to conceive how he could discharge the whole of his occupations. His general disposition shewed extreme vivacity; his impressions were strong, and instantaneous; he was occasionally subject to anger, but it was soon over. He had been formed in the school of adversity, and took a pleasure in relieving the unfortunate; what he bestowed, not seldom exceeded his means, but his most valuable services were his councils, his recommendations, and his influence exerted among the great.

At sea, the Rev. Dr. Coke, an eminent preacher among the methodists. After having devoted a great part of his life and fortune in the superintendence, extension, and support of the Methodist missions in the West Indies, he had, in the decline of life, with unexampled devotedness to the love of mankind, availed himself of the liberty given by the late Act of the legislature, to establish missions in Ceylon and Java. He died at sea, on the 3d of May, within a few days' sail of the country which had so large a share in his pious regards.

On the banks of the Tigris, 29, William Chavasse, esq. of the Madras establishment.

In our last, p. 101, in Mr. LOFFT's Communication, for '*or graceful*,' read '*and graceful*.'

Several acceptable communications came to hand too late for insertion this month. Answers to sundry enquiries will be given in our next.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 268.] MAY 1, 1815. [4 of Vol. 39.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

So long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW revert, agreeably to my promise, to the subject of the celebrated *Testudo Græca* at Peterborough. Being possessed of an introductory letter to the late Lord Bishop, I had every facility granted me for observing the singular habits of this extraordinary animal.

I presume it unnecessary to describe the general appearance of this tortoise: in external character it exhibits a counterpart of its fellow species, being the *Testudo Græca* of Linnæus (common tortoise); it is a female.

It is well ascertained that this creature must have been about 216 years in the country, and the late bishop assured that he had remembered it above sixty years, nor could he discern any visible marks of change.

The animal has its antipathies and predilections. It will eat endive, green pease, and even the leak; while it positively rejects asparagus, parsley, and spinage.

In the early part of the season its favourite pabulum are the flowers of the dandelion *(Leontodon Taraxacum)*, of which it will devour twenty at a meal; and lettuce *(Lactuca sativa)*, of the latter a good sized one at a time. It is very partial to lettuce; but, if placed between lettuce and the flowers of the dandelion, it will forsake the former for the latter.

It is also very fond of the pulp of an orange, which it sucks greedily.

About the latter end of June (discerning the times and the seasons) it looks for fruit, when its former choice is forsaken. It eats currants, raspberries, pears, apples, peaches, nectarines, &c., the riper the better. It will, however, not taste cherries. Of fruits, however, the strawberry and gooseberry are the most esteemed; it makes great ravages amid the strawberry borders, and will take a pint of gooseberries at intervals.

I could not get it to eat the root of the dandelion, nor any root indeed that I offered, say carrot, turnip, &c. All animal food is discarded, nor will it drink any liquid, at least neither water nor milk; and, if a leaf is moist, it will shake it to drive off the wet that may adhere.

It moved with apparent ease, though pressed by a weight of eighteen stone; itself weighs thirteen pounds and a half. In cloudy weather it scoops out a cavity generally in a southern exposure, where it reposes, torpid and inactive, until the genial influence of the sun calls it from its sleep. When in this state, the eyes are closed, and the head and neck a little contracted, not drawn within the shell. So acute is its sense of smelling (as I conceive) that it will arouse from its lethargic state if any person approaches even at a distance of twelve feet.

About the beginning of October (or latter end of September,) it begins to immerse itself, and has for this purpose for many late years selected a particular angle of the garden: it enters in an inclined plane, and excavates the earth in a manner similar to the mole; the depth to which it penetrates varies as the rigour of the approaching season may be, from one foot to upwards of two (mild or severe). It may be remarked that, about a month prior to the period of the entry into its dormitory, it refuses all sustenance. The animal emerges about the end of April, nor eats for two weeks or more afterward.

Its skin is not perceptibly cold; its respiration, which is entirely effected through the nostrils, is slow. I visited it for the last time on the 9th of June, 1813, during a thunder-storm, when it lay under the shelter of a cauliflower, and apparently torpid.

What an extended latitude the observance of the habits of this creature gives to the wanderings of hypothesis.

1st. It is singular that the lettuce and the dandelion should be so preferred. The lactescent juice of the former is powerfully narcotic, and Dr. Duncan, jun. has read a valuable paper on the opium obtained from the inspissated white juice, before the Caledonian Horticultural Society. And I have found that the *Extract. Taraxac.* applied to the sciatic nerves (in the manner before described,) is powerfully sedative.

2d. It is remarkable that it should reject these when the fruit season commences. The strawberry and gooseberry

(particularly the latter) are allowed to be the most wholesome of fruits, I believe them to promote actively the process of digestion; and again, the predilection for the pulp of an orange is an additional confirmation.

3rd. Its antipathy to cherries. All are agreed that the cherry is a most dangerous fruit; and the fatal effects occurring from excessive use of them, is a proof of the justice of the opinion. Its fluids seem to be difficultly digestible, and probably contain a principle analogous to albumen, or a peculiar one, as *fungin*, *asparagin*, &c. I have not submitted this juice to the test of chemical agents. I lament it did not occur to me to try almonds, which contain so much vegetable albumen.

4th. It is difficult to account for its aversion to fluids; we have, however, an analogy in the *Alpaca*, &c.

On the whole, that narcotics and sedatives should take precedence of others in the former part of the season, and those that may be deemed condiments in the latter, is certainly astonishing. "In wisdom Thou hast made them all." How well calculated are such to elevate our thoughts to Him

"Who sits above the Heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these his lower works—
Yet these declare his wisdom."

J. MURRAY.

Bishop Stortford, Herts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your note, relative to the point of contact of the sun's and moon's limbs at the beginning of the solar eclipse of November 1816, p. 199, I shall briefly observe, that at the beginning of the eclipse the longitude of the nonagesimal degree will be 153° 0′ 40·2″; the moon's apparent latitude, 14′ 58·3″ N.; the sun's distance from the nonagesimal, 83° 55′ 4·2″; and the altitude of the nonagesimal, 44° 35′ 22·8″.

Now, radius 1 : tang. 44° 35′ 22·8″ :: sin. 83° 55′ 4·2″ : tang. 44° 25′ 40·7″, or the cotang. of 45° 34′ 19·3″, the angle at the sun, subtended by the vertical circle and the ecliptic to the right hand. Again, the sin. of 32′ 41·5″ (the sum of the semi-diameters of the ☉ and ☾) : radius 1 :: sin. of the ☾'s apparent latitude, 14′ 58·3″ : sin. 27° 15′ 21·8″, the angle which the moon's centre makes with the ecliptic at the centre of the sun. Then, 45° 34′ 19·3″ — 27° 15′ 21·3″ = 18° 18′ 58″, the angle required, instead of 59°, as given in the Nautical Almanac.

It appears that the conductors of the Nautical Almanac have not only committed an oversight with respect to the apparent contact of the sun's and moon's limbs in this eclipse, but have likewise substituted the true, or ecliptic, conjunction of the sun and moon for the visible conjunction. Errors of this kind ought strictly to be avoided in such an important and national work as the Nautical Almanac.

Now I am upon this subject, I shall just observe, that Mr. Vince, in the first volume of his Astronomy, on the calculation of solar eclipses, has taken for an example the eclipse of the 3rd of April, 1791. After finding the beginning, middle, end, and digits eclipsed, he gives, at page 369, a very erroneous method for constructing the same; and, as the figure 135, plate 10, is laid down from these principles, it gives a very inaccurate type of this eclipse for the place it is computed for. Whether this is corrected in the second edition I am not able to say.

Epping; April, 1815. THO. SQUIRE.

P. S. Your correspondent, Mr. C. Lucas, page 200, says, the solid [should be superficial] contents of the hexagon, whose circumference is 180, will be 2430; but it is only 2338·26858. Therefore, the area of the hexagon is to that of the square (of the same circumference) nearly as 7 to 6, not as 6 to 5.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURIOUS EXTRACTS *from* ANCIENT FRENCH MANUSCRIPTS, *in the* IMPERIAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS.

Discovery of America: how suggested to Columbus.

THE manuscripts in Arabic, marked No. 577, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 601, contain miscellanies in geography and natural history, by Ebn-al-onardi, a writer of the 14th century. The author, under the article Lisbon, has a passage which points out the suggestion to Columbus of the existence of a new continent. It is this—

All this country (about Lisbon) is bounded by a dark sea, which is very dangerous. Eight persons of Lisbon, anxious to know what was beyond, fitted out a vessel, with all kinds of provisions requisite for a long voyage, and swore not to return until they had penetrated to the extremity of that sea, and to the land, which might lie to the westward of it. These navigators advanced, during twelve days, into the full ocean; afterwards they were carried, for twelve more days, into a sea unfathomable, the waves of which were very large; being forced by the winds to the southward, they reached an island, called by the author the Isle of Sheep, (Djezirat Alghanam,)

Alghanan,) because they saw there many of those animals, which they wished to eat; but, finding the meat too bitter, were obliged to content themselves with carrying off the skins. They also found a spring of fresh water, and, laying in a stock of it, re-embarked. Sailing towards the south, twelve more days, they discovered an inhabited island, where they saw vessels, in which were men, who conducted them to a house, situated upon the border of the sea. These men were copper-coloured, and of great stature. After three days, an interpreter came to them, who spoke Arabic, to enquire the cause of their voyage, and make a report of it to the king. The latter told them, that he had likewise sent some of his subjects upon a voyage of discovery, in this vast ocean. They had, he observed, sailed to the westward, for a month; but, having been stopped by the darkness, at which they were surprised, they had returned without having seen any thing. The navigators of Lisbon, having been informed in this island that they were more than a month's voyage from home, re-embarked, and returned to Lisbon, where, in memory of that event, they gave to a particular quarter of the town the name *of the Quarter of those who have been deceived*, and this name, says the Arabian author, still exists.

This extraordinary voyage (says M. de Guignes) proves,

1. That the navigators found in this island, a man, who spoke Arabic, and acted as an interpreter. This shows, that they were not the first who came there. Other Arabians had penetrated more before them, and it appears that they were acquainted in this island with its distance from Lisbon.

2. This navigation proves to us, that the Arabians did not confine themselves to coasting voyages, but had the resolution to embark upon the ocean, for purposes of discovery, and that, with a little more perseverance, they would have reached America. They came unto the isle of copper-coloured inhabitants, a colour, which well applies to the native inhabitants of America, the modern Indians, and probably advanced very near to the continent. Their design was, to stretch to the west, and they succeeded as far as it was possible for them to do so. It cannot be said, that they wished only to reconnoitre the western coast of Africa, for they frequented the Canaries.

3. This enterprize, mentioned by Ben-al-onardi, could not be the only one of the kind attempted by the Arabians, during their sovereignty in Spain. In 1291 it was repeated by two Genoese, of which nothing further is known. The Arabians lost Lisbon in 1147, so that their attempt must have been prior to that year. The name given to one of the quarters of this town, in order to preserve the memory of the event, a name which was existing in the time of Ben-al-onardi, who died, according to some authorities, towards the year 1358, might have occasioned the attempt of the Genoese in 1291. In 1492, about one hundred and thirty-four years after the time of Ben-al-onardi, Christopher Columbus undertook his discoveries. Did any remembrance of the voyage of the Arabians exist in his time upon these coasts, and did it occasion Columbus to make his experiment?

4. It cannot be believed, that these isles were the Canaries, because they were known to the Arabians. Besides, the recital of Ben-al-onardi mentions two attempts, that of the Arabians from Lisbon, and another, which preceded it, made by subjects of the king of the island, where they touched, a situation much further to the westward.

Burchard, Bruchard, or Brocard, was Master of the Ceremonies in the Chapel of the Pope, entered into that Office Dec. 21, 1483, and died, Bishop of Hortio, May 16, 1506. He wrote a kind of Journal, of the Ceremonials of his Office, interspersed with Anecdotes. His work is a MS. in the National Library at Paris, marked 5158, 5159, in folio; and 5521, in three volumes in 4to. &c. &c.

The following extracts will elucidate ancient manners.—At the death of Pope Sixtus IV. Burcard, as master of the ceremonies, was summoned with his colleague to assist at the obsequies. The confusion in the palace, at the death of the pope, was extreme. The body having been laid naked upon a table, it was a long time before they could obtain the things necessary for washing and cloathing it, according to the usual forms. The domestics were wholly employed in pillaging the furniture, and the whole was carried off in an instant. Burcard in vain applied to persons who had received the greatest favours from the deceased pope, for water, wine, spices, and linen. After waiting four hours, a kitchen boy brought him some water in a cauldron used for washing dishes, a barber lent him a basin from his shop, and, to wipe the body, they were obliged to tear the shirt in which he died, nor could another be obtained to replace it. A ring, which they brought to put upon his finger, was protected by guards, placed for that purpose about the corpse, until it was interred;

Curious forgeries were practised in 1489, in the public offices of the papal see, by the very officers. At first they drew out the instruments, according to the concessions, granted by the pope. They next deleted the writing by a certain water, except the signatures, and such parts as they deemed it convenient to retain. In lieu of the erased clauses, they substituted the matters for which their employers had contracted with them. For this purpose they had different inks, some of which were easy of deletion. They were paid from 100 to 2000 ducats, according to the importance of the matter, for a single instrument. They fabricated dispensations of every kind, and carried on the trade for two years. At last, one of them was detected, and betrayed his accomplices. They were all hanged, but no list of their fabrications was ever published.

Disguise of sex was punished at Rome as a serious offence. In 1498 a courtesan, named Corsetta, cohabited with a Moor, who always wore female habits, and was denominated Barbara the Spaniard. Upon detection the Moor was led through the town in the dress of a woman, with his hands tied behind, and his sex very indecently exposed. A few days afterwards he was burned alive; but the courtesan had no other punishment than being led in exhibition with her companion.

A curious prejudice obtained in those days relative to the weather. It was believed that the temperature of each of the twelve months of the future year was predicted by that of each of the twelve days after Christmas. Burcard has therefore a meteorological journal of each of these days, following the Christmas of 1503.

Arabian Voyage.

In the same library at Paris is an Arabian manuscript, No. 597, containing, among other matters, two voyages to India and China, in the ninth and tenth centuries. This manuscript was partially translated and published by the Abbé Renaudot in 1718, whose work was for a long time presumed to be a forgery.

The following is a curious account of Arabian navigation. The travellers found in the Mediterranean, upon the coasts of Syria, the wreck of an Arab vessel, the construction of which announced that it was built at Siraph, in the Persian Gulf, for it was peculiar to the naval architecture of that place not to nail the planks of their vessels, but to fasten them together in a particular manner, as if they had been sewed. It was thought from thence that this vessel had made the tour of China, from whence it passed into the sea of Khozar, and again by a canal into the Mediterranean. A communication of that sea with the ocean was thus presumed; this is known to be false; but it is more probable that they doubled the Cape of Good Hope, coasted along Africa, and entered the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar. The Arabians were then great navigators, frequented all the isles in the south of India, and endeavoured to make discoveries.

This serves to explain the numerous kingdoms presumed to be fictitious, in that best picture of oriental manners, the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

During the times of famine in China, the authors affirm that it was usual to expose human flesh for sale in the markets. They say that it was unsafe to go out at night, for fear of being taken and killed, in order to be sold.

Christianity was introduced into China by the Nestorians, who erected a monument at Siganfou, called Comdam; and the travellers say that many christians were massacred at Canton, in the dynasty of Tang.

In confirmation of many passages of the Arabian Nights, the route of the Chinese and Arabians from Canton to Bassora. They went from China to Ceylon, doubled Cape Comorin; sailed along the whole coast of Malabar, passed the mouth of the Indus, from whence they proceeded to Siraf. The Chinese were acquainted with the Euphrates. From Bassora goods were carried into the different Mahometan countries, and even to the coasts of Africa.

Pigeon-Posts.

In the history of the Atabek princes in Syria, by Ebn-al-Athir, or Ben-al-Athir, a writer of the thirteenth century, a manuscript in the same library, No. 818, we have the following account of the establishment of pigeon-posts, during the crusades, upon the principle of the telegraph.

In the same year (1171), Noureddin established pigeon-posts. The bird was of a particular species, one found at Bagdad, being the best, which returned from a very distant country to their nest. The dominions of this prince were then so extensive, that, when the crusaders made an incursion upon any part of them, he could not obtain information time enough to send succours. He therefore placed every where, from town to town, men provided with these pigeons. At the first discovery of any invasion they attached a letter to the pigeon, who carried it immediately to the neighbouring town. There it was consigned to another pigeon, and the news was thus conveyed to Noured-

din

dis in one day. By this means he was enabled to surprize the crusaders in their expeditions.

Craniology.

Craniology is presumed to originate in the present day, at least in any scientific form. In the chronicle of Bernard Iterius (manuscript in the National Library of Paris, No. 1338,) he says, "These three things form the wise man, mind or intellect, discernment, and memory. These three faculties reside in the head; for there are in the brain three chambers. In that which is in front resides the intellect, discernment is placed in the middle, and memory is the third, which is behind. He professes to prove these assertions by examples of wounds in the head, which have sometimes destroyed one of these faculties without injuring the others.

Paris; January 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the request of J. J. in your publication of March, wishing to be informed of the meaning of the Hebrew abbreviations, affixed to Wollaston's Religion of Nature delineated.

WILLIAM WOLLASTON.

ב"ע"א ל"ית'

I beg leave to observe, that it is usual to place initials at the end of a Hebrew publication, importing the author's gratitude to God, for having enabled him to complete his work. Considering the meaning of the above letters in the same point of view, I endeavoured to elucidate them accordingly; but, after mature deliberation, I was fully convinced that those letters were differently intended; and, from subsequent reflection, deduce the following explanation, suitable to the contents of the work, viz. the (ב) for בטיר a part. hiph. root בטר which, in hiph. תיר He made void. *Psalm* xxxiii. 10. ה' רפיר עצת גוים The Lord bringeth to nought, &c. the (ב) for כח a subs. (strength) often used, signifying, The power of the mind. *Prov.* xxiv. 5. איש חכם מאזיר כח A wise man encreases strength. The (א) for אדם subs. com. Mortal man. *Psalm* viii. 4. מה אנוש What is man?—Hence the first three letters being the initials of these three words, viz. מאזיר כח אנוש One who bringeth to nought the power of man; i. e. one who makes void by his arguments the faculty of man. The other three letters, viz. (י) for יתן a parti. kal. root, נתן he gave, (ל) conj. (and gives). (ת) for תהלה a substantive fem. (praise) root הלל he praised; and (ל) for לאל to God; whence יתן תהלה לאל and gives due praise to God.

Those who have read the author's work, will be better able to judge of the translation of the above initials, respecting their agreement with the contents of the book.

S. LYON,
15, *Duke-street.* Hebrew Teacher.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"*Marseilles, Feb.* 24, 1815.

"I HOPE the enclosed silk-worm eggs will arrive in safety. I find that John Bull, like you, prefers something immediately foreign to the productions of our own country; nothing is so likely to cure this prejudice as the actual experience of what other nations are, or, in other words, by quitting, for comparative wretchedness, the most enviable country in the world; for, believe me, France is behind us centuries in every thing desirable; and, as it has been called "the most enlightened and polished nation," you may readily infer the superiority of our own dear little island to every thing under the sun. I thank God I was born an Englishman, and have the prospect of ending my days in the country which gave me birth. It is really curious to observe with what eagerness the people of different nations grasp at the productions of foreigners. As even the shoeblacks here are so perfectly aware of this weakness of human nature as to recommend their stuff by calling it *Cirage Anglaise*, it will not surprize that the most "enlightened" perfumer should profess to sell English goods; the French ladies could no more think of using the productions of their own country, when those of a foreign market are to be procured, than could our own fashionables condescend to vulgarize their toilets with that which, in their opinion, did not come from the "enlightened and polished nation." But, as the professed English wares to be found here are evidently from their decided inferiority to all English goods, of French manufacture, so I have no doubt that the professed French goods of the same denomination, to be met with in England, are of English manufacture; this I infer from their evident superiority to any thing which can be procured in France. As to their climate, although it is sometimes very fine, yet it is extremely variable; the day on which Mr. J—— quoted the glass at 48°, it was here at 47°; sometimes the winds are more piercing than I ever experienced in England. But this is the south of France, and therefore must be Paradise! It must be admitted, however, that there is less bad weather during winter at this place than in England; but take the whole year round.

bound, and I have little hesitation in stating that, generally speaking, our climate is the best of the two; of course these different climates may be respectively more particularly conducive to different states of health and disease. So much for France and its climate. As to the people and the manners, I shall only say, that, if they be the standards of highly finished elegance and politeness, as we have heard they are, then indeed we poor Englishmen are quite ignorant of the rules of good breeding, and Lord Chesterfield was a dunce. If, on my return, I should pop my dirty knife into your salt, tear a fowl to pieces with my teeth and hands, without the use of knife and fork, spit continually on your drawing-room floor, or do any one of a thousand other things of the same sort, be assured that such acts will have the recommendation of being continental, and perfectly *à la mode Françoise*. In short, if I should return in manners a perfect beast, be not surprized, for I do assure you such are the people of this country."

As a sort of set-off to the many descriptions of France, which have appeared in your Magazine, during the last nine months, I have copied the above extract from a letter which I lately received from a friend, who has been for some time resident at Marseilles, and that neighbourhood, for the benefit of his health, his complaint being a pulmonary consumption; and sorry am I to say, that he gives us no hope that his health is at all amended. Indeed, his account of the climate is such, as must certainly excite much surprise how it could be possible to recommend the south of France as a retreat for invalids. We find, that, on the 6th of February last, the day on which I wrote to him, Fahrenheit's thermometer was here, (at Huntspill,) about latitude 51°, at 48°; and at Marseilles, latitude 43°, it was on the same day 47!! On the 24th of February, it was at Marseilles 57°; such fluctuations indicating of course a very improper climate for invalids, whose complaints are pulmonary. I do not mean to infer from these observations, that our own climate is not more fluctuating; for, after all, I am obliged to believe it is so: one day in the last week, the thermometer here was as high as 60° in the shade, and yet in the winter of 1813-14 I never observed it below 28°, although in other parts of England I believe it was as low as 18°. Whether our contiguity to the sea might have an effect upon the thermometer here, is a question which will be answered differently, according to the views which philosophers have of the breezes from the sea; of one thing, I think, that I can speak with confidence, that, notwithstanding snow rarely lies long on the ground here, vegetation is not commonly so forward as it is in the same latitudes at a greater distance from the sea. I have my suspicions that our strong westerly winds carry with them some muriate of soda, the deposition or solution of which upon plants produces cold, and, in consequence, vegetation is considerably retarded.

At any rate these observations concerning the thermometer both in France and England must furnish data for future inquiries, and with that view I consign them to your pages. JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; March 20, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BETWEEN two and three years ago, a society was formed in Greenock, for the encouragement of arts and sciences, on so liberal a plan as to do honour to its projectors, and to merit the gratitude of the public, which it is calculated and intended at once to amuse and improve; and that of the individuals whose exertions it encourages, and whose talents it makes known. But it is painful to think how few seem sensible of the merits and exertions of this little public-spirited association; and how little their disinterested efforts have been regarded by those of the community, whose wealth and countenance could scarcely, in any way, be more advantageously bestowed than in assisting to foster the elegant arts of life;—those arts which exalt man to his true dignity, and which are the true glory of a nation. As you are an encourager of all improvements, if you are so very good as to grant a place to an account of this institution in your Magazine, perhaps it may occur to some of the rich inhabitants of this populous town, that what you, at such a distance, deem worthy of your notice, may not be altogether unworthy of their's.

The idea of this institution originated with a Mr. Welsh, who, though not blessed with steady health, and though obliged, by unremitting industry, to provide for the wants of an infant family, has pursued the object with an ardent disinterested zeal, which, were it diffused through all other ranks and offices in the state, would make this the most glorious kingdom that ever adorned the globe.

The principal intention of this society is to open a path through which talents of every description may find access to public

public notice; and by which the public in general, without the trouble of research, may have brought before them, from amongst their own fellow-citizens, people of genius in every useful or ornamental art or science, who might otherwise remain for ever unknown. Were the friends of the society to admit of it, it was also proposed to erect a building, part of which was destined for a public museum, and the rest for an exhibition-room, and school of drawing, where students should be admitted free, or at the smallest possible expence, to copy from casts of the best statues, to be provided by the society. It was proposed, that the expences of the institution should be defrayed by an annual subscription, and the profits of an annual exhibition. In the hope that these would be liberal, and that donations and legacies might also be received from those who approved of the scheme, this museum and exhibition soon were, in imagination, already built: when, alas, it appeared, by the very scanty contributions, and the almost total neglect of the exhibitions, and from there having been a large public building erected, without the least regard to the wants of the society, that nothing was to be expected from public encouragement. In the building alluded to, no apartment is allotted even for the temporary purposes of the exhibition; and the society must continue, as hitherto, to hire inconvenient apartments, at an enormous rent, with the hazard of having the pictures abruptly turned out,—a fate which has already attended both the exhibitions they have had, before the time proposed for keeping them open was nearly elapsed. At these exhibitions were received paintings, drawings, engravings, plans, models, of every kind, in architecture, ship-building, machinery, &c. Essays on given subjects, and, in short, nothing is denied admittance which shews genius or industry, or promises in any way to be useful to mankind. At each of these exhibitions, considerably upwards of a hundred paintings and drawings, besides many other articles, appeared; and prizes were bestowed in the most liberal manner for those which were most approved of. The society also propose buying, yearly, one or two of the best pictures exhibited, to be preserved as specimens, to shew the progress of the art under their auspices, and for the encouragement of such exhibitors as may be willing to dispose of their works. That much of what was exhibited might be unworthy the admiration of connoisseurs, cannot be denied; the institution is in its infancy—it need not be denied; in the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise; were the arts already in a flourishing state, the exhibition, the institution, and this letter, would be all equally superfluous. As it is, even the most accomplished connoisseur, he who knows best and has seen most of what is admirable, will look with indulgence on the humble essays of those who, in a place like this, where there is no means of instruction, must struggle with so many difficulties, and grope their way through obscurity and error, without ever hoping for a hint to improve them. Where there is not one connoisseur or one guide to lighten or direct their efforts, those who are themselves altogether ignorant of painting, and know none of the difficulties of the art, surely should not be severe to mark a fault. But, however liberally people may acknowledge that they are no judges, there are few who do not conceive themselves entitled to criticise. I wish they could be persuaded, that it would shew a better taste and more patriotism, not to chill by neglect, or by censure, very often misplaced, these first efforts of their young town's-people, in the most beautiful of all the arts; but to encourage them by their patronage, and cherish them by their bounty. Thus patronised, and thus cherished, the arts never fail to flourish. The faults they see would quickly disappear: but cold neglect too often nips genius in the bud. Whatever may be the case with the hardy arts of life, let it never be forgotten, that, since the world began, never yet has painting been starved or censured into excellence.

It is a subject of curious speculation, the various estimates of the value of a guinea, according to the purposes for which it is intended or required, from the highest officers of the state down to the five shilling subscriber to the Greenock Institution. This great nation, which, with a munificence worthy of its greatness, multiplies offices for the reward of its faithful servants, which bestows thousands of pounds on the salaries of supernumerary clerks, which gives 5000*l.* per annum to the son or nephew (I don't know which) of some ex-minister, is so conscientious in the disbursement of the public money, that it has been impossible, from the days of Charles I. to the present time, to afford to fund 5000*l.* a year for the support of those arts in which the grandeur and the glory of nations ultimately survive; when all the clerks, and other fungi, who obstruct and absorb the means of their encouragement,

encouragement, are swept, like the contents of our sewers, into eternal oblivion. In private life, to those who lavish vast sums on the very excesses of useless luxury, how dear and how valuable does a little guinea become when it is asked for the purposes of literature or the arts!

Ah! could people be persuaded to reflect how much good might be done, how much pleasure conferred, by a few of those guineas daily cast away in joyless extravagance, I should no longer be doomed to blush, when I see the paltry pittance which now stands, as if in mockery, opposite to some of the most respectable names amongst my townsmen; in general so liberal, so high-spirited, and so ambitious of encouraging all that is useful and ornamental, and honourable to the place.

Greenock; March 3, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE had hopes of seeing, from some of your more able correspondents, remarks on Mr. Pytches' proposed dictionary, according to his liberal invitation. I am most happy to hear that the intended work is to be continued; and, as Mr. Pytches, in his very obliging answer of my question, did not notice mine only objection, I beg leave to restate it, that, while Mr. Pytches' spells as he thinks proper, he has altered the spelling of his quotations, which (to omit any other objection) may be injurious to the authority, in that it may make a word doubtful.

The peculiar spelling of writers of eminence has been shamefully altered by modern editors and commentators. We know nothing of Shakspear's spelling; and is there a doubt that he is more indebted to the players than to all his critical admirers? How little support Mr. Kemble received from these gents in his right pronunciation of the word *aches*, must be in the recollection of most of your readers, a word still used as a dissyllable in our provinces, not yet corrupted by fashionable colloquy. But perhaps the most flagrant instance of editorship is the renowned Mr. Gifford's Massinger, where he continues useless scenes of the grossest indecency and impiety, at the very time that he argues against their originality. This Mr. G. the doughty author of the Baviad and Mæviad, and the attack on P. P. the crack champion of morality, &c. &c. has deliberately and unblushingly given vent to more infamous language than all the writers whom he has abused, and thus sunk his buoyant reputation below the lowest. I return to my subject,—Milton's peculiar spelling has been altered by his editors, certainly without reason; and Spencer's with as little reason preserved; because the first wished to be particular, while the latter did not: assuredly writers may be allowed to be judges of the language in which they chose to write. Would not an edition according to Milton's original spelling be acceptable to the public? Mr. Ritson's peculiar spelling it may be right also to name, though I have no intention of criticising the spelling of either. I mean only to draw the inference, that, while every author spells as he likes, the peculiarity of one should not alter another. An uniform spelling is certainly desirable, and some alteration very acceptable to the community, when we have so many words with the same spelling and different pronunciation, as verb or substantive; as present time, perfect, or participle; and gross errors perpetuated, and modern conceit altering, according as the author has visited France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Turkey, or Greece. Still the desideratum appears to be, either to spell according to the sound, or to sound according to the spelling: but the country has different sounds, and it is certainly desirable to have but one rule of writing words; the most easy, simple, and in general use, should be followed. I do not doubt that Mr. Pytches could easily produce authority to prove that most of the bad spelling,—such as *leat* called *ledd*, the metal; *redd* for *redd*; *women* for *wemen*; *Charlotte* for *Sharlot*; —are innovations from the old method. Some of the Greek derivations, too, preserve the sound rightly, yet spell wrongly; while the French distort a word from its originality, and the English naturalise after them. Our pronouncing dictionaries are strange yet curious things; but I am told that they are understood by the initiated. I will only add, sir, that I address you as one most willing to learn, or I would have sent you this according to mine own spelling propensity, but I endeavour rather to conform to the best of my teachers.

C. LUCAS.

P.S. To provide against the confounding one word with another will surely tend to elucidate the language; thus, if *great* be written *grate*, it is confounded with a verb and substantive of different sense, without even the advantage of abbreviation; while to write *paralel, undouted, bluddy*, and many others I could easily collect from Mr. P. gives the more perfect sound with brevity. Let me notice, Mr. P. has not preserved a uniformity of spelling, as, *reddily, redines, gratness, quaintnes*,—the single and double *d*, the single and double *s*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a correspondent in your number for March, has presented us with a few words on the two Latin verbs *invenire* and *reperire*, which appear to me not to be altogether consonant to classical usage, I will trouble you to insert a few words illustrative of the manner in which they appear to be used.

Invenire literally signifies *to come to*, whence it has been used to express what we *signify* by the phrase *to meet with*, or *to find*; but it is not, as your correspondent insinuates, principally confined to discoveries made by investigation; it is applied in every sense of the English signification, viz. first to objects found casually, as,

Inveniet agricola pila.—VIRGIL.

Secondly, to objects which, though they may be sought for, are discovered accidentally, as,

Intent viam quæ mihi reddat eam.—VIRG.

Thirdly, to objects discovered purely in consequence of a search or enquiry, as,

Quæreret Cæsar quo loco multitudo esset; *inveniebat* Bellovacos omnes in unam locum convenisse.

Reperire literally signifies *to get again*, or *to get back*: thus, when a person finds a thing he had lost, he is said *to get it again*; and, when a person discovers any thing after search or enquiry, he may be said *to get back* the object of his search in return for the trouble of it.

Hence I should infer, that, whereas *invenio* is unlimited in its application, *reperio* is chiefly to be used where there is a previous acquaintance with the object, and in particular where there is any search or inquiry expressed or implied; in this sense it is preferred I think to *invenio*. Thus Cæsar, in several instances wherein he uses a word of this signification after the verb *quæro*, prefers *reperio*: and I have only discovered one instance in which *invenio* is used after that verb, which is that quoted before, as,

Quibus locis sit Cæsar, ex captivis *quærunt*: profectum longe *reperiunt*.

Hos si *quærerent reperire* posse.

Quum ex captivis *quæreret* Cæsar hanc *reperiebat* causam.

A similar mode of using this verb is found in other writers:

Quæsivit cœli lucem, ingemuitque *repertâ*. VIRGIL.

En quæsita diu tandem mihi nata *reperta* est. OVID.

——Aliquam cansam *quærebat* senex
Quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret illis: hanc *repperit*.

I think the foregoing examples sufficiently indicate the manner in which *reperio* is used; and it will be observed generally that where *reperio* is met with there is expressed or implied some previous search or inquiry. Thus Euryalus, who had been devising in his mind a grand exploit, says,

Videor *reperire* viam ad muros, &c.—VIRG.

Though this is what I conceive to be the original way of using this verb, I do not pretend to say but that sometimes it may be found in a rather different sense. Thus,

Oratio quæ domo ejus *reperta* est, &c. NEPOS.

Here the Oration was not thought of before it was discovered; though there might have been some suspicion of something of the kind being deposited there, and doubtless there was a search made to see what could be found. L. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a recent* FALL *of* URANOLITES *(Aërolites) near* AGEN, *by* M. DE SAINT AMANS; *with a* LIST *of* STONES, *&c that have* FALLEN *to the* EARTH *in different* AGES.

ON the 5th of September, 1814, a few minutes before mid-day, the wind being northerly, and the sky perfectly serene, a violent detonation was heard in the communes of Montpezat, Temple, Castelmoron, and Montclar, situated in the first, second, and fourth *arrondissemens*, of the department of the Lot and Garonne. This unusual detonation was immediately followed by three or four others at an interval of half a second successively; and finally, by a rolling noise at first resembling a discharge of musketry, afterwards the rolling of carriages, and finally, that of a large building falling down. These detonations, which took place towards the centre of the department, were heard with more or less intensity within a circle of several leagues. Thus at Agen, four leagues off, they were sufficiently strong to alarm some persons, and the concussion of the air was such, as to shake the doors and windows of certain houses; while at Paymirol, two leagues to the eastward of Agen, these effects were less sensible; and at Mezin, St. Macaire, Basas, and Condon, situated five or six kilometres from the focus of

the explosion, it was heard in a very indistinct manner.

At the end of this phænomenon, which, considering the state of the atmosphere, could not be occasioned by any storm, we were led to expect a fall of those meteoric stones, which has always been preceded by similar detonations. We soon learned, in fact, that this fall, accompanied by a kind of lightning, had taken place in the communes above named. From the written and verbal reports which have reached us, the number and volume of these stones appears to have been considerable. Some were sent to the prefect, who has communicated them to the minister of the interior; others were distributed among the curious in various parts of France, while many were picked up by the peasants and venerated as reliques. Two are mentioned as weighing eighteen pounds each. It seems that they were not found warm at the moment of their fall: the heaviest were sunk into a compact soil, to the depth of eight or nine inches, and one of them rebounded three or four feet from the ground. It is added, that these stones fell obliquely, making an angle of from sixty-five to seventy degrees with the horizontal line; finally, that they diverged in their fall, affecting various directions in the different communes where they fell. Like all those which have come from similar meteors, they appeared to be fragments of more considerable masses, and are perfectly homogeneous. All the specimens of these stones which I saw, present no character to the eye which can make them be distinguished from those which I have hitherto had occasion to examine, or which I have in my cabinet: they merely seemed to be more friable and more porous than the latter. I have remarked, in some fragments, globulous bodies, similar to those which Mr. Howard found in a great quantity in the uranolites of Benares, and which are composed, according to him, of abundance of silex, with a little oxide of iron. We observed also, in the interior of those stones, that the pyrites which they contain are sometimes crystallized in a group. All of them are covered externally with a black crust, of the thickness of a quarter of a line nearly, which announces the action of fire, as we see in all the stones of the same kind. Two of our correspondents inform us, that one of them exhibits singular impressions at the surface, but it is necessary to verify this.

In fact, of all the peculiarities which the phænomenon presented, the most remarkable is the very simultaneous appearance of a small cloud, which seems to have accompanied the meteor, and even to have preceded it a few seconds. This small white cloud, grayish in the centre, appeared to move with the greatest rapidity over the district where the meteor fell. In other parts, and particularly from the spot where I observed it, it seemed stationary before the explosion. It has been generally admitted, that this small cloud had a roundish form. Scarcely was it perceived in the communes where the uranolites fell, when the explosion, accompanied by lightning, was heard. At the very instant the cloud appeared to be divided into three or four parts, which were rapidly precipitated towards the ground, leaving behind them irisations of a blueish colour, and the point of which was red. From the position which I occupied, it was seen directly in the north, inclining a little to the north-west. It seemed then to be immoveable; but, at the moment of the detonation, it seemed to advance very rapidly towards the south, forming two points which were prolonged in the sky, and which the peasants unanimously compared to long cords. After this sudden movement, the small clouds which had attained nearly my zenith, considerably diminished, stopped, became immoveable, and ended by being insensibly dissolved at the same place. It cannot be doubted, I think, that the instantaneous appearance of this cloud, insulated in a sky absolutely deprived of all vapour, is connected with the meteor. It has been observed under the same forms, nearly in every place where the detonation was heard, and its immoveability, notwithstanding the strong wind which then blew, proves that it must have been very high in the air. We cannot, I think, refrain from regarding it as the produce of the gases emanated from the stoney mass which, when heated by the friction which it underwent in traversing the atmosphere, allowed them to escape under the form of a condensed vapour. The nebulous appearance which resulted, must have given rise to several optical illusions on the part of the spectators, who before the explosion had no interest in observing it. To those who were close to the place where it fell, it seemed to move with great rapidity: to those who were, like myself, four or five leagues towards the south, it appeared stationary. In advancing

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advancing directly opposite to the latter, it must, in fact, have appeared to them without motion, until the explosion made it assume another form, and until, as it approached their zenith, they must have perceived its progressive motion. This cloud must, therefore, have been the result of the gases developed in the bosom of the mass, which must have in the first place formed around a spherule of vapours, and which being more and more rarefied, as the mass approached the surface of the earth, must have caused its explosion.

To conclude: this explosion must have been effected, as I have already said, in a high region of the atmosphere, since the wind had not reached the small cloud, and since the fragments of the mass were dispersed, diverging over four communes in a radius of five great quarters of a league. If similar clouds have not always been remarked simultaneously with meteors of this kind, since they have been observed with care, this has arisen from few of those meteors having been seen in such a serene sky, and other clouds must have been confounded with the peculiar cloud which accompanies them.

Here let me direct the attention of the reader for a moment to the term *aërolite*, which is commonly given to meteoric stones. This denomination does not seem to be the best which may be employed. In fact, it is far from certain that these stones are formed in the air or with air. The elevation of the meteor which produces them, having been observed to be at least thirty leagues from the surface of the ground, proves that they have nothing in common with the fluid which supports life on the surface of our globe. The name of *uranolite* has long appeared to me to be better suited to bodies whose origin is unknown to us, but which tend towards the earth through that boundless space in which the stars move, and which is unanimously called the heavens. The term, therefore, which is formed of the Greek words οὐρανὸς and λίθος, deserves the preference to *aërolite*, as being more definite.

B. C.
1451. A shower of stones fell at Gibeon.—Cited by Moses.
654. Stones fell upon Mount Albanus.—Livy.
644. Ditto in China.—De Guigne.
520. A stone fell in Crete in the time of Pythagoras.—Calmet.
467. Ditto in Thrace.—Pliny.
467. A stone fell at Cassandria.—Id.
Ditto at Abydos.—Id.
461. Ditto in the March of Ancona.—Valerius Maximus.
343. A shower of stones near Rome.—Julius Obsequens.
211. A stone fell in China.—De Guigne.
192. Ditto.—Id.
89. Ditto.—Id.
52. A shower of iron in Lucania.—Pliny.
46. A shower of stones at Acilia.—Cæsar.
38. Stones fell in China.—De Guigne.
29. Ditto at Po in China.—Id.
Ditto at Tchin-Tong-Fou in China.—Id.
22. Ditto in China.—Id.
19. Ditto.—Id.
15. A star fell in the form of rain in China.—Id.
12. A stone fell at Toukouan in China.—Id.
9. Ditto in China.—Id.
6. Ditto at Ning-Tcheou.—Id.
Other stones at Yu.—Id.
A stone seen in the country of the Vocontins.—Pliny.

A. C.
452. Three stones fell in Thrace.—Cited by Ammianus Marcellinus.
6th century. A stone fell on Mount Lebanon.—Photius.
742. A shower of dust near Edessa.—Quatremere.
823. A shower of flints in Saxony.—Mezerai and Bonaventure de S.-Amable.
852. A stone fell in the Tabarestan.—Quatremere.
898. Ditto at Ahmed-Dad.—Id.
930. Red sand fell near Bagdad.—Id.
From 965 to 971. A stone fell in Italy.—Platina.
Ditto at Lurgea.—Avicenna.
A stone fell at Cordova.—Id.
Ditto in the Djord-Jan.—Id.
998. Stones fell in and near Magdeburg.—Spangenberg.
1071. Balls of earth fell in the Irak.—Quatremere.
1136. A stone fell at Oldisleben.—Spangenberg.
1164. Iron fell in Misnia.—Georgius Fabricius.
1198. Stones fell near Paris.—Henry Sauval.
1249. Ditto near Quedlinburg.—Spangenberg.
1303. Ditto in the Province of Mortahiah.—Quatremere.
1304. Ditto at Friedberg.—Spangenberg.
1305. Burning stones fell among the Vandals.—Bonaventure de S.-Amable.
1438. Spongy stones fell at Roa.—Proust.
1492. A stone fell at Ensisheim, near Maximilian.—Bartholdt.

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1496. Stones fell near Cesena.—Sabellicus.
1510. Ditto to the number of 1200 at Crema.—Cardan.
Commencement of the 16th century. A mass of iron fell between Leipsic and Grimm.—Albini Menische.
1540. Stones fell in the Limosin.—Bonaventure de S.-Amable.
From 1540 to 1550. A shower of iron in Piedmont.—Mercati.
1548. A blackish mass fell at Mansfeld.—Spangenberg.
1552. A shower of stones near Schleusingen.—Id.
1559. Stones fell at Miskoz.—Nic. Ysthuanhi.
1561. A stone fell at Torgau.—Boëce de Boot.
Ditto at Seplitz.—Id.
1564. Stones fell between Malines and Brussels.—Gilbert.
1581. A stone fell in Thuringia.—Chronique de Thuringe.
1583. Stones fell at Castrovillari.—Mercati.
A stone fell in Piedmont.—Id.
1585. Ditto in Italy.—Imperati.
1591. Ditto at Kunersdorf.—Angelus.
1603. Ditto in the kingdom of Valencia.—The Jesuits of Coimbra.
1620. A mass of iron fell in the empire of the Mogul.—D'gehan-Guir.
1627. A stone fell in Provence.—Gassendi.
1635. Ditto at Vago.—Franç. Carli.
1636. Ditto between Segau and Dubrow.—Lucas.
1647. Ditto at Stolzenau in Westphalia.—Gilbert.
From 1647 to 1654. Ditto in the open sea.—Malte-Brun.
1650. Ditto at Dordrecht.—Arnold Sangnerd.
1654. A shower of stones fell in the Isle of Fionia.—Bartholin.
17th century. A stone fell near Copinsha in the Orcades.—James Wallace.
1667. A stone fell at Schiras.—Chladni.
1672. Stones fell at Verona.—Le Gallois.
1674. A stone fell in the canton of Glarus.—Scheuchzer.
1677. Many stones fell near Ermensdorf.—Baldwin.
1697. Ditto at Pentolina.—Phil. Soc.
1698. A mass of stone fell at Waltring in the canton of Berne.—Scheuchzer.
1706. A stone fell at Larissa in Macedonia.—Paul Lucas.
1723. Stones fell at Plescowitz.—Stepling.
1731. Fall of fused metal at Lessay.—Halley.
1738. A shower of stones near Champfort, Castillon.
1743. Ditto at Liboschitz.—Stepling.
1750. A stone fell at Nicorps.—De la Lande.
1751. Masses of iron fell at Hraschina.—Consistoire d'Agram.
1753. Stones fell at Plaw.—Stepling and De Born.
Ditto at Liponas in Bresse.—De la Lande.
1766. Ditto at Alboretto.—Vassali.
A stone fell near Novellara.—Chladni.
1768. Ditto at Luce.—Bachelay.
Ditto at Aire.—Gerson de Boyaval.
Ditto in Normandy.—Marandélis.
Ditto near Maukirchen.—Imhof, Annales de Gilbert.
1773. Ditto at Sena in Arragon.—Proust.
1775. Ditto near Rodach.—Gilbert.
1776 or 1777. A fall of stones at Fabriano.—Chladni.
1779. Stones fell at Petriswood.—Id.
1785. Ditto in the Principality of d'Eichstadt.—Le Baron de Moll.
1790. Ditto in Landes.—Baudin.
1791. Ditto at Cassel-Berardenga.—Philom. Soc.
1794. Ditto at Sienna.—Earl of Bristol.
1795. A stone fell in Yorkshire.—Topham.
1796. Ditto in Portugal.—Southey.
1798. Stones fell at Sale.—De Dree.
A stone fell at Bialoczerkew.—Chladni.
Stones fell at Benares.—Edward Howard.
1803. A shower of stones at L'Aigle.—Biot.
A stone fell at Saurette.—Laugier.
A fall of stones at Eggenfeld.—Woigt.
1804. Ditto near Glasgow.—Philos. Mag.
1805. Ditto near Doroninsk.—Chladni.
Ditto at Constantinople.—Hair-Koagas-Ingisian.
1806. Ditto near Alais.—Pages and d'Hombres Firmas.
1807. A stone fell at Juchnow.—Klaproth.
A fall of stones at Weston in America.—Warden.
1808. Ditto at Borgo Santo-Denino.—Guidotti.
Stones fell near Staunern.—Klaproth and Vauquelin.
Ditto near Lissa.—Klaproth.
1809. Ditto on the coast of the United States of America.—Gaz. de France.
1810. Ditto at Charsonville.—Pelletan.
1811. Ditto near Pultawa.—Gaz. de France.
Ditto at Berlanguillas.—Id.
1812. Ditto in the environs of Grenada (near Toulouse).—Moniteur.

Masses presumed to have fallen on the Earth.

Iron as mentioned by Scaliger.
Stone, which forms part of the collection of De Dree.
Mass of native iron seen in Siberia by Pallas.
Mass of iron at Otumpa seen by Rubin de Celis.

Another

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Another mass of iron seen in America by Ditto.
Native iron seen in several parts of Mexico by Humboldt.
Ditto of Durango and Zacatecas.—Ditto.
Ditto at the Cape of Good Hope.—Smithson Tennant.
Ditto of Senegal seen by Adamson.
Ditto at Aken by Lœber.
Ditto in Bohemia mentioned by Born.
Masses of iron found near the Red River in Louisiana.—Gibbs.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been for many years a great sufferer by the gout, I have very naturally attended to most of what has been reported and written respecting the various applications, both external and internal, which have been at different times recommended for the relief of persons labouring under that disease. Having early imbibed a notion that it had its foundation in a constitutional propensity, which, however its paroxysms might be relieved by medicine, could never be eradicated by such means, I have certainly not been very prone to try experiments. From living what is usually denominated generously, and being much afflicted during all that time with gout of a highly inflammatory kind, I have of late years almost entirely abstained from all fermented liquors, and have gradually recovered the free use of all the joints which had been previously rendered nearly stiff and useless by frequent paroxysms of this disorder. Still however, sir, I have an annual confinement, sometimes of a longer, sometimes of a shorter, duration, but always too long for convenience, and too painful for patient endurance. I need not add that I am solicitous to get rid of so troublesome a visitor, if I can do it with safety, and without purchasing present ease at the expence of future danger. The frequent communications, in your late numbers, from your correspondent Mr. Want, have led me to this intrusion; and, I flatter myself, both the benevolence of his intentions and the success of his experiments will induce him to notice it favourably. If I understand him correctly, he does not merely recommend the medicine, of which he is the eulogist (and perhaps very properly so), as a substitute for the Eau Medicinale, which made so much noise a few years ago, but as actually a preparation of the same vegetable. Now, taking for granted that this representation may be correct, and that the same good effects may be produced by it as by its prototype, it is not unreasonable also to conclude, that, if any hazard be involved in the application of one, similar danger may be apprehended from that of the other. Now, sir, I will be candid enough to confess that I have no personal experience of the effects of the Eau Medicinale. The only recipes I ever tried were muriatic acid in warm water, and the questionian embrocations, which I take to be something of the same kind, and from both of which I have found partial relief; but I have had several, not fewer than twenty, friends, who have had recourse to the French medicine, but who discontinued the use of it from having formed unfavourable opinions of its ultimate tendency.

I proceed, sir, to state the substance of their objections. In one observation they all concurred, *viz.* that, though it did unquestionably remove the paroxysm whenever it was applied, each succeeding one approached with increased violence; from which they inferred that it corked up the disease, as it were, in the constitution, and that therefore it must, at some period or other, come with such an augmented impetus as must necessarily prevent the operation of medicine, must overwhelm the vital powers, and of necessity prove fatal. I may perhaps not express myself with technical precision, but such, in colloquial language, was the consequence they apprehended. Another objection, which was urged by more than one of the friends to whom I have alluded, was that of several persons who had taken the Eau Medicinale, and who had previously never had a tendency to the gout but in their extremities, some had, after having taken it repeatedly, been subject to attacks in the stomach and head, and some had actually died in fits, which their friends attributed (though perhaps erroneously) to the use of this medicine. Whether well founded or not, I am well assured an opinion that the last mentioned effect is very currently reported, prevails in many parts of the country.

Now, sir, the purpose I have in view, in the mention of these circumstances, is first to draw the attention of your ingenious and valuable correspondent to make observations on these supposed effects of one medicine in his practice with the other; and secondly, in the mean time, to solicit from him, through your medium, such observations on these supposed tendencies as he may already have made, if any.

CHARLESTON.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been to me a subject of much regret, that, though the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality (and benevolent individuals who have exerted themselves to the same good purpose) have used every endeavour to reclaim those unhappy females who earn a livelihood by prostitution; yet that no scheme has yet been offered to the notice of the public which would tend to prevent this great evil by endeavouring to remove the inducement.

In such a multitude of cases as are to be met with in this class of the vicious, various causes have of course tended to reduce them to their unhappy state; but I believe it will be found, that a great proportion of them have to date their misery from one cause, namely, the not being able to earn sufficient for their decent maintenance by honest industry.

The class of females which I would more particularly allude to, are those who try to earn a subsistence by needle-work, and who are generally termed "plain-work women." Now what reasonable person can consider an industrious character, of this description, to be well paid for her labour who receives but four-pence, six-pence, or eight-pence per day, besides her victuals? She is expected to appear somewhat more than merely decent; but how can this be effected? It is impossible for a woman to provide proper apparel and pay for lodging, washing, and many other necessary demands, out of three or four shillings per week, even admitting she had full employment? But, if we consider that these scanty wages are precarious, the hardship becomes greater; for there must surely be many thousands who are far from being fully employed. Here then begins the temptation to vice! But surely this is an evil to which a remedy may be easily applied, by raising the price of women's labour generally; this would place them above temptation, and I am convinced be the means of saving hundreds of that sex from both temporal and eternal ruin, who were formed by our Almighty Benefactor for our comfort and affectionate regard.

On a subject of so much importance as the reformation of morals in the female sex, much more might be urged, and I sincerely wish it had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to suggest this hint; but in you, I trust, it will find an advocate and supporter. I wish it were within the compass of my abilities to address you in a form that might meet the public eye; but I can only give my best wishes to the scheme, and hope that it will be thrown into shape in your useful publication, by some friend to moral improvement; even if it were only as a question—"how far it would have the proposed effect?"

Plymouth; June 6, 1814. J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable publication (for March last, p. 162,) I observe the following article, "The meritorious and commendable grants of money for public objects made by the House of Commons in 1813 were the following:" and then is given a list of the grants so denominated, among which is this, "To Jeremy Bentham, esq. for his Penitentiary House, 23,578l.

The construction put upon this paragraph by every reader naturally would be, that Mr. Bentham had contrived a mode of constructing a Penitentiary House, and that for so doing he received the above sum as a reward. In part this interpretation is true, and part erroneous; and it is for the purpose of stating to you how much of it is true, and how much erroneous, that you receive the trouble of this letter.

About the year 1792 Mr. Bentham proposed to government a plan of constructing a Penitentiary House, the capital and most important feature of which was that of keeping the persons confined under constant view, and thereby in a state of the most perfect, but most necessary, and, at the same time, most lenient and salutary, controul. This proposal was favourably received by His Majesty's ministers, attended to by the proper department, and in process of time was matured into a contract, which, though not actually signed, was binding on both the contracting parties. In the mean time Mr. Bentham, under the express sanction of the then minister, in order to prepare for the execution of this contract, had expended very considerable sums of his own money. From various causes, however, the detail of which would not much redound to the honour of the successive heads of those departments upon which the execution of it depended, the plan languished, and ultimately received its death-blow by an act of parliament, passed in the 52d year of the present king, cap. 44. Part of the object of this act was to provide for the appointment of arbitrators to determine what compensation

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compensation should be paid to Mr. Bentham for the non-performance of the above-mentioned agreement; who awarded that he should be paid the sum of 23,000*l.*—a sum which was little, if any thing, more than the money, with legal interest upon it, which he himself had expended in preparing, as above, for the execution of the plan. Thus then, sir, instead of a reward, all that Mr. Bentham obtains is a restitution of the money actually drawn out of his pocket, without any compensation for the loss of a contract, which afforded the most reasonable prospect of proving no less beneficial to himself than to the public. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Bishop Horsley, in his elaborate and valuable treatise "On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," seems to have confounded real accent or tone with syllabic emphasis, or our modern accent. "It appears (he says) that the acute, which is a sharp stroke of the voice upon some one syllable of the word, is in truth the only positive tone. The grave consists merely in a negation of that acuteness." And, although he observes, with approbation, that "the Halicarnassian says that the circumflex was a mixture of the acute and the grave," yet he doubts whether "circumflexion be a different thing from acuteness," and considers the circumflex accent "as a compound mark of accent and quantity." What he means by "a sharp stroke," he does not seem to have clearly explained. It is pretty evident, however, that he means nothing essentially different from what is termed *ictus*, or syllabic emphasis.

Now, it is almost needless to observe, that an acute accent is in reality a rising inflexion, and has no necessary connexion with any stroke of the voice, since it may affect either an emphatic or an unemphatic syllable. Besides, the definition of circumflexion, which he appears to approve, is not very consistent with his explanation of the two simple accents, which, as far as tone is concerned, would form a combination of something and nothing, of a positive quality and its mere negation. While professing to regulate accent or tone, which we suspect never was, and never could be, completely subjected to rules, the learned author, doubtless, was unconsciously laying down rules merely for syllabic emphasis.

There are few subjects connected with language, on which writers have been more divided in opinion, than on the nature of ancient rhythm, and the manner in which ancient poetry ought to be pronounced. In contrasting the Latin position of his sharp stroke, as in *prōfŭgo*, with the Greek, as in πρόφυγε, in the following line,

Τὸν δ' ἀταμμυδόμενος πρόφυγε πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς,

Dr. Horsley allows that the two first syllables will be short either way; but he thinks that, in following the former mode, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, not to shorten the final long syllable φυ; but that, by following the latter, the reader will be compelled to give φυ with its true length of sound. "True, (observes a Monthly Reviewer, vol. xxv. 256,) but he will also feel himself compelled to lengthen the sound of προς; and, indeed, we believe it impossible to pronounce two consecutive short syllables with the same brevity." Either way, I see little danger to quantity. By the former mode, the word, in regard to emphasis and quantity, will pretty much resemble the English word *prostitute* or *substitute*, the noun *attributes*, *enterprise*, *runaway*; by the latter, such English words, as the verb *attributes*. For my own part, in reading this line, I would feel no hesitation to lay the *ictus* or emphasis on the last syllable of the word, as I would on our English word *entertain*. I consider a dactyl or a spondee as a metrical cadence or complete rhythmical pulsation, including *thesis* and *arsis*, equivalent to a musical bar, and constituting an aliquot part of the verse, the first syllable of each being thetic or emphatic, and the remainder of the foot being in *arsis* or *remiss*. Feet may be regarded, so far perhaps as melepy is concerned, as a poet's words; and, therefore, in reciting a hexameter verse, I would uniformly lay the emphasis on the first syllable of a dactyl and spondee. The last syllable however of the dactyl, though in arsis, will, of necessity, not be equally weak with the middle syllable. And in such a mode of recitation, unless too great a pause be made between the feet, there will be no danger whatever, either by metrical connections or separations, of destroying the intelligibility of the words. In reciting the following English line,

Ah! | come not, | write not, | think not | once of | me,

the two monosyllables have the precise

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effect

effect of a dissyllable; and yet no hearer, possessing a competent knowledge of the language, would misunderstand either the words or their meaning. Our longer words too are perfectly intelligible, even although, by receiving two distinct emphases, they may seem, in a deliberate recitation, to be broken into two distinct words. It is chiefly by a sort of *staccato* utterance, by making an unnecessary long pause after each foot, and by erroneously laying our syllabic emphasis on its last syllable, that in reading ancient hexameter, as it is termed, by quantity, we seem to scan, rather than to read, destroying the integrity of the words, and, as far at least as emphasis is concerned, to convert dactyls into anapæsts, and spondees into iambuses.

Let the dactyl be pronounced, in regard to time and force, somewhat like our English word *carious* or *curily*, and the spondee like *timepiece* or *warlike*; and, I apprehend, neither will quantity be much falsified, nor will emphasis be essentially injured. In this way, two out of the three accidents of speech will be tolerably preserved. But then it may be asked, what becomes of real accent or tone? The complete practice, I answer, if not, also, even the theory, of the Greek and Roman accentuation, is irrecoverably lost. But, if a line be read in the way which we have ventured to recommend, not with the monotonous drawl of a child learning to read, but with our natural and unaffected pronunciation, and a due regard to sense and pause, it will be found to possess, at least, all the melody or accentual music of English speech, (which cannot be different in kind from that of Greece or Rome,) arising from variety of pitch and inflexion, every syllable, whether long or short, emphatic or unemphatic, having been uttered in some accent, or combination of accent, commensurate with the time of the syllable, the acute or rising inflexion coinciding most frequently with the long and emphatic quantity. By a regular adjustment of the syllabic emphasis, the *ὑφὸς* will be regarded; in the natural accompaniment of tones, the *τόνος* will not be altogether lost; and, by a due observance of the relative time of each note or syllable, the perfection of both will be most essentially promoted.

But Dr. Horsley's object was certainly a rational one, viz. not to supersede quantity, nor to annihilate accent or emphasis, but to preserve both; to prescribe rules for accent (syllabic emphasis), so as to render it "not destructive of quantity, but subservient to it." And yet, doubtless, even ten general rules could not be necessary to ascertain the proper position of the syllabic emphasis in hexameter verse, or in any other species of verse, ancient or modern; and ten times the number would be insufficient to fix the accentuation of any language. Although, however, his rules in regard to the changes which he "conceives the tones of connected words to have undergone," may not be deemed unobjectionable, no one will deny that many of this eminently learned prelate's remarks are well entitled to the notice of every classical scholar.—The subject will be continued.

Crouch End. J. Grant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"THE continuation of a Morning's Walk to Kew," which you have given in your last number, contains an interesting discussion on road making, which, however, might have been additionally advantageous to some of your readers if your ingenious correspondent had extended his discussion a little further, and shewn the inseparable connexion which exists betwixt good roads and broad cylindrical wheels.

The form of a road is without doubt a very material point, so is the breadth of it, as well as the line which it takes through the country; and, as such, the control of a national road police might probably be of utility in effecting the desired improvement in these particulars; but, after all the amendments which can possibly be introduced, our roads will remain imperfect, unless the carriages which travel upon them are constructed with broad cylindrical wheels with straight axles.

This position was clearly laid down by the principal part of the evidences in the committee of the House of Commons, when the bill for the "Preservation of the Turnpike-roads and Highways of the Kingdom" was before parliament, about six years since; and it is much to be regretted that so little benefit has resulted from this laborious investigation.

As six years have very nearly elapsed since this investigation took place, there has certainly been a sufficient time allowed for the old carriages to be worn out, and for new ones, properly constructed, to be introduced in their stead. But, where are we to find them? Have any carriages been constructed with broad cylindrical wheels and straight axles within the last six years? It is to feared

feared there has been but few, and I should have been ready to query if there was a single vehicle to be found upon this construction, had I not observed a paragraph in your last number, under the head Cumberland and Westmoreland, which states that "a new waggon has been exhibited at Kendal, constructed with broad cylindrical wheels, &c." This affords some encouragement to hope that the adoption of broad cylindrical wheels is not entirely lost sight of; but, from the way in which this information is given, it appears evident that this waggon is the only one of the kind in that part of the kingdom, or probably in any other part of it; at least, I have never had the good fortune to see, or even to hear of any such. That they are not by any means general is most incontrovertibly proved, by the infamous state of many of the principal, and most of the bye roads, which are nothing less than a disgrace to the good sense of the nation; more especially when we consider that all the roads in the kingdom might be kept as smooth as a bowling-green, if they were once put into good repair, and afterwards rolled (for this would be the effect) only by carriages with broad cylindrical wheels and straight axles. PHILANTHROPOS.

Birmingham; March 17, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE the late Mr. Malone published his long dissertation on the three parts of King Henry VI. it appears to be the general opinion that the first part ought to be rejected from the works of Shakspeare, but, in my opinion, with the greatest rashness. One line of the first of poets would be a loss to literature; but, on a slender surmise, to cast away a whole piece, might well be thought infatuation. If we judge of what we may expect from the exertions of the human mind, by the experience of past ages, such a loss would never be repaired. Some of Dryden's undoubted dramas possess a more remarkable inferiority to his finished pieces than that play does to Shakspeare's genuine productions. All Malone's arguments will not outweigh the acquiescence of Shakspeare's contemporaries, who certainly were the fittest judges. If Shakspeare did not write this play, it may be asked, who wrote it? None has ever claimed it for themselves or their friends. To push the argument farther, it may also be asked, who of all Shakspeare's contemporaries could write it? If we review the most celebrated dramatic works of his age, they will be found, in point of dignity of language and force of conception, many degrees inferior to the first part of Henry VI.

Scepticism on this subject began with Theobald, for which he could give no other reason, except his own critical judgment, a quality in which, of all the commentators, he was the most deficient. Warburton followed, but produced no argument, general or particular. Farmer espoused the same side. The two first critics discard the whole three parts; but Malone and Farmer the first part wholly, with the principal part of the two last. Malone comes forward with a formidable array of arguments, and boldly asserts that he has decided this long agitated question. His opinion is that the second and third parts were originally written by another, but greatly improved and enlarged by Shakspeare. They first appeared in quarto, under the titles of, "The Contention of the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster," &c. and "The true Tragedy of Richard Duke of York, &c." both materially different from what they are at present. Johnson and Steevens imagined that the defects in the quartos originated from their being incorrectly taken down when acted, and surreptitiously printed. Malone successfully combats this notion, because there are many lines in the quartos recording distinct and important facts, which are not to be found in the folio edition, under the name of the second and third parts of Henry VI. Now, though carelessness, as it is well argued,* might omit, it could not add lines equally well written as the rest. Malone's hypothesis, that the quartos were written by a different author, is equally inadmissible; for the sentiments contained in them cannot be distinguished, in the language, the genius, and spirit, from the undoubted additions by Shakspeare, and I have no doubt that the whole was written by him. It appears most probable that the deficiencies and variations in the quartos arose partly from their being incorrectly and surreptitiously printed, but principally from their being a first essay or

* And at sufficient length too. After perusing a formal dissertation on this subject, and a score of long notes, I do not perceive any more argument than what is stated above. For this extraordinary copiousness of illustration, I suspect we are indebted to the pertinacity of Steevens, who, having first avowed a different opinion, had not the candour to retract it.

rude draught by Shakspeare himself, and which he afterwards took the trouble to raise to the more perfect state in which we now find them.

I cannot at present notice the whole of Malone's arguments, but, as a specimen, mention one upon which he lays no small stress. For this purpose, though it is well known, I must beg leave to quote the following passage from a contemporary writer; because it has been strangely perverted by this writer to suit his own theory, and because it contains a more distinct and clearer proof that Shakspeare wrote the quartos as well as the folios than I have yet seen pointed out. It is found in a pamphlet called "A Groat's Worth of Wit," &c. written by R. Greene, author of many plays, most of them prior to Shakspeare. He was now obscured by the superior lustre of Shakspeare, of whose success he cannot conceal his envy. Addressing some other neglected poets, he thus complains bitterly of the players, who, though they were indebted to him for their prosperity, now leave him in the utmost misery.

———"Base minded men all three of you, if by my misery you be not warned: for, unto none of you, like me, sought these burs (the players) to cleave; those puppets, I meane, that speak from our mouths; those anticks garnisht in our colours. Is it not strange that I, to whom they have all bin beholding, is it not like that you to whom they all have bin beholding, shall, (were you in that case that I am now) be both of them at once forsaken. Yet trust them not, for there is an upstart crow beautified with our feathers, that, with his tigre's heart wrapt in a player's hyde, supposes he is as well able to bombaste out a blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes Factotum, is in his own conceit the only Shakescene in a countrey."

Malone invites our particular attention to the words, "for there is a crow beautified," &c. because, he says, they contain the "principal and decisive hinge of his argument*." He here finds a certain proof, not only that Shakspeare did not write the second and third parts of Henry VI. but also a clear intimation of their real author. It is agreed upon by all, as it is indeed sufficiently evident, that by the crow Shakspeare is here understood, a writer who had at his command the brighest colours of imagination, yet, accordingly to Malone, was reduced at this time to be indebted for his poetical garniture to the wretched genius of Greene and his miserable associates. "He (says Greene) has beautified himself with our feathers, which means he has basely purloined the two plays called The Contention, &c. and The True Tragedy, &c. which was made by us, and has converted them to his own use in his second and third parts of Henry VI. and thus has the black crow stuck himself all around with our beautiful feathers, *furtivis coloribus*." If all this had been true, Greene surely would not have hesitated to tell, at least, the whole truth, and in plain terms. It may be farther observed, that such an accusation would have sounded better had Shakspeare borrowed some of Greene's fine expressions, with which to bespangle his works; but it possesses no kind of propriety, on the supposition that he took the principal matter from Greene, which he adorned with his own genius.

But, in this view of the subject, argument might be wholly dispensed with, for Shakspeare is not here upbraided with having beautified himself with Greene's feathers as a writer, but in his professional character of player, which is so obvious that it is surprising it could have escaped Malone's observation. It is plainly asserted that the whole company of players with which Shakspeare was connected, by the profits which arose from the performance of Greene's and his companion's works, had all beautified themselves; but Shakspeare is particularly distinguished, being the most obnoxious, on account of his success as a writer. Can language be more evident? "These puppets (the players) that speak from our mouths; these antioks garnished in our colours, are all of them beholding to you." It is not the hated crow alone, all the antioks are garnished with borrowed colours, furnished by the labours of poor neglected authors; alluding, no doubt, to the riches they had acquired by acting, or perhaps to their mimic magnificence on the stage.

This passage, instead of containing a grand and decisive argument against the authenticity of the second and third parts of Henry VI. will be found, on farther inspection, to afford the clearest proof that he was the author of them, even in their most doubtful form, as they originally appeared under other names in quarto. Greene, having, in the best

* See (printed at the close of these plays,) a work entitled, "A Dissertation on the three Parts of Henry VI. tending to shew that these plays were not written originally by Shakspeare."

best way he could, vented his rage on the players in general, proceeds to lay his clutches on Shakspeare. Of them all, in his eyes, he appeared the greatest criminal, for to the envied splendour of a player he added the celebrity of a writer. He was, as it is expressed, a Johannes Factotum, a Jack-of-all-trades. But this despicable writer, though fired with malice, found himself destitute of ability to lash our immortal poet; he can aim a blow at him by no other means, except by a foolish metamorphosis of his name, by calling him Shakescene. In the same spirit he tries to raise a laugh at Shakspeare, by distorting his words in the third part of Henry VI. act 1, scene iv.

"O tigre's heart wrapt in a woman's hide."

Greene, with his tigre's heart wrapt in a player's hide, gives this line a kind of ludicrous air; but, if the petulant author had possessed the feeling to discern its beauty and propriety on the occasion on which it was spoken, it would have raised in his breast a different kind of emotion. It was an affecting exclamation of the unhappy Duke of York, who, being taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and after having first endured every refinement of cruel mockery, was about to be stabbed by the hand of Margaret herself. To heighten his misery, the "ruthless queen" informs him of the recent murder of his young son, the Duke of Rutland; and, when she observed the "hapless father's tears," she offered him a handkerchief dipped in the child's blood to wipe them away. Full of indignation and grief, he addresses her in the most proper language, "O tygre's heart," &c. The whole of this scene is not only worthy of Shakspeare, but it may also be almost affirmed that he only was capable of writing it. It must be particularly observed that the above line occurs in the quarto play called, "The true Tragedy of the Duke of York," which Malone altogether refuses to belong to Shakspeare, and, with still greater absurdity, affirms to have been written by Greene, to whose grovelling verses it bears no kind of resemblance; not to mention that it is a matter of the utmost incredibility that Greene would select one of his own lines for a subject of laughter.

This direct testimony of the authenticity, not only of the second and third parts of Henry VI. but also of the disputed quartos, was first produced by Tyrwhitt; which, though in itself incontrovertible, may be illustrated by farther evidence. When Greene was composing his Groat's-Worth of Wit, he was sensible of his approaching death, which soon after took place, in September 1592, and his book was published the following December by one Henry Chettle*, as we are informed by him in the preface to his pamphlet, called, "Kind Hart's Dreame." This author also acquaints us with the reception which Greene's book met with from the public, and particularly notices that Marlow† and Shakspeare were offended at his allusions to their works. Here, in addition to the testimony of Greene in favour of the authenticity of these historical dramas, we have also the clear circumstantial evidence of Henry Chettle, of the public at large, and the implied acknowledgment of Shakspeare himself, who surely would not have been offended at strictures on plays written by another. In fine, of all Shakspeare's productions, there are none of which we possess such ample and satisfactory external proofs of their being genuine.

I confess that I am at a loss to conceive why so much prejudice has been entertained against the three parts of Henry VI. Long before I had heard of any doubts or disputes on the subject, I read them with the same kind of pleasure which I received from his other plays. In some respects they appear to me more correct, more instructive, and more equally supported, than most of them. If we take into account the nature of the actions recorded, they possess a very great variety both of incident and of character. If they be not enlivened with the eccentricities of a Richard or a Hotspur, of a Glendower or a Falstaff, they contain what is equally valuable—a more just display of character, such as is really found in the world, and masterly and striking narrative of some of the most memorable events in English history.

Bedford Row. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *subscript*, concerning which your correspondent, p. 117, enquires, at

* See Malone's attempt to ascertain the order of Shakspeare's plays. As the whole of the data upon which my argument is founded are taken from this writer, and repeatedly quoted by him in the course of the controversy, I cannot conceive how he himself did not discern what appears so obvious.

† A dramatic writer of that age next in reputation to Shakspeare, and who also partook of Greene's scurrility.

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the end of Mr. Wollaston's excellent tract, "*The Religion of Nature delineated,*" consists of two *Hebrew sentences abbreviated*: and is to be read thus,

מ״א ח״ל

(to be read at length,)

מי כמוך אל ותהלה לא״ל

or, rather, with the *Jod*,

יתל

יהי תהלה

Mi chormocha, EL. VE *Tehillah.*

or,

*Jehi Tehillah le'*EL.

Who is like unto thee, O GOD? Unto GOD be praise.

The *first* is nearly the *same* abbreviation, which gave to *Judas* and his brethren, the inscription on their banners, and has transmitted them to all times under the name of *Maccabei*, מכבי *Macbai*[*].

Mi camocha Be-Elohim? Who is like unto thee among the Gods?—Exodus, ch. xv. ver. 11.

A most suitable banner against the idolatrous, intolerant, cruel *Antiochus*, ignominiously *Epiphanes*, or conspicuous.

The other part of the inscription is the *Devotional Formula* of the *East* in general, including Arabia, Persia, and India, introducing and closing solemn instruments. *Praise be to God!*

Gleaning.

Your correspondent (p. 102) seems not aware that the two cases of Steel and Houghton, and Bowbledge and Manning, in the Common Pleas, have negatived the claim of a right to glean. It stands now, therefore, as a venerable and popular usage only, which not many farmers disturb, while the gleaners are poor of the parish, and glean fairly, without misconduct.

France.

I cannot express my joy on this most sublime and bloodless of revolutions, and on the proclamations of Bonaparte, so worthy of a calm and a great mind, above all passion and revenge. Surely this unquestionable act of a whole nation will not be attempted to be in vain disturbed by any government which retains a sense of policy or of justice.

Troston. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the sixteenth volume of the Monthly Magazine, occurs a paper entitled, "*Who wrote the Wisdom?*" That bold and singular dissertation contains a surprising discovery in ecclesiastic history, and is acquiring literary importance. An indirect attack, however, has appeared on the argument which you must allow me to notice. The Ecclesiasticus, it seems, which is known to have been also written by one Jesus of Jerusalem, is, on the authority of its prologue, and by the common consent of antiquity, ascribed to the same author as the Wisdom. Now the Ecclesiasticus, it is pretended, (see Eichhorn's *Kritische Schriften*, iv. p. 28,) can be proved anterior by a century or more to the Christian era. The Wisdom, it is inferred, must consequently be prior also, by as long a period. This is, in fact, an attempt to re-assert the date assigned by Gibbon, (c. xxi,) to the productions of the son of Sirach. But neither Gibbon nor even Calmet, on whose authority Gibbon in this instance appears to have relied, had observed, that Saint Augustin considers Sirach as the Jewish name of Philo; and that no pupil of Sirach, or, in the college-slang of the rabbies, no son of Philo, can have preceded by a century the time of the crucifixion.

Let us then examine more particularly into the evidence afforded by the Ecclesiasticus itself, of its own mode of origin and date; and, on the plan adopted in the foremore investigation, let us seek to ascertain, *Who compiled the Ecclesiasticus? Λεγεται μη μονον ιατρος αλλα και μαντις αγαθος ειναι.—Philo. Jud.*

Of the books called Apocryphal, the Ecclesiasticus alone is accompanied with notices concerning the author: he names himself Jesus of Jerusalem, in the twenty-seventh verse of the fiftieth chapter; but, as the date of the work is liable to question, it has sometimes been ascribed to an earlier, sometimes to a later, personage of that name.

The Ecclesiasticus consists of a basis, or text, translated from the Hebrew, and of an interjected commentary, or paraphrase, composed originally in Greek.

Thus, in the twenty-second verse of the sixth chapter, *wisdom* is said to be named from *concealment;* and, in the eighth verse of the forty-third chapter, the *month* is said to be called after the *moon;* which two propositions are true in Hebrew, but not in Greek. While, in the sixteenth verse of the forty-fourth chapter, "Enoch was translated," μετετεθη, is plainly derived from the Greek version of Genesis; and, in the first verse of the forty-sixth chapter, Joshua is called the son of Nave, instead of Nun, which again could only happen to a person using the Alexandrian version of the Scriptures.

Occasional

[*] Vide Buxtorfii Thesaurum; cum Abbreviaturis ad Calcem. Lond. 1646.

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Occasional contrarieties of opinion prove a dipping into distinct sources. Thus, in chapter the twenty-ninth, the tenth and eighteenth verses have an opposite tendency; the one advises generosity, the other prudence. Some of the sentiments, (xxxiii, 24-26,) can only have originated in a rude and barbarous age. Others (xiv, 13; xxix, 10; xxxiii, 31; xl, 24;) breathe the philanthropic spirit of an age of refinement. Some passages intimate a Sadducean mortalism of opinion, (xvii, 27-30;) others insinuate immortalism, and may be explained to teach the doctrine of final (ii, 9; and xxxv, 16-19;) retribution. Some sentences are of questionable and equivocal morality, (xii, 5; and xx, 25;) but the general tenor of the book inculcates the purest piety and virtue, and displays an observation, an eloquence, and an intellect, which will always be contemplated with gratitude, with interest, and with instruction.

The writer modestly calls himself a gleaner, (xxxiii, 16,) or collector of apophthegms: but the large proportion of his original merit has not escaped the consciousness of his commentators. Eusebius (*Demonstrat. Evangel.* viii, 393,) describes him as *τον την καλουμενην παντων σοφιαν συνταξαντα.*

It is not every where possible for the most ingenious critic to distinguish the compiled maxims from the newer rhapsodies, the traditional instruction from the composed exhortation, the nucleus from the coma. Approaches to discrimination are constantly making, and it may in general be inferred, that the commixture is irregular; that some of the beginning, and much of the ending, is original; and that the translated fragments are oftener detached sentences than entire chapters. The disposition of the whole is abrupt, not systematic, especially after the forty-third chapter; as if provided scraps had been put together in a hurry by one who was flying into banishment.

These phænomena throw no other direct light on the date of the Ecclesiasticus, than that it is posterior to the Alexandrian version of the Scriptures: there are, however, many further specifications to be considered.

In a preface, called the second prologue, the author states himself to have been resident in Egypt, while Evergetes was King. These marks of date have occasioned an unsettled controversy. The passage, in which they occur, can thus be rendered fairly, that is, so as to preserve the ambiguity of the original Greek. *Coming into Ægypt in the eight-and-thirtieth year, under King Evergetes, and continuing there some time, I found a book of no small instruction.*

The words *eight-and-thirtieth year*, could be applied to the æra of Seleucus, or to the reign of a specific prince, or to the æra of the battle of Actium. The name *Evergetes* was first bestowed for a specific service on the successor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, after which it was affected by many sovereigns of the same dynasty in their inscriptions. In the thirty-eighth year of the æra of Seleucus, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, there was, as yet, no King Evergetes. Three dates only remain assignable to which both conditions can be accommodated.

1. In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes the first. This prince reigned after the death of his father no more than twenty-seven years. It is not proved, nor is it probable, that he was earlier associated to the sovereignty, and dated his reign from the commencement of such co-regency. Yet the possibility of the circumstance entitles this case, or supposition, to some notice.

2. In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes the second, commonly called Ptolemy Physcon. This prince reigned indeed over all Egypt only thirty years. But there is some reason to suppose, at least so the commentators infer from Porphyry, that he held an independent sovereignty during the life of his elder brother and predecessor, and that he dated the years of his reign, not from the death of Philometor, but from that of his father Epiphanes. In this case, the fourth year of his undivided sway would be the thirty-eighth of his titular royalty.

3. In the thirty-eighth year of the battle of Actium, under Ptolemy Evergetes the third. And who was Ptolemy Evergetes the third? There is apparently no such name in the whole list of the Egyptian kings. Wolzogenius, Drusius, Grotius, Eichhorn, in short all the commentators who are worth reading, overlook, in this connexion at least, any such king. Besides, Egypt became a Roman province after the battle of Actium, and was from that time governed by a Roman prefect.

Syria, too, was governed in the same manner; and Marcus was prefect of Syria at the time of the sudden death, so like an empoisonment, of that king Herod Agrippa, whose decease is mentioned in Acts (c. xii, v. 23), and is more

more satisfactorily explained in Josephus, (Ant. xix, c. viii, § 2.)

It appears, therefore, that, under the Roman prefects of the conquered provinces, a titular kingship was tolerated in those families which represented the original sovereign. Now, it is known from Suetonius, in the Life of Caligula, (§ 26), that Selena, the daughter of Anthony and Cleopatra, married King Juba, and by him had a son named Ptolemy. This Ptolemy may well have affected the favourite surname of his family, Evergetes. He would be called king, both in right of his father and of his grand-mother; and he certainly excited so much jealousy at Rome, as to have been taken off by imperial command.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR publishing in a late Number the affecting narrative of the life and fate of the brave and unfortunate Dr. Smyth Stuart, encourages me to send you a short account of a noble young man who, with a heroic coolness, which, in a more fortunate cause, would have insured his name a place in the annals of his country, voluntarily sacrificed himself to save the life of Prince Charles Stuart, whilst in Scotland, in 1745. Political causes, too powerful and too numerous to admit of repetition here, have hitherto tended to prevent many deeply interesting facts, connected with the history of those dismal times of the country, of the ruined family, and those who suffered for their sakes, from reaching the page of history. Those times are now past; the race is extinct who were actors and sufferers in them, and with that race has died the memory of much that was worthy to be remembered. That one slight memorial of a brave youth may still survive, when the very small number of those, who yet remember his fate, are also sleeping in the dust,—pray give the following well-known facts an asylum in your Magazine.

Roderick Mac Kenzie, a young gentleman of the north of Scotland, nearly of the same age as Prince Charles, and who strongly resembled him in face and person, was one of the many who knew of the Prince's retreats, whilst the British government set a price upon his head, and the British soldiery hunted him through the realms of his fathers; and he was one of the few who were permitted to continue in his train, and who assisted in his numerous escapes.

One day, while the Prince was sitting with his little band of faithful friends, in a highland cottage, the alarm was given that troops were closing round it. Escape was impossible, but he was forcibly carried by the party into a hiding-place, and young Mac Kenzie remained firm in his stead. When the soldiers had burst the door, he rose and walked calmly up to them, saying,—"I know whom you want—there—stab the son of your king!"—And he threw his plaid off his breast. Their swords were instantly through his gallant heart! They hacked off his head, threw it into a sack, and set off to present it, a meet and acceptable offering to their duke. At Edinburgh, it was thought proper to ascertain that it was really the Prince's head, and Robert Morison, his barber, was sent for to identify it. Fainting with horror, the poor man was shewn this shocking spectacle. After examining it, he became satisfied, from some mole, or other mark, that it was not the head of his master; but he had the presence of mind to conceal his feelings, and only said, that, although he was not able to swear to the identity of that head, in that situation, the resemblance was so strong, no person would doubt that it was the head of Prince Charles. This evidence satisfied the butchers for the time, and, the fury of the pursuit abating, the Prince escaped to France. What his feelings were on returning from his hiding-place in the hut, and finding the mangled body of his friend, generous hearts may imagine, but few would be able to describe.

At one time, when Prince Charles Stuart was on a long and weary journey on foot, after the battle of Culloden, his shoes were completely worn out; and there being no other means of replacing or repairing them, he stopped at a smithy, and desired the blacksmith to mend them. Leaning on the stump of a tree, when the work was done, he held out his foot, and the man, who did not know him, put on his shoes. "Thank you, friend," said the Prince, "perhaps you may never again have an opportunity of shoeing the son of your King."—A fine subject for a painter.

Inverness, March 20. X.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DRUIDICAL TEMPLES *at* AVEBURY *and* STONEHENGE.

IN the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. xv. p. 767 seq. is the account to which the title refers. Mr. G. commences his account with observing,

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serving, that "Stonehenge has nothing about it implying a higher antiquity, than the age of Aurelius Ambrosius, but the circle and oval of upright stones, which perfectly resemble our numerous Druidical Temples, from Cornwall to Cumberland. These parts alone, therefore, of the structure, I consider as *Druidical.*" The other stones, with trilithons, Mr. G. conceives to have been the work of Ambrosius, as a monument to the memory of his countrymen, massacred by Hengist. This hypothesis, he frames, upon the incompatibility of squaring, tenons, and mortises, with the principles and workmanship of the Druids, and the discovery of Roman coins, beneath some of the larger stones.

Trusting that no disrespect to an ingenious writer can justly be inferred by an examination of positions, merely founded upon the support of etymology, and the Welch triads, it may not be deemed offensive to a gallant and generous nation to observe, that Welch antiquaries have not thrown any light upon the national antiquities, by following hypothetical inferences from their language and fables, instead of their popular manners and customs; nor is there any thing which exposes archæology to contempt so much as this peremptory conclusion upon inadequate premises.

There is nothing absurd in the opinion that Stonehenge might have been the rendezvous of the Congress, appointed by Ambrosius; but what reasonable person can admit the probability of the outer circle being a subsequent addition, as a funeral monument! Can any hypothesis be more violent? The funeral monuments of the Britons were barrows, or *cippi*. *Ambrey* is a common term for earth-works; and, conceding it to be true that it was usual at the foundation of temples to throw coins and unwrought ores of metals * under the foundation stones, it does not follow that this custom demonstrates the erection of a funeral monument. The circumstance is of weight only in deciding the date. As to the mortices, tenons, and trilithons, having not superincumbent stones, occurred in the temples at Guernsey and elsewhere; and, if Roman art had interfered, would not the temples have been columnar?

There are three methods of prosecuting learned enquiries:

1. Direct authority.
2. Analogous construction.
3. Etymology and probable conjecture; admissible only where neither of the preceding methods is practicable, and more properly applicable to nations and customs than buildings.

If the Roman coins deprive Stonehenge of much of its presumed ancientry, they prove, as direct evidence cannot be obtained, the allowability of inference from analogous construction. According to this, Stonehenge and Avebury are Hypæthral temples, not columnar, because the Britons were, at the period of their erection, ignorant of architecture upon such refined plans. The Gaulish houses of straw and wicker-work, upon the Antonine column, conformable to the description of Cæsar, and the inartificial constructions at Tres-Iacri, &c. prove the defect of ornament in British structures.

The temples at Avebury and Stonehenge consisted of concentric circles, forming a kind of unroofed piazza. The Hypæthral temples of the ancients had externally two ranks of columns, and as many within. The middle was uncovered, like a cloister. Vitruvius says, that the temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, was of this form; and Pausanias mentions a temple of Juno, without roof or gates. The reason assigned was, that the power of the deities, embracing the universe, could not be circumscribed by walls. Strabo adds a particularity concerning Hypæthral temples, that they were full of the statues of different deities.* Admitting the comparative infrequency of round temples, no proof need be adduced of the Druidical worship of the sun; and the *deasuil*, or triple perambulation of the temple, still common in Scotland and Wales, incontestably also Druidical, was the probable cause of the terrace or outer stone circle. Macrobius † says, that a round temple in Thrace, dedicated to the Sun, was of that form, in order to assimilate the disk of that luminary. The pantheon, at Rome, seems to have been circular from the universality of its dedication.

Considering it quite unnecessary to make a parade of quotations, similar stone-circles and cromlechs having been found in France, is it not most natural and simple to infer, that Avebury and Stonehenge are mere Hypæthral temples of very rude construction? If ignorance be not the cause, the Septuagint, which does not allow iron tools, may be quoted; or the elaborate antiquary will recollect

* See the well-known account in Tacitus, of Vespasian's consecration of a temple.

* Encycl. des Antiq. v. Hypethres.
† Saturnali. c. xviii. p. 237, Ed. Pontan.

the

the Cyclopean architecture, antecedent to the orders, which consisted in enormous blocks. He will also recollect, that the Guernsey temple, Kits Coty House, &c. all in rudeness of structure, resemble the *kistvaens* of numerous British barrows. They consist of upright stones, set edgeways, with another horizontal across at top; and there is a sameness of style in all authentic monuments of the Celts.

Mr. Greatheed, (p. 710,) from the magnitude of the outer-fosse at Avebury, supposes it to have been used for an amphitheatre, for spectators to see the transactions within the area. On the road from Bath to Gloucester, not far from Dirham, is a flat artificially levelled valley, skirted by hills, in a triquetrous form, the sides of which, next the valley only, are cut into steps or terraces. On the tops of the hills are no earthworks, or banks: so fortification was out of the question. The writer of this was at first sight struck with the resemblance of this unnoticed spot to a Grecian stadium, delineated either in *Le Roi*, or the Ionian Antiquities. He also conceived it to have been a British cursus, annexed to their city of Bath; and he does not believe that similar works were connected with Druidical temples, or that a situation upon the Fosse of Avebury, could command the view presumed. Upon this evidence, however, and the situation of Avebury in a hollow, Mr. Greatheed thinks, that the leading design of Avebury was, most likely, that of a "national convention," not of a temple. Now the *Tynewald*, in the *Isle of Man*, engraved by Grose, &c. is the best apparent monument of the spots, selected and appropriated, by our Celtic ancestors, to the purposes of national conventions. It is a circular hill, cut into terraces, upon which stood the various ranks; and its total dissimilarity to the Roman *Fora*, though of like use, shows that the erection was not conformable to the customs of that people; who erected, for this purpose, an *acropolis*, or *citadel*, in the centre of four streets, as at Antinoe, Aldburgh in Yorkshire, &c. The Tolsey at Gloucester, and the Citadel at Old Sarum, are in such a situation. It does not, therefore, appear most likely, that Avebury, in a hollow, was intended for a national convention of our Celtic ancestors, the place and customs of whom seem to have been preserved, at least to a very recent date, in the curious form and ceremonies of the Tynewald.

It must be plain that the popular customs of the Welch Highlanders and Irish, where they evidently differ from the Roman or Saxon, are the best existing evidences of Celtic antiquities. In Herefordshire, a wreath of miseltoe, or mountain-ash, is still placed around the necks of cattle to cure or prevent disease. The *Triads*, upon which Mr. G. has founded his subsequent hypothesis, appear to be little better than mere mystical formularies, of no literary value, as to reason or information. Yet, upon no higher authority has Mr. G. (by obscure inferential deductions, only from such foundations,) ascribed the foundation and construction of Avebury to one Prydain, a British king, from whom Britain was denominated, and not unnaturally supposed (he says) interred in that sublime tumulus, Silbury Hill. Without disrespect to Mr. Greatheed, is not this *truly Chattertonian*?

In concluding these remarks, the writer begs not to detract from the just merits and learning of Mr. Greatheed. He only begs to deprecate the Chattertonian method of archæologising in a science which requires the best possible proof, and cannot be truly founded upon mere etymological deductions. The differences of Avebury and Stonehenge, from the Hypæthral, that is, unroofed, temples of the ancients, consist only in the rudeness of the Britons, who, though builders, were not architects, and in rotundity of form. The enormous masses of stone used are in conformity to the Cyclopean style, which preceded the orders of architecture. When such satisfactory analogies exist, why have recourse to etymology and the triads? The Britons were a barbarous nation, as appears by their painted bodies, clever in basket-making, (the *Bascauda Britannorum* of Martial,) and so are the Otaheiteans; but neither nation had tools adequate to large stone-works. Allowing Prydain to have been a clever sensible man in his way, that beautiful instructive connection between archæology and the sublime arts, which deify the genius of man, is not to be found in the sickening barbarism of Abury and Stonehenge, or savage Druidical rites. They are too highly honoured by the enquiries lavished upon them; a simple account is sufficient; while, to promote the honour and wealth of the nation, the study of our antiquaries should be addressed to objects more connected with the arts and history.

AN ANTIQUARY OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Provincial Intelligence of Ireland, in your last number, we are informed, (as we had been previously told in the newspapers,) that "the archbishop of Cashel lately refused to consecrate the new church erected at Caher, on account of its not being built due east and west, as the canons require!

Some of your readers might not, perhaps, know, that ecclesiastical uniformity was carried to the extent intimated in the above circumstance. I find, however, in a work entitled "A New View of London," 1708, vol. i. p. 239, an exception to the general rule, as expressed in the following passage:—"The church of St. Edmund the King," (in London,) "is built (contrary to all I have seen) so, that the greatest length is from north to south, and the altar-piece is at the north end; I can meet with no good reason given for this, but believe it done to save ground, whereon to build houses fronting the street, which here fetch very great rents." In this church, it seems, the worshipping congregation, in certain parts of the service, direct their faces towards the north, where the altar is placed, while in other churches they worship towards the east. We must take it for granted, however, that this church was duly consecrated. As many of the canons have become obsolete, and are notoriously neglected both by the clergy and bishops, it appears strange that a church should be refused the required ceremony on account of its not standing exactly in the canonical direction. Among many other curious prohibitions in the canons, are the following:—"Neither shall any minister, without the licence or direction of the bishop, appoint or hold any meetings for sermons, or attempt, upon any pretence whatsoever, to cast out any devil or devils." Canon 72. "We further ordain, that no ecclesiastical person shall wear any wrought night-cap, or any light-coloured stockings, &c." Canon 74. How many uncanonical night-caps and stockings may be worn by the clergy, or even by the bishops, this deponent saith not.

April 4. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of a* MORNING'S WALK *from* LONDON *to* KEW.

IN looking around me from the windows of Hartley's Fire-house, it was impossible to avoid reflecting on the wretchedness of Want existing in the sooty metropolis, and the waste of Means in the uncultivated country immediately under my eye. I had just been sympathizing with the forlorn inhabitants of the workhouse at Wandsworth, at the distance of only a mile; and half a dozen other such receptacles of misery invited commiseration within equal distances, in other directions; yet a radius of a few hundred yards round this spot would have included as much unappropriated and useless land, as might suffice to confer independence and plenty on their now hopeless inmates! In the north-eastern direction, within a distance of ten miles, at least twenty thousand families might be discovered pining in squalid misery; though here I found myself in an unpeopled and uncultivated tract, nearly five miles square, containing above fifteen thousand acres of rich soil, capable of affording independant subsistence to as many families!

I could not help exclaiming aloud against the perversity of reason—the apathy of power—the complication of folly—and the ascendancy of turpitude, which, separately or conjointly, have produced a condition so cruel or preposterous! Let it be recorded, said I, to the eternal disgrace of our modern statesmen, of our hundreds of ambitious legislators, and of our boasting economists, that in this luxuriant county of Surrey, there still exist, without productive cultivation, no less than 25,000 acres of open commons; 30,000 acres of useless parks, 48,000 acres of heaths, and 30,000 acres of chalk hills, serving but to subsist a few herds of deer and cattle, and to grow some unproductive trees, though at the very instant 10,000 families in the same county are dependent on the bounty of their respective parishes! Is this, said I, the vaunted age of reason? Are these the genuine fruits of civilization? Do such circumstances prove the ascendancy of benevolence? Is it not time therefore to look at home? Is it any longer decent to declaim against the mote in our brother's eye, while we cannot discern the beam in our own?

I may be told, that the principle of enclosing waste lands has long been recognised in the prevailing system of economy, and that the legislature is incessantly active in passing Bills for new enclosures. But, I ask, for whom, and for whose benefit, are these bills passed? Do they provide for the poor? Do they help those who require help? Do they by augmenting the supply make provisions

visions cheaper? Do they increase the number of independent fire-sides?—Rather do they not add in wantonness to the means of monopolists? Do they not give where nothing is wanted, however much may be coveted? Do they not add to the number of vassals, and diminish the number of freemen? Do they not abridge the scanty means of the poor in the free use of their bare-crept commons? And do they not transfer those means to others who do not want them, and who, without the aid of such laws, could never have enjoyed them?

Yet does reason afford no alternative? Is benevolence forced to prefer barren heaths from which cottagers may derive scanty meals, merely because those who have the power, fail to reconcile the rights of others who want, with the benefit of the whole community? Is our wisdom confined in so narrow a circle? Has nature provided abundance, and do we create insuperable bars to its enjoyment? Is such the line of demarcation between the selfish ordinances of man, and the wise dispensations of Providence?

Let me recommend our legislators for once to leave greedy, covetous, and inordinate Self out of their considerations. The poor may not be qualified to plead their rights, except by acts of rioting; but let them find clamourous advocates in the consciences of their law-makers. In spite, then, of the fees of parliament, I exhort the legislature to pass A GENERAL ENCLOSURE BILL, not such a one, however, as would be recommended by the illustrious Board of Agriculture, but founded on such principles as that it might bear for its legitimate title, A BILL FOR THE EXTINCTION OF WANT!

In discussing and enacting its provisions, let it be borne in mind, that the surface of the earth, like the atmosphere by which we breathe, and the light by which we see, is the natural and common patrimony of man. Let it be considered, that by nature we are tillers of the soil, and that all the artifices of society, and the employments of towns, are good and desirable in the degree only in which they best promote our happiness; but, failing, our true resort is the earth from which we sprung, by whose produce we subsist, and to which we must, in due time, be resolved. Let it be felt, that the 10,000 destitute families in this county of Surrey, and the half million in England and Wales, are so, merely because servitude or manufactures have failed to sustain them; and they require, in consequence, the free use of the means provided by nature for their subsistence. And, in fine, let the fact be justly acknowledged, that the unappropriated wastes are a national stock, fortunately reserved as a provision for the increasing destitute; and that all that is required of the law is to arrange and economize the distribution, consistently with the wants of some, and the rights of all.

I indulged myself in a pleasing reverie on this subject, while I rambled from the spot where it originated towards an adjacent house, in which died the late W. PITT, a man who had the opportunity to execute that which I have the power only to speculate upon, and who lived in this tract, though he was blind to its capabilities. Ah! thought I, perhaps in a less selfish age, this very heath, and all the adjoining heaths, waste tracts, and commons, from Bushy to Wimbledon, and from Barnes to Kingston, may be covered with cottages, each surrounded by its two or three acres of productive garden, orchard, and paddock! The healthful and happy inhabitants emerged from the workhouses, the goals, the cellars, the stews, the St. Giles's, the loathsome courts, alleys, and lanes of the metropolis, returning their thanksgivings to the wise legislature, who may thus have restored them to the condition of men, and exhibiting the moral effects of the change in their industry, sobriety, cleanly habits, and good manners! The sale of two acres would produce a capital sufficient to build and to stock other two or three; and the appropriation and all the dispositions might be made by commissioners appointed for the purpose; but this was neither the time nor the place for planning details, which those who have the will to execute cannot but have the ingenuity to invent. Such, however, in the humble opinion of the writer, would be a radical cure for several of the complicated and deep-rooted diseases which now afflict British society. At least, it is a remedy without cost or sacrifice; and, as such, is an homage due from affluence and power to the poor and unfortunate. It would be the means of drawing from the overpeopled towns, that destitute portion of the population, whose means of living have been reduced or superseded by shoals of adventurers, who have been driven into them by the monopoly of farms in the country. It would render workhouses useless, except for the vicious or incorrigibly idle; would diminish the poor-rates, and deprive the inmates of goals of the powerful excuse afforded

to crime by the present hopeless and galling condition of poverty.

The house in which that darling of Fame, the late Mr. Pitt, lived a few years and terminated his career, is a modest and irregularly-built mansion, surrounded by a few acres of pleasure-ground, and situated about a quarter of a mile from the paling of Richmond Park. It is now occupied by a Mr. Winter, late solicitor of the Bank of England. My curiosity led me to view the chamber in which the minister died, for the sake of the vivid associations produced by the contemplation of remarkable localities. I seated myself in a chair near the spot where stood the couch on which he took his eternal slumber. I fancied, at the instant, that I still saw the severe visage and gaunt figure of the minister standing between the treasury-bench and the table of the House of Commons, turning around to his admiring partisans, and filling the ear of his auditory with the deep full tones of a voice that bespoke a colossal stature. Certain phrases which he used to parrot still vibrated on my brain, "Bonaparte, the child and champion of jacobinism,"—"the preservation of social order in Europe,"—"the destruction of whatever is dear to our feelings as Englishmen,"—"the security of our religion, liberties, and property,"—"indemnity for the past and security for the future," with which he used to bewilder or terrify the plain country gentlemen, or the youths from Eton, Oxford, or Cambridge, who constitute a majority of that House. His success in exciting the passions of such senators in favour of discord and war, his lavish expenditure of the public money in corrupting others, and his insincerity in whatever he professed for the public benefit, rendered him through life the subject of my aversion: but, in this chamber, reduced to the level of ordinary men, and sinking under the common infirmities of humanity, his person, character, and premature decease became objects of interesting sympathy. Perhaps he did what he thought best; or, rather, committed the least possible evil amidst the contrariety of interests and passions in which he and all public men are placed. This, however, is but a poor apology for one who lent his powerful talents to wage wars that involved the happiness of millions, who became a willing firebrand among nations, and who, as a tool or a principal, was foremost in every work of contemporary mischief. The love of office and a passion for public speaking were, doubtless, the predominant feelings of his soul. To gratify the former he became the instrument of others, and thence the sophistry of his eloquence and the insincerity of his character; while, in the proud display of his acknowledged powers as an orator, he was stimulated not less by vanity, than by the virtuous rivalry of Fox. As a financier, he played the part of a nobleman who, having estates worth 20,000l. per annum, mortgages them to enable him to spend 100,000l. and then plumes himself on his ability in being able, with the same freeholds, to make a greater figure than his discreet predecessors. But, except for the lesson which he afforded to nations never to trust their fortunes in the hands of inexperienced statesmen, why do I gravely discuss the measures and errors of one who did not live long enough to prove his genuine character? No precocity of talents, no mechanical splendour of eloquence can stand in the place of judgment founded on Experience. At 46, Pitt would have begun, like all other men of the same age, to correct the errors of his past life, but, being then cut off—HIS STORY IS INCOMPLETE! He had within him the elements of a great man, yet they were called into action before their powers were adjusted and matured; and the world suffered by experiments made in teaching himself, instead of profiting by the union of his experience with his intellectual energies. He was an actor on the stage while he ought to have been in the closet studying his part; his errors, therefore, merit pity, and those alone are to be blamed for them who made a dishonest use of his precocious powers.

I learnt in the immediate vicinity that he was much respected, and was a kind master to his domestics. A person, who a little before his death was in this room, told me that it was heated to a very high and oppressive temperature; and that the deep voice of the dying minister, as he asked his valet a question, startled this visitor, who was unused to it. He died calmly, and apparently under none of those political perturbations which, at the period, were mistakenly ascribed to his last moments. The Bishop of Lincoln, who acted the part of his friend and confessor, published an interesting account of his decease, the accuracy of which has never been questioned.

It being my intention, on leaving this spot, to descend the hill to Barnes Elms, and to proceed by that once classical resort through Barnes and Mortlake to

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Kew, I left Mr. Pitt's house on the right, and crossed the common to the retired village of Roeampton.

Right before me were the boundaries of Richmond Park; and, little more than half a mile from the house of Pitt, in one of the most picturesque situations of that beautiful demesne, stands the elegant mansion which was presented *(it is said)* to the then favourite minister, Mr. ADDINGTON. Thus it appears that two succeeding ministers of England, in an age reputed enlightened, lived in a district possessing the described capabilities for removing the canker-worm of poverty, yet neither of them displayed energy or wisdom sufficient to apply the remedy to the disease. I am not, however, arrogant enough to adduce my plans as tests of the patriotism of statesmen; but I venture to appeal from the judgment of this age to that of the next, whether any minister could deserve the reputation of sagacity, who, in an over-peopled country, in which large portions of the inhabitants of the towns were destitute of subsistence, lived themselves in the midst of a waste tract capable of feeding the whole, and yet took no measures nor made a single effort to apply the waste to their wants. If the same facts were related of a ruler in any foreign country, or in any remote age, what would be the inference of a modern English reader in regard to his genuine benevolence, wisdom, or patriotism?

I am desirous of advancing no opinions which can be questioned, yet I cannot refrain from mentioning, in connection with this wooded horizon, my surprise that species of trees have not yet distinguished between an inhabited and civilized, and an uninhabited and barbarous country. Does not the principle which converts a heath into pasturage and cornfields, or a collection of furze-bushes or brambles into a fruit-garden, demand that all unproductive trees should give way as fast as possible, in a civilized country, to other trees which afford food to the inhabitants? Are there not desolate countries enough in which to grow trees for the mere purposes of timber? Are there not soils and situations even in England where none but timber-trees can grow? And is not the timber of many fruit-trees as useful as the timber of many of the lumber-trees which now encumber our soil? It is true, that, when wood constituted the fuel of the country, the growth of lumber-trees was essential to the comforts of the inhabitants, but that is no longer our condition. I conceive, therefore, that a wise and provident government, which, above all other considerations, should endeavour to feed the people at the least cost and labour, ought to allow no lumber-trees to encumber the soil until fruit-trees were planted sufficient to supply the inhabitants with as much fruit as their wants or luxuries might require. The primary object of all public economy should be to saturate a civilized country with food. Why should not pear and walnut-trees supply the place of oaks, elms, and ash; the apple, plum, cherry, damson, and mulberry, that of the birch, yew, and all pollards? It would be difficult, I conceive, to adduce a reason to the contrary; and none which could weigh against the incalculable advantages of an abundant supply of wholesome provisions in this cheap form. Nor does my plan terminate with the ornaments of our forests, parks, hedge-rows; but I ask, why many hedges themselves might not, in like manner, consist of gooseberry and currant trees in their most luxuriant varieties, intermingled with raspberries, nuts, filberts, bullaces, &c.? Not to give this useful and productive face to a country appears to me to shut our eyes to the light; to prefer the useless to the useful; to be so inconsistent as to expect plenty where we take no means to create it; or, in other words, to sow tares and desire to gather wheat, or expect grapes where we have planted only thorns. Let us, even in this point, condescend to borrow a lesson from an illustrious, though oft despised, neighbour, who, it appears by the evidence of all travellers, has taken care that the roads and hedges of France should be covered with productive fruit-trees. If such also were the condition of Britain, how insignificant would become the anxious questions about a Corn Bill, or the price of any single article of food. We should then partake of the ample stores provided, and perhaps contemplated, by our forefathers, when they rendered indigenous the fruit-trees of warmer climates; and, feeling less solicitude in regard to the gross wants of animal subsistence, we should be enabled to devote our faculties more generally in improving our moral and social condition. We should thus extend the principle, and reduce the general purpose of all productive cultivation to an analogous economy, enjoying the fullest triumph which our climate would admit of the fortunate combinations of human art over the inaptitude and primitive barbarity of nature.

COMMON SENSE.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very sensible correspondent, (John Prince Smith) for April, in his postscript on the Corn Laws, desires a correspondent to explain, in the next number, how the Bank of England "is to be compelled to pay its notes in specie, or why, having received no specie for any notes now in existence, it ought to be compelled to pay in specie." With your permission, Sir, I will inform Mr. Smith, that on the very face of every note issued by the Bank of England, it says, "I promise to pay to Mr. Henry Hase, or bearer, on demand, the sum of one pound," and so of any sum stated.

Pray, Sir, was not hard cash the very intent and meaning of this promise; and consequently, upon every principle of honour and honesty, claims, of the Bank of England, cash payment.

With regard to the second matter of Mr. Smith's postscript, he, and every body must know, that great numbers of the public are receiving the notes of the Bank of England, who bought stock with gold and silver; and, indeed, that all the monies there, in the first instance, must have been substantial; though, by lamentably long and expensive wars, with luxury and dissipation of all sorts, evils are produced and are producing, a shadow, the shade of which I am very apprehensive is fast extending, and at no far distant day, will cover us with something like, "the blackness of darkness for ever."

If your numerous readers will turn to the Monthly Magazine for November 1, 1803, they will meet a paper directly in point. It is there said,

1. "The Bank of England holds in pledge substantial and undeniable securities for the whole amount of notes which at any time it has issued.

2. "That every bank-note in circulation has it's representative value in the Bank of England."

If so, can any thing be plainer that the Bank of England "ought to be compelled," and most truly will pay in specie? If not so, why then, Mr. Editor, this is another grand political hoax extraordinary. MICHAEL CASTLEDEN.

Woburn; April 5, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

4. THE "*Phœnissæ.*" This appellation is derived from the chorus consisting of Phœnician damsels, bearing to the temple of Delphi a votive offering. The tragedy commences with a tedious soliloquy, by Jocasta, the spouse of Laius, and wretched mother-wife of Œdipus, containing a narration of the misfortunes of the house of Cadmus. But even this simple mode of developement is, perhaps, preferable to a scene of equal length between a princess and her confidante. The fable of this tragedy is similar to that of "The Seven Chiefs," by Æschylus; but the Phœnissæ is, beyond question, the superior production. The Siege of Thebes, in the view of antiquity, was an event of great importance; and, in this truly dramatic representation of it, all is animation, rage, and tumult. The violent and unprincipled ambition of Eteocles is well contrasted by the comparative moderation and equity of Polynices, whose resolution to enforce his rights, by an appeal to arms, seems, according to modern ethics, scarcely liable to censure. But the ancients thought differently, and with far more ardent emotions of patriotism, on the subject. And the sentence of Creon, after the mutual slaughter of the rival brothers, is analogous to that pronounced by him in the drama of Æschylus:

"Of the deceased, the one into the palace
Must be conveyed; but, as for him who came
With foreign troops to lay his country waste,
The corse of Polynices, cast it forth
Unburied; from the confines of this land,
A prey to vultures."

Had Polynices been merely the assassinator of Eteocles, or had he circumvented him by an act of treachery, he would have stood excused, not to say justified, in the view of the moralists of antiquity. But to involve the land which gave him birth in misery and ruin, for the purpose of revenging his own individual wrongs, was regarded as the greatest of crimes; and his name and memory, notwithstanding the abstract justice of his claims, was held accursed throughout the Grecian common-wealths. Such is the difference in the theories of ages and nations remote from each other, and equally boasting their refinement and civilization; and so little foundation is there for the hypothesis of innate principles of virtue.

The grief, the terror, and the maternal affection of Jocasta, who, in the paroxysm of her despair, exclaims that "horrors revel in the house of Œdipus," are

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are painted with the hand of a master, and her end is truly tragic. The veneration expressed by Creon for the Seer Tiresias, his devout submission to the will of the gods previous to its announcement, though warned by the prophet, that Thebes cannot be saved without a great sacrifice on his part, and his sudden and total change of disposition on being informed, that the death of his son is the sacrifice required, with his consequent readiness to abandon the city to its fate, are all circumstances conformable to the nature of man as he existed two thousand years ago, and as he still exists.

The magnanimity of the youthful Menœceus, however rare, exceeds not the limits of credibility; and the address of the poet is discernible in the generous sentiments occasionally falling from the lips of Polynices, and tending to alleviate the odium, and even horror, excited in the breasts of an Athenian audience, by the nefarious act of waging war against his country. In his dying moments, beholding his brother also expiring, he pathetically exclaims to Jocasta, standing in speechless agony near them:

O mother, we are lost—I pity thee
And my slain brother; for, altho' that friend
Became a foe, this heart still holds him dear.
——————— Of my paternal soil
Enough for a poor grave may I obtain,
Though I have lost the empire.

This tragedy is replete with beauties; it is also free from material objections and defects, and ranks high in the catalogue of ancient dramas.

5. The "*Suppliants.*" Of all the plays of Euripides, there is not one of which the subject seems less important or attractive than the present, yet the art and genius of the poet are conspicuous in the conduct of it.

Subsequent to the unsuccessful attack of Adrastus, sovereign of Argos, accompanied by Polynices and the seven chiefs against Thebes, Creon, the successor of Eteocles, made a barbarous use of his victory, in refusing to the slain Argives the rites of burial. In consequence of this outrage, so dreadful in the view of the ancients, Adrastus, unable to renew the war, appears as a suppliant, followed by a train of noble Argive matrons, at the court of Theseus, "head of the Athenian state," to implore the aid of that hero, for the purpose of rescuing these hapless victims from their unmerited doom.

This gives occasion to some beautiful scenes. The character of Theseus is happily sustained as "the most beloved and most renowned of Grecian chiefs." He at first severely censures Adrastus, in taking upon him to be the avenger of the wrongs of Polynices, and causing his country's ruin, by following the pernicious counsels of those who place their sole delight in glory:

——— That God, whoe'er he was
I praise, who severed mortals from a life
Of wild confusion, and of brutal force;
Shall I then be thy champion? What pretence
That would sound honourably could I allege
To gain my countrymen? Depart in peace,
For baleful are the counsels thou hast given;
Nor must we urge prosperity too far.

Depressed, but not degraded, by his misfortunes, Adrastus acknowledges his error, but, for the sake of his suffering subjects, he continues his solicitations, urging their common descent from Pelops, and the sacred ties of friendship:

Oh! Sovereign of th' Athenian realm, I blush
Thus prostrate on the ground to clasp your knees;
Grown grey with age, and once a happy king;
Redeem the dead in pity to my woes,
And to these matrons, of their sons bereft.

Adrastus, then anticipating the objection, "Why not rather apply for succour to the neighbouring states of Peloponnesus, and particularly to Sparta, the most powerful of them?" replies in a strain very grateful to the ear of Athens:

——— Sparta is itself too barbarous; you alone
To this emprize are equal; for you know
To pity the distressed—Athens in you
May boast a godlike chief.

At length, Æthra, the venerable mother of Theseus, moved by the lamentations of the Argive matrons, intercedes in their favour, and incites him to the combat:

——— Will you not march,
My son, to succour the illustrious dead,
And these afflicted matrons? For your safety
I fear not, while with justice you go forth
To battle.

Theseus, at length moved by these various solicitations, declares himself disposed to grant the requisite aid; first obtaining the sanction of the people convened

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vened in full assembly,—for sovereignty he expressly disclaims.

——— Athens, this free state
By no one man is govern'd; but the people
Rule in succession, year by year—to wealth
No preference is allow'd—but rich and poor,
An equal share of empire here possess,
And equal justice find; and, if reproach'd,
They of low station may, with equal scorn,
Answer the taunting arrogance of wealth;
And an inferior, if his cause be right,
Conquers the powerful.

Such was the nature of that government, under the influence of which Athens rose to a height of glory, unequalled in the annals of the world.

At this period of the play, occurs the most remarkable violation of the unities of time and place to be found in the whole catalogue of Grecian dramas. During a short dialogue between Adrastus and the chorus, and a still shorter ode, with its musical accompaniments, Theseus convenes the assembly of the people, obtains their sanction, collects his troops, marches to Thebes, and gains a complete victory: and this victory is announced to Adrastus, just at the conclusion of the ode. The nineteen thousand celestial conferences of Mahomed, during the overturn of the prophet's pitcher of water, was not more marvellous. The great lapses of time, in the modern drama, occur in the intervals of the acts, and to this the imagination easily conforms; but, as the Grecian chorus never quitted the stage, every deviation from the unities must involve in it a gross absurdity. Blended, however, as the chorus was with the original structure of the Athenian drama, its beauties, in the view of the ancients, more than compensated for its defects; but classical prejudice only can aim at its revival; and, to say nothing of the Elfrida and Charactacus, even the Samson Agonistes, that noble production of a far more mighty genius, serves, by its unavoidable incongruities, to display the superiority of that bolder form which the drama has now assumed.

The concluding scenes of this play are conducted with judgment. The friendship for many years subsisting between the states of Argos and of Athens, founded, doubtless, in their mutual jealousy of the power of Sparta, is poetically represented as originating in the aid now imparted; and Minerva, who makes her appearance at the close of the drama, satisfies the claims of retributive justice, by predicting the success of the second siege of Thebes, conducted by the sons of the slaughtered Argive chiefs.

——— Be applauding Greece,
Called the Epigoni, ye shall become
A theme for your descendants' choral songs.

In this tragedy, as in many others, very bold reflections are thrown out against the moral rectitude of those powers who were the objects of religious worship. Adrastus, inspired with the hope of effectual assistance from Athens, says, in allusion to the savage and haughty Creon:

——— Some reverse
Of fortune may again lay low the man,
Who, swollen, with gay prosperity exalts;
This gives me confidence.

To which the chorus replies:—

——— Th' immortal gods
Thou represent'st as if those gods were just.

And Theseus himself, renowned for piety no less than valour, scruples not to say, even of Jupiter, sovereign of gods and men,

——— Jove, to all
One common fate dispensing, oft involves,
In the calamities which guilt draws down
Upon the offender, him who ne'er transgress'd.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING had considerable experience in the management of sheep, of course the complaint alluded to by your correspondent has often fallen under my cognizance, and, as he justly observes, proves particularly destructive.

The most certain cure for it is bleeding, by slitting of their ears, or cutting them off near the head: this is done by many farmers as an ear-mark, and purposely at the period that the disorder generally comes on. Should they not bleed freely by this means, it will also be necessary to cut off the ends of their tails; but nothing can be effectual if not done immediately that the complaint appears.

In this, as in all other disorders, prevention is the best cure; and in Devonshire the experienced farmers and sheep-breeders are as careful in the choice of proper pastures and food for their hogs (a term they use for sheep between one and two years old, contracted, I suppose, from hoggerel), as a tender nurse would be in the choice of food for a sickly infant; always choosing land of recent cultivation, lying on an acclivity facing the south, if they can, but by all means perfectly dry, particularly in spring and autumn: and experience must teach every

every farmer that young sheep thrive only on hilly and up-land pastures. The second or third year's clover-grass is preferred for them; turnips should be avoided, except for those that eat hay and oats, and with them sparingly. Clover-hay is best for them: it should be remarkably well dried and preserved; a few sheaves of oats occasionally would be very beneficial. A small, dry, mossy field would be best for them at night.—This mode of treatment would answer well for sheep in general, but in particular for those mentioned.

Judging that you will not be favoured with a specific for the cure of the complaint in question, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the foregoing hasty remarks, from a conviction that, if you think them worth inserting in your publication, they will prove of some utility; as I am certain that farmers who studiously adhere to this plan lose very few, or none, even in the dampest seasons.

Stratford, Essex; H. C.
Feb. 21, 1815.

P. S. It is a saying in Devonshire, when a sheep is seized with the above complaint, that it is mazed, or turned mazy; signifying amazed, crazy, or mad: and, in the latter stage, it is thought to bear some analogy to madness in dogs, as the poor animals sometimes froth at their mouths, and constantly work them about, as if desirous of biting. Their bite is avoided by the peasants, as it is thought to be dangerous; and I have heard traditional stories of boys losing their lives through it. Whether or not it bears any affinity to the hydrophobia it is not my business to determine; but it certainly is thought expedient to remove the animal from the rest of the flock immediately it is discovered to be seized with the disorder.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF STAFFORD, by the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS OF PERSONS
Cuttleston, East and West	4,097	4,299	31	88	2,377	1,347	575	10,391	10,664	21,055
Offlow, North and South	14,387	15,609	94	436	5,199	8,471	1,939	39,485	38,875	78,360
Pirehill, North and South	14,096	14,723	98	411	4,830	8,159	1,734	36,758	37,875	74,633
Seisdon, North and South	12,036	16,955	105	308	2,160	10,557	4,238	31,653	31,595	63,251
Totmonslow, North and South	7,350	7,569	48	193	3,463	2,910	1,196	18,263	19,581	37,844
Litchfield (Cit.)	1,010	1,090	5	15	242	509	339	2,237	2,785	5,022
Newcastle-under-Lyne (Bor.)	1,245	1,354	25	74	47	1,207	100	2,940	3,235	6,175
Stafford (Bor.)	859	938	17	9	43	851	44	2,401	2,467	4,868
Local Militia	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	3,945	- -	3,945
Totals -	55,080	62,537	425	1537	18,361	34,011	10,165	148073	147080	295,153

POPULATION OF SUFFOLK.

Babergh	3,353	4,041	9	53	2,389	1,300	352	9,215	9,864	19,079
Blackbourn	1,560	2,253	2	15	1,365	486	402	5,374	5,792	11,166
Blything	2,844	3,914	13	47	2,487	966	461	9,891	10,387	20,278
Bosmere and Claydon	1,751	2,143	3	16	1,465	515	165	5,224	5,491	10,715
Carlford	739	1,049	1	9	828	174	47	2,565	2,572	5,137
Colneis	477	685	1	7	466	161	58	1,722	1,862	3,584
Gosford	1,433	1,781	4	25	1,116	501	164	4,063	4,448	8,511
Hartesmere	2,337	2,907	6	22	1,869	790	257	6,950	7,715	14,665
Hoxne	1,740	2,575	7	17	1,814	618	143	6,691	6,897	13,588
Lackford	1,514	1,978	7	35	1,143	446	389	4,557	4,980	9,537
Loes	1,787	2,235	14	40	1,010	965	260	5,314	6,108	11,422
Mutford and Lothingland	2,125	2,349	31	47	963	921	465	5,567	6,045	11,612
Plomesgate	1,342	1,858	4	12	1,080	531	247	4,311	4,722	9,033
Risbridge	1,958	2,520	7	42	1,672	609	239	6,061	6,304	12,365
Samford	1,397	1,878	5	5	1,354	382	142	4,635	4,670	9,305
Stow	1,092	1,369	5	23	804	406	159	3,155	3,495	6,650
Thedwestry	1,240	1,646	6	19	1,173	354	119	3,716	3,968	7,684
Thingoe	749	1,014	3	6	856	110	48	2,578	2,695	5,273
Thredling	382	514	1	1	330	172	12	1,226	1,333	2,559
Wangford	1,869	2,151	1	21	1,064	805	282	5,141	5,763	10,904
Wilford	761	1,189	3	13	770	322	97	2,922	3,095	6,017
Bury St. Edmunds (Bor.)	1,474	1,681	-	30	164	966	551	3,539	4,447	7,986
Ipswich (Bor.)	2,733	3,102	21	99	193	2,083	826	6,064	7,606	13,670
Sudbury (Bor.)	570	802	1	18	40	597	165	1,507	1,964	3,471
Totals	37,227	47,634	155	624	26,406	15,180	6,048	111988	122225	234,211

POPULATION OF SURREY.

Blackheath	1,113	1,306	5	29	792	263	251	3,380	3,217	6,597
Brixton	24,050	32,109	609	887	2,122	17510	12,477	60,328	76,328	136,656
Copthorne	1,367	1,584	9	37	702	471	411	4,075	4,164	8,239
Effingham	197	215	1	2	154	41	20	591	595	1,186
Elmbridge	1,065	1,169	1	48	426	335	408	3,018	3,001	6,019
Farnham	1,174	1,288	6	29	693	441	154	3,300	3,453	6,753
Godalming	1,478	1,678	3	30	891	691	96	4,215	4,339	8,554
Godley	1,852	1,972	11	77	1,069	464	439	5.236	5,194	10,430
Kingston	2,200	2,551	24	75	454	1,188	909	6,030	7,360	13,390
Reigate	1,666	1,700	36	35	1,005	466	229	4,353	4,235	8,588
Tanbridge	1,281	1,465	2	27	1,026	319	120	3,960	3,697	7,657
Wallington	3,078	3,437	10	44	1,271	1,343	823	8,741	9,140	17,881
Woking	1,637	1,762	5	36	1,110	384	268	4,409	4,407	8,816
Wotton	984	1,098	2	25	540	800	258	2,868	2,810	5,678
Guildford, (Bor.)	495	596	17	15	46	454	116	1,382	1,592	2,974
Southwark, (Bor.)	11,802	18,629	121	294	116	10510	8,003	33,611	38,508	72,119
Local Militia	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	2,314	- -	2,314
Totals	55,434	72,559	1360	1690	12417	35160	24,982	151811	172040	323,851

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following solution of Mr. Carver's question in page 110 of your last number, will, I hope, prove satisfactory. A full detail of the method employed may be found in the introduction to a work entitled "The Compendious Astronomer," by Charles Brent; 8vo. London, 1741.

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1890330, \text{ \&c. \&c.}
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By way of proof, we have $\frac{7}{2}\times\frac{35}{9}\times\frac{7}{11}=\frac{1715}{198}=8\cdot6\frac{61}{99}=8.66\dot{1}$.*

Having now answered your correspondent's enquiry, may I be permitted to make some remarks on the difficulty of procuring certain foreign works on sidereal astronomy. I am led to this more particularly at present, in consequence of the planet Ceres being lately introduced to our notice by your valued contributor, C. Lofft, esq. Having made a delineation of that planet's apparent path during the months of January and February, from the Ephemeris inserted in your magazine, I was desirous of introducing into it the fixed stars in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of comparison; but, after searching all the catalogues, &c. within my reach, I could find no more than five (of the sixth magnitude), viz. Nos. 98 and 103 Tauri of Flamsteed's, 152 of Lacaille's, 179 of Mayer's, and 454 of Miss C. Herschel's catalogues; besides two of the eighth and ninth inserted on Cary's globe, without any numbers affixed to them. Besides their being taken from such different authorities, I found that the places of only two of these could be depended on, the observations of all the rest being defective in some respect or other.

More exact data might probably be furnished by the following works, if they could be procured:

J. E. Bode, *Uranographia*; sive astrorum descriptio, 20 tabulis æneis incisa. Berolini, 1801.

——— Description et Connoisance générale des Constellations, pour servir de suite à son Uranographia; fol. Berol. 1801.

P. G. Piazzi, Præcipuarum Stellarum inerrantium mediæ positiones; fol. Panormi, 1803.

What I have to request is, that some of your correspondents would favour me with the information by what means, and at what price, either of the above works may be procured; having made inquiries, and searched the catalogue of an eminent foreign bookseller, in vain.

March 9, 1815. ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΑΟΣ.

* Several other answers to this question have been received, which we find might have been readily answered by referring to Joyce's, Keith's, or any esteemed Elements of Arithmetic.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE you will permit me, from motives of humanity, through your useful miscellany, to point out, that, while so many admirable regulations exist, providing for worn-out and decayed soldiers of the British army, that the worn-out and decayed *black troops* of our West-India regiments are poor wretches, *absolutely without any provision whatever!*

It seems matter of deep regret that this evil should have escaped the notice of Parliament and the military authorities. The benevolent intentions of the commander-in-chief are well known; and it were surely inconsistent with the exalted character Great Britain holds amongst the nations of the earth not to extend her fostering consolation to the wounds and decrepitude of a class of men who have, in that country, so frequently bled in her cause

A West-India Proprietor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears from the Reports of the parliamentary debates the Judge Advocate has, on a recent occasion, distinctly admitted in parliament that the practice of bringing out soldiers a second time for punishment is illegal, and as it is discontinued in the army, permit me to say, I shall feel very much obliged to any of your worthy correspondents, who will inform the public, whether this practice is still suffered to exist in the naval service, or whether it has been likewise abolished by any competent authority.

April 12. 1815. N. D. S.

EULOGY *on* BENJAMIN COUNT RUMFORD, *read at the Institute of France, 9th January*, 1815, *by* M. CUVIER.*

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, who was made a Knight in England, and a Count in Germany, was born in 1753, in the British Colonies of North America, at the place called Rumford, and near Concord, in New Hampshire. His family, English by origin, cultivated some land there; and he has informed us himself, that he should probably have remained in the modest condition of his ancestors, if the little fortune which they had to leave him had not been lost during his infancy. Thus, like many other men of genius, a misfortune in early life was the cause of his subsequent reputation.

His father died young: a second husband removed him from the care of his mother; and his grandfather, from whom he had every thing to expect, had given all he possessed to a younger son, leaving his grandson almost pennyless.

Nothing could be more likely than such a destitute condition to induce a premature display of talent. Young Thompson attached himself to an enlightened clergyman, who endeavoured to prepare him for commercial pursuits, by giving him a tincture of mathematics; but the good man sometimes mentioned astronomy, and his lessons in this subject were more acceptable than he could have imagined. The young man brought him, one day, the diagram of an eclipse, which he had drawn up by a method invented by himself after meditating on his master's instructions: it was remarkable for its accuracy; and this success made him abandon every other study for that of the sciences.

In Europe scientific pursuits would have presented him with some means of subsistence, but in New Hampshire it was otherwise. Happily, nature had endowed him with a handsome figure and amiable manners: these qualifications procured him, at the age of 19, the hand of a rich widow; and the poor scholar, at the moment when he least expected it, become one of the most considerable men in the colony.

Having taken part with the royalist party, during the troubles in America, the populace of Concord were so enraged against him that he found it requisite to take refuge in Boston, leaving his wife behind him pregnant of a daughter. The former he never saw again, and the latter joined him, for the first time, when 20 years of age.

One of the first triumphs of Washington was to compel the British troops to evacuate Boston on the 24th of March, 1776, and Mr. Thompson was the official bearer of this disastrous intelligence to London.

On this occasion, by the clearness of his details and the gracefulness of his manners, he insinuated himself so far into the good graces of Lord George Germain, that he took him into his employment, and in 1780 he was promoted to the rank of under secretary of state. Disgusted with the want of talent displayed by his principal, and for which Mr. Thompson was not unfrequently made personally responsible, he returned to the army in America, with the rank of major, in the beginning of 1782.

The English were then confined to Charlestown, and occupied in a war of posts. Here Major, now Colonel, Thompson re-organized their cavalry, and had headed it in several important affairs, when peace put a stop to his military career.

Passionately fond of a military life, and being only thirty years of age, he returned to Europe to offer his services to Austria, then engaged in a war with the Turks. On passing through Germany he attracted the notice of the Elector of Bavaria, who conferred on him a mixed civil and military employment, which recalled him to his true destiny—that of the sciences.

These useful pursuits he had never entirely abandoned. So early as 1777, on his first arrival in London, he made some curious experiments on the cohesion of bodies: in 1778, he followed them up by examining the strength of gunpowder, which obtained him admission into the Royal Society; and, in 1779, he embarked on board the English fleet, chiefly to repeat these experiments on a large scale; but the variety of his public duties did not permit him to follow them up on a comprehensive scale.

It was the present King of Bavaria who first brought Colonel Thompson into notice on the continent. In passing through Strasburg on his way to Vienna, the latter appeared on parade on horseback, and in full uniform as colonel of dragoons; Prince Maximilian, (after-

* Several sketches of the life of this illustrious philosopher have appeared in England, all of them inferior to this, by the equally illust ious CUVIER.

wards King of Bavaria,) then commanded a regiment; and, the conversation of all the military officers present having turned upon the campaigns in America, they thought the Prince would be pleased to hear what an English officer, who had been present, had to say on the subject. Colonel Thompson was therefore introduced to the Prince, by whom he was soon warmly recommended to his uncle, the reigning Elector at Munich.

On his first interview he received the offer of a place, but before accepting it he took a hasty view of Vienna, and returned to London to obtain leave of his sovereign to enter the service of Bavaria. Not only did he obtain this permission, but he was knighted on the occasion, and allowed to retain his half-pay in the English establishment, which he enjoyed till his death.

To the acquirements and exterior advantages already mentioned, and to the quality of an Englishman which always imposes on so many persons on the continent, Sir Benjamin Thompson, when he returned to Munich, in 1784, added a talent for pleasing, which could scarcely have been supposed to exist in a man who had just issued, as it were, from the forests of the new world. The Elector of Bavaria, Charles Theodore, granted him the most signal marks of favour: he was successively appointed his aide-de-camp, chamberlain, member of his council of state, and general of his armies; he procured for him the decorations of the two orders of Poland, because the statutes of those of Bavaria did not then admit of his receiving a Bavarian order: lastly, in the interval between the death of the Emperor Joseph and the coronation of Leopold II. the Elector profited by the right given him by his functions as vicar of the empire, to raise Sir Benjamin to the dignity of Count, by giving him the title of that town of New Hampshire in which he was born.

His new master not only heaped titles on him, but intrusted him with a real and very extensive power by conferring on him the united offices of war minister and superintendant of police.

Most of those who are called to power by adventitious circumstances, are led astray by the opinion of the vulgar: they know that they shall infallibly be called men of genius, and be celebrated in prose and verse, if they succeed in changing the forms of government, or in extending the territory of that government even a few additional leagues. How can it be astonishing, therefore, that intestine revolutions and foreign wars should disturb the peace of mankind? Mankind have themselves to blame. But, happily for Count Rumford, Bavaria, at this period, had no such temptations for her ministers; her constitution was fixed by the laws of the Empire, and her frontiers by the great powers which were situated next to her; and she was, in short, reduced to that condition which most states find so hard, namely, to confine all her attention to the amelioration of the fortunes of her people.

It is true that she had much to do in this respect: her sovereigns, who had been aggrandized at the time of the wars about religion, as a reward of their zeal for Catholicism, had long carried this zeal far beyond what an enlightened Catholicism required: they encouraged devotion, and made no stipulations in favor of industry: there were more convents than manufactories in their states; their army was almost a shadow; while ignorance and idleness were conspicuous in every class of society.

Our limits will not permit us to enter into the details of the multiplicity of services which Count Rumford rendered, but we will mention the most remarkable. He first turned his attention to the army, into the organization of which, a peace of forty years had introduced serious abuses: he found means to relieve the soldier from the impositions of certain officers, and to increase his comforts in diminishing the expences of the state: his arms and clothing became more convenient. Each regiment had a garden, in which the soldiers themselves cultivated the vegetables which they wanted; and a school in which their children received the elements of learning and morals. The military exercise was simplified; the soldier was approximated to the citizen; facilities were afforded to the common soldier to become an officer; and a school was at the same time established where young men of family received the most comprehensive military education. The artillery, as being more closely connected with the sciences, attracted the chief regard of Count Rumford, who made numerous experiments, with a view to perfect it: finally, he established a House of Industry, where every thing necessary for the army was manufactured: an establishment, which became at the same time in his hands a source of amelioration in the police, still more important than those which he had introduced into the army.

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From

From what we have said of the state of Bavaria, it may well be supposed that mendicity in that country was excessive; and we know, in fact, that, next to Rome, Munich contained more beggars in proportion, than any city in Europe. They blocked up the streets, they shared the roads, and sold or transmitted them to their heirs, like real property. Sometimes they were even seen to fight for the exclusive possession of a street, or a church-door, and, when opportunity offered, they scrupled not to commit the most shocking crimes.

It was not difficult to calculate, that the regular maintenance of this collection of miserable beings, would cost less to the public than the pretended charities which they extorted. Count Rumford was sensible of this, but he also felt that he would only perform half his work, by imprisoning and feeding the beggars, if their habits were not changed, if they were not trained to labour and sobriety, and if the people in general were not inspired with an abhorrence of idleness and its baneful effects.

His plan embraced, therefore, both moral and physical ameliorations; he had meditated on it a long time, and had arranged all the parts of his system, and adapted them to the laws and resources of the country: he prepared in secret the details of the execution, and when all was ready, he superintended them with firmness.

On the 1st of January, 1790, all the beggars in Munich were brought before the magistrates; and they were informed, that in the New House of Industry they would find work, and every thing necessary for their existence, but they were prohibited from ever begging in future.

In fact, they were furnished with materials, tools, spacious and well-aired rooms, wholesome but cheap food, and they were paid for their labour by the piece. Their first work was to clothe the Bavarian army, but in a short time they manufactured clothes for other armies, and soon brought into the state a revenue of 100,000 florins clear profit.

The whole establishment was originally supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants; far less in amount than what they were accustomed to give as alms.

Such was the success of the establishment, that not only were the poor completely relieved, but their number was reduced, because they learned to work for themselves. Two thousand five hundred were received in one week, and a few years afterwards the whole amounted to 1,400 only.

Although Count Rumford was guided rather by the calculations of a minister, than by the suggestions of sensibility, he was alive to the emotions excited by the metamorphosis which he had effected, when he saw upon countenances formerly furrowed by misfortunes and vice, an air of satisfaction, and sometimes tears of gratitude. On one occasion, during a dangerous illness, he heard a noise under his window, of which he asked the reason. It was a procession of the poor to the principal church, to beseech Heaven for the restoration of their chief benefactor. He admits, himself, that this spontaneous act of religious gratitude in favour of a person of another communion, appeared to him a most affecting recompense; but he does not dissemble, that there was a reward still more durable. In fact, it was in labouring for the poor that he made his finest discoveries.

De Fontenelle says of Dodard, "who, by observing rigorously the fasts prescribed by the church, made some accurate experiments on the changes produced by abstinence, that he was the first who took the same road to the academy and to Heaven." The same observation is applicable to Count Rumford.

Every person knows, that his principal experiments had for their object the nature of heat and light, as well as the laws of their propagation: in fact, it was necessary that he should investigate this subject, to enable him to feed, clothe, and warm, with economy, a great number of men.

He first compared the heat of various kinds of clothing. Having surrounded with various substances thermometers which were warmer than the atmosphere, he kept an account of the time which they required to return to a state of equilibrium. He was delighted at the general result that the chief retainer of heat is the air contained between the fibres of substances, and that the latter furnish clothing so much the warmer the more they retain heated air. On this principle, he did not fail to remark, that nature has covered the animals of cold countries.

Proceeding afterwards to the most efficacious means of saving fuel, he saw by his experiments, that a flame in the open air gave little heat, particularly when it did not strike vertically on the bottom of the vessel: he observed also, that

that steam conveyed very little heat when it was not in motion, and chance threw in his way the key to all these phenomena, and opened to him a new field of enquiry. Casting his eyes on the coloured liquor of a thermometer, which was cooling in the sun, he perceived a continual motion until the thermometer fell to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Whatever powder be put into liquids of the same specific gravity, was also agitated always when the temperature of the liquid was altered, which shewed, that there were constant currents in the liquid itself. Count Rumford thought, that it was precisely by this transfusion of molecules, that heat was distributed in liquids, which of themselves allowed but little calorie to pass. Thus, when the heating of a vessel commences from below, the heated molecules, becoming lighter, rise up, and the cold molecules fall down. While the top only of a column of liquid was heated, the bottom did not participate in the augmentation of heat. A piece of red-hot iron plunged into oil very close to a piece of ice, did not melt an atom: a piece of ice, kept under boiling water, was two hours in melting; whereas, at the surface, it melted in three minutes. Every time that the intestine motion of a liquid was stopped by the interposition of a non-conducting substance, the cooling or heating, that is to say, the equilibrium, was retarded; thus, feathers and furs produced in water the same effects as in the air.

As it is ascertained that fresh water is at its maximum of density at four degrees above 0, it becomes lighter a short time before freezing; so it is on this account that the ice is always formed on the surface first. Count Rumford discovered in this property the means by which nature preserves a little fluidity and life, in the countries of the north; for, if the communication of heat and cold took place in liquids, as it does in solids, or solely in fresh water, as in the other liquids, the rivers and lakes would soon be frozen to the bottom. Snow, on account of the air which is mixed with it, is, in his eyes, the mantle which covers the earth in winter, and prevents it from losing all its heat. In all this he saw distinct marks of the care of Providence; he saw it also in the property of salt-water, which at all degrees causes the molecules to be precipitated, when they have been cooled; so that the ocean, always temperate at its surface, softens on the sea-coast the rigours of winter; and warms, by its currents, the polar regions, at the same time that it refreshes those of the equator. The interest of the observations of Count Rumford extended, therefore, in some measure, to all the operations of nature upon our globe; and perhaps he applied them with equal advantage to general philosophy, as to their utility in public and domestic economy.

This simple announcement must suffice to remind my readers, that, by the application of these discoveries, Count Rumford succeeded in constructing those grates, fire-places, and boilers, of novel forms, which, from the drawing-room down to the kitchen and workshop, have diminished by one-half the consumption of fuel.

The ameliorations proposed by Count Rumford in the construction of kitchens, will probably not be felt so soon, on account of the first expense of their erection. When they become general, the unfortunate cook, who is at present roasted by the heat of his own fire, will be able to do his duty in a cooler atmosphere, with a saving of three-fourths in point of fuel, and one-half in point of time. As the same quantity of primary matter furnishes much more, or much less, nutrition, according as it is prepared, he considered the art of cookery to be as important as that of agriculture. But he did not confine himself to the art of dressing victuals at a small expence, for he paid great attention to the art of composing them; he ascertained, for example, that the water incorporated with our food, becomes itself, by this mixture, a nutritive substance; he tried all the alimentary substances to discover that which was most nutritive, and at the same time the cheapest, always keeping the laws of nature in view, respecting the digestive organs.

It was by thus combining with judgment the choice of substances and economy in the art of preparing them, that Count Rumford attained the art of nourishing mankind at so little expense; and that, in all civilized countries, his name stands high among benevolent persons who turn their attention to the wants of the poor. This honour is far above that which has been decreed to the Apicii of ancient or modern days, and, I had almost said, to many men who are famous in the higher departments of science.

In one of his establishments at Munich, three women were sufficient to cook the dinner of one thousand persons, and

and only nine-penny worth of wood was burned. The kitchen which he built in the hospital Della Pieta, at Verona, is still more perfect, for they consume only one-eighth of the wood which they did formerly.

But, in heating by means of steam, Count Rumford was peculiarly conspicuous. We know, that water retained within a vessel which it cannot break, acquires an enormous heat; the steam, when it is let out, carries this heat wherever it is conducted. Baths and apartments may thus be heated with an astonishing rapidity. As applied to soap-works, and particularly to distilleries, this method has already enriched several manufacturers of our southern departments; and, in countries where they are not so slow in adopting new discoveries, it has been productive of immense advantages. Several manufactories in England are heated in this way, and a small copper boiler is found sufficient to heat a great establishment.

Count Rumford also succeeded in economizing all the heat contained in smoke, which he did not suffer to quit his apparatus until it had become almost cold. A person, justly celebrated for his wit, said one day, that he supposed he would soon cook his own dinner with the smoke of his neighbour's chimney; but it was not on his own account that Count Rumford studied economy, his various and repeated experiments cost him, on the contrary, dearly, and it was only by lavishing his own money that he taught others to save their's.

He made almost as many experiments upon light as upon heat, and among his results we may chiefly remark the observations—1. That flame is always perfectly transparent and permeable to the light of another flame: and 2ndly, that the quantity of light is not in proportion to that of the heat, and that it does not depend, like the heat, on the quantity of matter burned, but rather on the briskness of the combustion. By combining these two ideas, he invented a lamp, with several parallel wicks, the flames of which, mutually exerting their heat, without allowing any rays to be lost, may produce an unlimited mass of light. It is said, that when this lamp was first lighted, it so affected the sight of the man who made it, that he was unable to find his way home, and passed the night in the Bois de Boulogne.

Count Rumford also determined, by physical experiments, the rules according to which colours, when placed in opposition, become agreeable. Few ladies some women will believe, that their choice of a gown, or a ribbon, depends on the immutable laws of nature; and yet this is the fact. When we look steadfastly for some time at a spot of any colour, on a white ground, it seems fringed with a different colour, but always the same relatively to that of the spot; this is what is called a complementary colour; and, for reasons which it is unnecessary to mention here, the two same colours are always complementary, the one to the other. It is by assisting them, that we produce harmony of colouring, and please the eye most agreeably. Count Rumford, who did every thing methodically, arranged, according to this rule, the colours in the furniture of his house, and the agreeable effect was admitted by all who visited him.

Invariably struck in all his experiments with the wonderful phenomena of light and heat, it was natural that Count Rumford should attempt to deduce a general theory of these two grand agents of nature; he considered both as merely the effects of a vibratory movement given to the molecules of bodies, and of this he found a proof in the constant production of heat by means of friction.

He proved more clearly than any one, that heat has no weight; a phial of spirits of wine, and one of water, remained in equilibrium after the latter was frozen, although it had thereby lost as much caloric as would have brought to a white heat the same weight in gold.

He contrived two highly ingenious instruments. The one, which is a new calorimeter, serves to measure the quantity of heat produced by the combustion of every different body; this is a box filled with a given quantity of water, through which the product of combustion is passed by means of a serpentine tube; the heat of this product is transmitted to the water, which it raises a determinate number of degrees, and which serves as the basis of calculation. The way in which he prevented the external heat from affecting his experiment, is very simple and very elegant; he commenced the operation a few degrees below this heat, and ended it a few degrees above: the external air took from it, during the last half of the time, is precisely what it had given it during the first half.

The other instrument serves to shew the slightest differences in the temperature of bodies, or in the facility of its transmission; it consists in two glass balls full of air, joined together by a tube,

tube, in the middle of which there is a ball of coloured spirits of wine. The slightest increase of heat in one of the balls, drives the ball towards the other ball. This instrument, which he called a *thermoscope*, principally made known to him the varied and powerful influence of various surfaces in the transmission of heat, and indicated to him an infinity of processes, by which to retard or accelerate at pleasure the heating or cooling of bodies.

Such were the chief scientific labours of Count Rumford; but these were not the only services which he rendered the sciences. He founded two prizes, to be annually adjudged by the Royal Society of London, and the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, for the most important experiments, of which heat and light should be the subjects.

He was the chief founder of the Royal Institution of London, one of the best contrived establishments for promoting the sciences, and their application to public utility. In a country, where every individual glories in encouraging whatever can be useful to the bulk of mankind, the mere distribution of his prospectus procured him considerable friends, and his own activity soon accelerated the execution of the plan. The prospectus itself was a kind of description, for it spoke of something which was in a great measure realized. A large house presented almost all kinds of philosophical and economical machines; it likewise contains a library and a lecture-room, where chemistry, mechanics, and political economy, are taught. Heat and light, his two favourite objects of study, and the mysterious process of combustion which brings them under the cognizance of man, were there incessantly made the subjects of investigation.*

After having been honoured for fourteen years, by the Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria, with every mark of increasing favour, and after receiving from him, at the epoch of the famous campaign of 1796, the difficult employment of commanding his army, and of maintaining the neutrality of his capital against the two great powers which seemed equally disposed to attack it, Count Rumford had obtained, in 1798, as his highest recompence, the post which of all others he most ardently desired, viz. that of minister plenipotentiary from Bavaria to the King of Great Britain.

There could not in short be a more flattering manner of returning among his countrymen, and enjoying among them the *otium cum dignitate;* but his hopes were disappointed: the etiquette of the English court did not admit of a British-born subject being accredited to represent another power, and the minister for foreign affairs signified to Count Rumford that the custom could not be dispensed with in his behalf.

A still more mortifying event followed: in 1799 he learned the death of his princely benefactor, and he foresaw that there would be a change of ministry at the court of Munich.

In point of fact, the new Elector, Maximilian Joseph, was neither ignorant of his merit nor of his services; besides, he recollected that he was the founder of his fortunes; but, with a different system of government and opposite political interests, it was natural that he should employ other councillors, and Count Rumford was not of a character to live under superiority. Besides, the happy changes which he had effected rendered him less necessary; and his views, so useful, when it was required to civilize Bavaria, were no longer desirable, precisely on account of the rapidity with which they had spread.

He therefore returned to Munich again for a short time only, during the peace of Amiens, but even in this interval he rendered great service to science, by aiding, with his advice, the re-organization of the Bavarian Academy, on a plan which united magnificence, truly royal, with utility of every kind.

The time now arrived when he thought proper to take up his abode definitively in France, where his talents were so duly appreciated, and where nothing would have been wanting to his happiness, if the urbanity of his manners had been equal to his ardour for public utility. But it must be confessed that there was evident in his conversation, and in his whole conduct, a coarseness which appeared the more extraordinary in a man so constantly well treated by others, and who had, in fact, conferred so many benefits upon others. In short, he had done all this good without loving or esteeming mankind. Perhaps the base passions

* We feel it proper to state, that the Count assumed the character of absolute controller, as well as projector, of this establishment, and conducted himself with a degree of *hauteur* which disgusted its patrons, and almost broke the heart of our amiable friend and its first professor Dr. Garnett.—EDITOR.

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passions which he observed in the wretches committed to his care, or the other passions, not less base, which his uniform success had excited among his rivals, had exasperated him against human nature. Thus, he did not think that the welfare of mankind should be entrusted to their own free will: the desire which seems so natural to us all, to examine how we are governed, was, in his eyes, the factitious result of an erroneous education. He had nearly the same ideas as a planter on the subject of slavery, and he regarded the government of China as coming nearest perfection; because, by subjecting the people to the absolute power of learned men only, and by raising each of the latter class in the hierarchy, according to the profoundness of his learning, he is able to make, as it were, so many millions of hands the passive organs of a few sound understandings,—doctrines which we mention without pretending to justify them, and which are not likely to succeed among European nations.

Count Rumford was doomed to experience, more than once, that it is not so easy in the western world as in China to prevail upon others to become machines; and yet no one knew so well as he did, how to make the most of those who were placed under him. An empire, such as he conceived, would not have been more difficult for him to manage than his barracks and houses of industry. He placed his chief reliance on the effects of order. He called order the necessary auxiliary of genius; the only possible instrument of true happiness, and almost a subordinate divinity in this lower world. He proposed to make this the subject of a work, which he regarded as more important than all those which he had written; but a few crude materials only on this important subject were found among his papers. In his own person he was, in every respect, the model of perfect order: his wants, his pleasures, and his labours, were calculated as rigidly as his experiments. He drank nothing but water, and ate meat roasted only, because he thought that boiling subtracted from its nutritive properties. He allowed nothing superfluous, not even a step, or a word; and it was in the strictest sense that he construed the word *superfluous*.

All these virtues, however, were not calculated to make him an agreeable companion. The world likes something careless always; and a certain degree of perfection always appears faulty, when as great efforts are not made to dissemble it as to exercise it.

But, whatever might have been the sentiments of Count Rumford in other respects, his veneration for the Deity was never diminished: in all his works he has constantly taken occasion to express his religious feelings, and to point out, to the admiration of others, the innumerable precautions which PROVIDENCE has taken for the preservation of his creatures. Perhaps even his political system was founded on the idea that princes ought to act like their Heavenly Father, and take care of their subjects, without being accountable to them.

This rigid observance of method, which infringed on the solaces of private life, probably hastened his end; for a violent and unexpected attack of fever carried him off in a vigorous old age, at the age of 61, at his country seat of Autevil.

The intelligence of his death, and of his funeral, reached his colleagues of the Institute at the same moment, otherwise they would have paid the accustomed tribute to his remains. But, if worldly honours and renown shall ever be superfluous, surely they must have been so to that man who, by the fortunate choice of his career, knew how to acquire, at once, the esteem of the great, and the blessings of the unfortunate!

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

RIBSTONE, IN YORKSHIRE.

THIS place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the "Ribstone-park Pippin." The original tree was raised from a pippin, brought from France; from which tree, such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this, and many other counties. Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains its value, being preferred before every other apple this country produces. The old tree is yet standing; and, in the year 1787, produced six bushels of fruit.

SINGULAR PARISH.

In the parish of East Twyford, near Harrow, in the county of Middlesex, there is only *one* house, and the farmer who occupies it is perpetual churchwarden of a church which has no incumbent, and in which no duty is performed. The parish has been in this state ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth.

EASTERN TALES.

Dr. Russell, in his History of Aleppo, gives us the following account of oriental story-telling. "The recitation of eastern fables and tales," says he, "partakes somewhat of a dramatic performance; it is not merely a simple narrative; the story is animated by the manner and action of the speaker. A variety of other story-books, besides the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (which under that title are little known at Aleppo) furnish materials for the story-teller, who, by combining the incidents of the different tales, and varying the catastrophe of such as he had related before, gives them an air of novelty even to persons who at first imagine they are listening to tales with which they are acquainted. He recites, walking to and fro in the middle of the coffee-room, stopping only now and then, when the expression requires some emphatical attitude. He is commonly heard with great attention; and not unfrequently, in the midst of some interesting adventure, when the expectation of his audience is raised to the highest pitch, he breaks off abruptly and makes his escape from the room, leaving his hero or heroine and his audience in the utmost embarrassments. Those who happen to be near the door endeavour to detain him, insisting on the story being finished before he departs; but he always makes his retreat good: and the auditors, suspending their curiosity, are induced to return at the same hour next day to hear the sequel."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The acre of potatoes produces	lbs.
annually - - - - -	22400
——— of wheat - - -	1440
——— of animal food - -	180
——— of dairy produce -	240
——— of ox beef - - -	160

THE COWTHORP OAK.

Tradition speaks of this oak being in decay for many generations. Supposing it hollowed for the purpose, two coaches might pass together through it's bole. The leading branch fell by a storm, in the year 1718; which, being measured with accuracy, was found to contain five tons, and two feet, of wood. Before this accidental mutilation, its branches are said to have extended their shade over half an acre of ground, thus constituting, in a single tree, almost a wood itself. The present circumference of this oak, close by the ground, is twenty yards; and its principal limb extends fifteen yards from the bole. When compared with it, all other trees are children of the forest.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

Woe to the nation in which the young have already the vices of the aged, and in which the aged still retain all the irregularities of youth!

The restless part of mankind may be divided into two classes; those who seek, and cannot find; and those who find, and know not how to enjoy.

To praise a bad action, is to commit it. He who speaks, sows; he who listens, reaps.

There is no man free but he who is governed by reason.

Pleasures are like perfumes, injurious when used to excess.

Woe to him once, that is ignorant of every thing! But sevenfold woe to the man, who, when he understands what is right and good, in some point conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind, does not practice what he knows.

Which of the two does Heaven behold with the most complacency—the rich man who is beneficent to the poor man, or the poor man who envies not the rich?

UNANIMITY OF JURIES.

The unanimity required of the twelve jurors, demanded by the English law, is doubtless very singular. Without enquiring into its propriety or impropriety, it may be observed, that the reason for requiring this, at least in criminal prosecutions, probably arose from compassion towards the prisoner; against whom, if the offence was not proved beyond the possibility of doubt in the most scrupulous juror, it was thought to be erring on the merciful side, that this single *veto* should acquit him. The reason for this unanimity in civil cases may possibly have arisen from attaints being frequently brought, in ancient times, against juries, to which punishment every juror was liable. As each individual, therefore, might be subject to the heavy punishment ensuing on a conviction in such prosecution, it might be reasonable, that every one should have a power of dissenting, and not be concluded by the opinion of others. It appears, from passages in Bracton and Fleta, that in the time of Henry III. when a jury could not agree, it might, on the discretion of the judge, be increased, and others appointed, according to the number of dissentients, and four or six added; or, as now, the jury should be kept together without meat or drink, until they agreed. Probably, the alternative of the addition of new jurors was discontinued, as it made it in reality necessary to try the

cause over again; so that at last, for the greater dispatch of business, the judges insisted, in all cases, on the unanimity of the jury.

Fabian, in his Chronicle, gives a very clear account of the mayor and aldermen of London claiming privileges in the reign of Henry III. namely, that for a trespass against the king, a citizen should be tried by a jury of twelve citizens; for murder, by thirty citizens; and for trespass against a stranger, by the oath of six citizens and himself. These privileges are alluded to in a grant of King John to the city of Lincoln, in the first year of his reign. "We also grant them, in pleas of the crown, they may clear themselves according to the privileges of the citizens of London."

FIRST AMERICAN WAR.

At the close of our second American war, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know the private opinion of Sir George Collier, one of the best naval officers this country ever possessed, respecting the *first*.

London, Jan. 1776.

"The unhappy war between this country and America has called me again into active life. I am appointed to command the Rainbow of forty-four guns, and she is destined, as I am given to understand, to convoy ten thousand Hessian troops and a thousand of the guards across the Atlantic ocean. War is at all times a curse to a nation, but this kind of civil war is worse than any other. I deplore the necessity of the measure, and have the less satisfaction in engaging in it, from foreseeing no probability of acquiring either honour or advantage, both of which, (or at least one of them) are very necessary to make amends for the hardships and dangers unavoidably attendant on the profession of an officer. In a contest with foreigners, glory and fortune light up the flame of ardor, and make cheerfulness and duty go hand in hand. Nothing surprises me more, than that these bands of *legal cut-throats*, I mean mercenary troops, can deliberately and coolly put to death thousands of (perhaps innocent) people, in a quarrel wherein neither their prince, their country, nor their own safety, are the least concerned! Despicable butchers, and still more despicable prince, who lets his subjects out for hire to murder, and to be murdered, that he may add a wing to his palaces; or, for perhaps a still meaner motive, that he may call a set of *castratoes* from Italy, to warble upon his stage! By heavens, I had a thousand times rather be an innocent cottager, than a German prince of this kind, surrounded by Eunuchs, and by subjects who are worse than slaves."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE POWER OF POETRY;

AN IRREGULAR LYRIC.

By Henry Neele.

HARK! what wild mellifluous measures,
Sacred source of plenteous pleasures,
Now exulting, now in anguish,
Now they swell, and now they languish.
Ever changing, ever varying,
Hoping now, and now despairing,
Highest joy, and deepest care,
Love and frantic Hate are there,
Pleasure sweeps the string along,
But Sorrow mingles in the song.

Who now descends to lead the choir,
What mighty hand has struck the lyre?
I see! I see! for who but she
The strong energetic soul can be,
To wake a strain, to breathe a vein,
So heaven replete with harmony?
No trembler treads yon mountain's brow,
No son of song enraptures now,
The mighty mother's self descends,
Adoring Nature prostrate bends:
She shakes her golden locks, she smiles,
And scatters roses round;
Her smile Despair's disease beguiles,
And heals Affliction's wound.

She traces on the ductile sand
A circle for her airy band,
And mutters many a magic sound,
That soft and solemn murmurs round:
Then waves her wand, and calls on all
The mystic pow'rs that rule the ball,
The shadowy shapes of dawning day,
That flutter in the noontide ray,
That haunt the gloomy midnight hour,
That court her smile, or own her power.

She paused, and swift, obedient to the spell,
A thousand airy forms fantastic glide,
Some on the sun-beam red exulting ride,
And field, and fen, and brake, and flowery dell,
Gave up their wandering spirits all,
Obedient to the magic call;
And first, adorned with smiling bays,
Love trod the circle's magic maze,
With eyes uproll'd, and arms enfold,
And loosely flowing locks of gold,
And, as he trod with looks profound,
And gestures wild the mystic round,
He warbled forth with artless ease,
In sweet melodious cadences,
A song replete with joy and care,
Of mingled rapture and despair.
Next came a strange disordered train,
Of Pride and Pity, Peace and Pain;

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Exulting Hope breathed all her fire,
Wild Ardour rush'd to seize the lyre;
Fear would have sought the deep profound,
But durst not disobey the sound;—
Nay, melting Woe, and wrinkled Care,
And fierce infuriate Horror there,
Came darkly-smiling, hand in hand,
To mingle with the motley band.

Despair came latest, wandering wide,
With gaze of mingled pain and pride,
With eye that shot infectious flame,
With dark and sullen cheek he came.
Hope never cheer'd his prospect dim,
Affection had no charm for him;
And, when arose the sweetest song
That ever swept the lyre along,
When Love had joy, and Pleasure sway,
And Rapture kindled at the lay,
Still sad Despair,
With frenzied air,
And hurried footstep, paced the round,
And his dark hue,
The darker grew,
The sweeter swelled the sound.

How does all nature honour thee,
Oh heaven-descended Poesy!
The hill, the dale, the heath, the grove,
The voice of nature and of love;
The burning thought, the breathing line,
That melts, that thrills, all, all are thine.
In ev'ry shape, in ev'ry vest,
Come, welcome to a vot'ry's breast!
Come as a goddess, parent, king,
I'll worship, honor, homage, bring;
A helpless weeping foundling be,
A foster dear I'll prove to thee;
Or come, a wandering harper wild,
By night and pathless plains beguil'd,
Strike at my soul for entrance fair,
And thou shalt find admittance there.

The Poet! hallow'd, honour'd name,
The dearest, eldest child of Fame.
While life remains green laurels grow,
A garland for the Poet's brow;
But oh! what greener bays shall bloom
Eternal round the Poet's tomb?
The Fairies all shall leave their cells,
Where Love with Peace and Plenty dwells,
The mossy cave, and sylvan grot,
To weep around the hallowed spot;
The Seasons, as they wander by,
With glittering hand, and sparkling eye,
Shall pause to gaze on spot so fair,
And strew their sweetest garlands there;
And oft, amid the nights profound,
When solemn stillness reigns around,
The mystic music of the spheres,
Reveal'd alone to gifted ears,
In dirges due and clear shall toll,
The knell of that departed soul.

Kentish Town; *Feb.* 11, 1815.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

I SEEK not India's pearly shore,
Nor western climes will I explore,
Nor 'midst the world's tumultuous strife,
Will waste what now remains of life.
I seek not aught that may me lead,
From tufted grove or flow'ry mead.
No joys can crowded cities yield,
Like those of hill or daisied field.
Calm as the summer's eveniog's sun,
May here my glass of life be run!
And bright as is his parting ray,
My prospect of a future day!
Meanwhile, the lab'ring hind to cheer,
To wipe the widow's falling tear,
Such tranquil pleasures will bestow,
As Riot's sons can never know.
This, this be mine! the speaking eye
Shall then the sculptur'd stone supply;
As o'er my turf the rustics bend,
The poor shall say, "Here lies our friend!"

LINES,

UPON MODERATION IN PROSPERITY, AND MAGNANIMITY IN ADVERSITY.

THE notes that are softest and sweetest we bring,
When lightest we finger the musical string.
And delightful the scent of a sep'rate flow'r,
When many together but serve to o'erpow'r.

And so, when the sun of prosperity sheds
Its beams of enjoyment and bliss on our heads;
By a mod'rate use we alone can enjoy
Her banquet of pleasure, excesses will cloy.

The hand that securely the nettle would hold,
Must grasp it with firmness, undaunted and bold,
'Tis only when lightly and faintly we bring
Our hand to the weed we are hurt by the sting.

And thus, when afflicted with sorrow and care,
'Tis hard to be borne when we fear and despair;
But lighter the stings of distress to the mind
That faces affliction unmov'd and resign'd.

BARBITON.

ADDRESS

Recited at the Sixth Anniversary Dinner of the Society for Mutual Improvement, December 19, 1814.

WRITTEN BY MR. RYMER.

O! HALLOW'D be the hour when Printing's aid
Allur'd fair Learning from her Gothic shade!
When from a long, long night, of dark repose,
With radiant beams the Sun of Science rose!
'Twas then bright Hope the passing woe beguil'd,
And even Slav'ry shook his chains and smil'd!
Pale Superstition, with'ring at the sight,
Sought her dark cave, and curs'd the rising light!
And not forgotten in this festive hour
Be he* who grappled with proud papal power,
Who taught that priests might lie and books deceive,
Call'd men to reason ere they should believe;
Dauntless in truth, he urg'd his daring course,
Unaw'd by prelate's or by despot's force.
One blessing more---and freely be it given,
For Freedom's cause, the choicest gift of Heaven!
Blest be our Sires, for sacred was their toil,
That fix'd fair Liberty on Britain's isle!

* Luther.

Who

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Who dar'd, unaw'd, the scepter'd tyrant see,
And brav'd the dungeon—that we might be free!
What had we been without their patriot zeal,
But slaves, untaught to reason or to feel?
Perhaps (for what could humble fate afford?)
The grov'lling vassals of some feudal lord;
Unknown all joys but such as slavery sought,
And only thinking as our tyrant thought.
A better fate attends our happier days,
When man to man fair Reason's power displays,
The moral worth of all that charms the mind,
The universal wish for all mankind.
The mutual charity for error given,
In devious paths that lead alike to Heaven:
Contending systems and religious zeal
All still conspiring to the general weal.
Though by our fate undestin'd to explore
The fountain pure of academic lore;
Though forc'd in others numbers to rehearse
The sense of Cicero, or Homer's verse;
All that the schoolmen teach can ne'er impart
One spark of genius to the frozen heart;
Can ne'er mad Passion's furious burst controul,
Or raise from earth to heaven the tardy soul.
What, though our names no splendid honours claim,
They ne'er were coupled yet with Guilt or Shame;
What, though the column or the gilded dome
Are still unknown to grace our lowly home;
Philosophy to Stoic virtue given,
And Christian truths, that wing the soul to Heaven,
The sweetest warblings of the Muses' lyre,
That manly worth and virtuous thoughts inspire,
The truths of History, that teach the mind
To pity, and to wonder at, mankind:—
All these, express'd in letter'd page, can spread
The wealth of millions o'er our humble shed,
Place by our fires the hero and the sage,
And all the experience of every age!
This festive hour we dedicate to joy;
In Friendship's blessings every wish employ.
He who still roams Imagination's cell,
And with ideal Beauty loves to dwell;
And he who, past the glowing fire of youth,
Delights to seek for demonstrative truth;
He who desires with elegance to please,
And he who deeply each result foresees;
In friendship equal, and in heart the same,
IMPROVEMENT MUTUAL catch from Mutual Flame!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. WILLIAM MOULT, *of Bedford-square, for an improved Method of acting upon Machinery.*—May 23, 1814.

MR. M. describes his invention as being applicable to all kinds of machinery, which is acted upon by steam, to produce motion or mechanical power, and which he causes to act in an improved manner by the intervention of water, or other ponderous fluid. In lieu of the cylinder containing a moving piston, he employs a vessel of equal or greater capacity than the ordinary cylinder, and attached to the beam, or other moving part of the engine, so that the alternate ascent and descent of this vessel will put the beam and machinery in motion. The vessel is immersed in water, or other ponderous fluid, which has an entrance to, and exit from, the vessel, at an opening made in the inferior part, so as to fill or empty the capacity of the said vessel when it rises and falls. A steam-pipe, or tube, proceeding from the boiler of the engine, is carried beneath the fluid in which the moving vessel is immersed; then, turning up beneath the lower or open end of the moving vessel, it terminates with an orifice considerably above the surface of the said fluid. In some accessible part of this pipe, a steam valve or cock is placed, to shut off the passage; but, this being opened, the steam has free passage from the boiler to the interior capacity of the moving vessel. Another pipe is conducted from the condenser of the engine, and turning up under the moving vessel in the same manner as the steam-pipe, serves to convey the steam from the moving vessel to the condenser; it has also a cock, or valve, which he calls the exhausting valve, or cock, to cut off the communication at pleasure. The opposite end of the beam of the engine must have a counter-weight, sufficient to draw up the moving vessel when the steam is admitted into it. The manner of action in the engine is as follows:—The steam being raised in the boiler, the steam-valve is to be opened; this admits the steam into the interior of the moving vessel, and expels the air from it; then opening the exhausting valve, and the steam will likewise pass into the condensor, and through the air-pump, for the purpose of expelling the air.

To simplify the engine, the air-pump and condenser may be omitted; and the exhausting pipe may be made an injecting pipe, to carry cold water from a reservoir into the moving vessel itself, to form a jet when the cock or valve is opened, and thus condense the steam contained in it, which will cause the vacuum, and produce the same effects; but it will in this case be necessary to provid-

provide the means of carrying the injection water. This, when the fluid in which the vessel works is water, may be suffered to mix with it, and will pass off without trouble; or, in other cases, where another kind of fluid is employed, a pipe must be applied in the same manner as what is called the education pipe in steam-engines, where the injection is thrown into the cylinder itself; which pipe descends from the interior of the vessel to some sink or hot well, at a sufficient depth below to cause the water to flow off when the steam is admitted to the vessel; but, to prevent the return of the water when the vacuum is formed, the end of the pipe is to be covered with a valve, opening outwards. A shifting valve, or valve opening outwards from the vessel to the open air, is also to be applied in the top, or other convenient part of it, for the purpose of evacuating the air the vessel may contain, when the steam first enters the vessel, but the closing of the valve will prevent the entrance of the air when the vacuum is formed within the vessel. The condensation may be produced without injection, by causing a shower of cold water to fall upon the outside of the moving vessel, and thus produce a sufficient cold within it to effect the condensation of the steam; but this plan must be confined to small engines, as this will be only a single acting engine, two such vessels may be applied at the opposite ends of the working beam to act alternately, and in this way the counterweight will be unnecessary.

Another form of this invention is, where, instead of a cylinder to work the engine, he places two vessels at the opposite extremities of the working beam; and, having a communication between them, a sufficient quantity of water, or other ponderous fluid, is introduced to fill one of them: then, by means of steam, he causes the fluid to be expelled from the vessel at that end of the beam which is depressed; and by the communication it will occupy, the vessel that is at the elevated end of the beam, gives a preponderating power to work the engine.

The steam is made to operate in this engine as follows:—A pipe is conducted from the boiler, and passing through the axis of the beam, with a turning joint, proceeds to the vessel at one end of the beam, which vessel is closed, and he calls it the steam-vessel. It has a free communication by a pipe, conducted along the beam with the other vessel, which is open at top. The turning joint of the steam-pipe at the axis of the beam may be made in the manner of a cock, so as to open and shut when the beam vibrates on its center, and is so arranged that it will open the passage whenever that end of the beam which carries the steam-vessel is below the horizontal position, but in all other positions the passage will be shut. There must be likewise an elevated reservoir, to supply injection when necessary, by letting fall a shower of cold water upon the outside of the steam-vessel.

To explain the action of this engine, suppose the above close steam-vessel in the depressed position, and full of the fluid, the engine being at rest; then the steam coming from the boiler, and entering the vessel, will displace the fluid from it, and force it up the communicating pipe into the open vessel, which is then at the elevated end of the beam. The weight of the fluid being thus transformed to that end of the beam, causes it to preponderate. When the beam comes to the horizontal position, the passage of the steam is cut off, and the motion continues till the steam-vessel becomes the most elevated end of the beam, and the open vessel the depressed end: the shower of cold water being let fall upon the steam-vessel, condenses the contained steam, and causes a vacuum. The pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface of the fluid, in the open vessel, causes it to mount up through the communicating pipe, and occupy the steam-vessel, which, being at the elevated end of the beam, causes it to preponderate in its turn, and gives motion to the engine when it has descended to the horizontal position. The hollow axis of the beam admits the steam into the steam-vessel again, by which means its fluid is forced back to the open vessel, and a constant reciprocation is thus kept up to work the engine. The condensation may be made, by admitting a jet of cold water into the steam-vessel, instead of letting a shower fall upon the outside of it.

JEAN RAUDONI, of Oxford-street, for certain improvements in the construction of dioptric telescopes.—Jan. 20.

JAMES MILLER, of Liverpool, distiller; for certain improvements in the construction of stills, furnaces, chimnies, and other apparatus.—Jan. 28.

JOSEPH TAYLOR and PETER TAYLOR, Manchester, machine-makers; for certain improvements in a loom, to be used in weaving.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, of Giltspur-street, ironmonger; for an improved toast-stand.—Feb. 7.

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PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

PART II. for 1814, of the Transactions of this Society, has just made its appearance, containing the following articles:—

15. On a new principle of constructing His Majesty's ships of war; by Robert Seppings, esq. one of the surveyors of His Majesty's navy.

16. Remarks on the employment of Oblique Riders, and on other alterations in the construction of Ships: being the substance of a report presented to the Board of Admiralty, with additional demonstrations and illustrations; by Thomas Young, M.D. For. Sec. R.S.

17. Some further Observations on Atmospherical Refraction; by Steph. Groombridge, esq. F.R.S.

18. Propositions containing some Properties of Tangents in Circles; and of Trapeziums inscribed in Circles, and non-inscribed: together with Propositions on the Elliptic Representations of Circles, upon a plane surface, by Perspective; by Richard Hey, LL.D.

19. On new Properties of Light exhibited in the optical Phænomena of Mother-of-Pearl, and other bodies to which the superficial structure of that substance can be communicated; by David Brewster, LL.D.

20. An improved method of dividing Astronomical Circles and other Instruments; by Capt. Henry Kater.

21. Results of some recent Experiments on the Properties impressed upon Light by the Action of Glass raised to different Temperatures, and cooled under different circumstances; by David Brewster, LL.D.

22. Consideration of various Points of Analysis; by John F. W. Herschel, esq. F.R.S.

23. Observations on the Functions of the Brain; by Sir Everard Home, bart. F.R.S.

24. Further Experiments and Observations on Iodine; by Sir H. Davy.

25. Observations respecting the natural Production of Saltpetre on the walls of subterraneous and other Buildings; by John Kidd, M.D. Professor of Chemistry at Oxford.

26. On the Nature of the Salts termed triple Prussiates, and on Acids formed by the union of certain Bodies with the Elements of the Prussic Acid; by Robert Porrett, jun. esq.

27. Some Experiments on the Combustion of the Diamond and other carbonaceous Substances; by Sir Humphry Davy.

28. Some Account of the Fossil Remains of an Animal more nearly allied to Fishes than any of the other Classes of Animals; by Sir Everard Home, bart. F.R.S.

29. On an easier Mode of procuring Potassium than that which is now adopted; by Smithson Tennant, esq. F.R.S.

30. On the Influence of the Nerves upon the Action of the Arteries; by Sir Everard Home, bart. F.R.S.

31. On the Means of producing a double Distillation by the same Heat; by Smithson Tennant, esq. F.R.S.

32. An Account of some Experiments on Arterial Heat; by John Davy, LL.D. F.R.S.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

This parent Agricultural Society has recently published a thirteenth volume of its invaluable Transactions. From among its interesting contents we have selected the two following, as the most likely to gratify general readers, and as the most practical and comprehensive in their information.

On his Mode of Farming, by JOHN BENNETT, esq. *of Pyt House.*

I have two farms in my own occupation, one at Pyt House, the other at Berwick. The soil of my hill-land at Pyt-house is a sandy loam, on a subsoil of freestone; this is sown in four fields: 1st. wheat; 2d. Swedish turnips; 3d. barley; 4th. half the field clover, and the other half forward turnips. My wheat, therefore, always follows the broad clover and turnips; which turnips are either drawn and taken into the stalls for cattle, or fed with sheep on the same land where grown, as they may be wanted. A great deal of my clover is always carted green to the stalls. On this system, supposing a farm to contain 100 acres of arable land, it will be sown with 25 acres of wheat, 25 acres of Swedish turnips, 25 acres of barley, 12½ acres of broad clover, and 12½ acres of forward turnips. By changing the clover and turnips alternately, these crops will only come once each in eight years, which will almost insure a good crop of clover. The principal objection to this plan is, that the turnips come too often. In answer to this I can only say, that, though I am aware that turnips love fresh land as well as any other plant, yet I have been able to grow excellent crops without having varied my system for many years. I use about two-thirds of my turnips grown on my farms at Pyt-house, in stall-

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stall-feeding of cattle, which has of late returned a considerable profit; and the great quantity of dung by this means produced, must reproduce turnips, if properly applied.

My vale farm, at Pyt-house, I also manage in a four-field system, the soil of which is a sandy loam, on a sub-soil of clay, together with beds of gravel above the clay in spots, consequently subject to springs; but these are taken off by under-draining. The first year I plant wheat; second, turnips; third, oats; fourth, one half of the field, after oats, broad clover, one quarter beans, and one quarter vetches. Wheat always follows the clover, beans, and vetches. Clover, by changing with the beans and vetches, comes but once in eight years. Beans and vetches, by changing with each other, come to be planted on the same land but once each in sixteen years. I must observe, that on these farms I have sufficient meadow land to grow as much hay as I want.

My Berwick farm is of a very different description from either of the aforementioned: its situation is on the Wiltshire downs, of a flinty soil, with a sub-soil of chalk, and has always been considered as bad turnip land. This farm I sow in five fields. Its routine is, first year, wheat; second, about nine-tenths turnips, one-tenth winter vetches to soil oxen; third, barley; fourth, grass for hay; fifth, half the field old grass, to be spring-fed by sheep; the other half winter-fallowed, and sown in equal parts at the proper season with spring vetches and autumn turnips, both to be fed with my young sheep. I sow one half of my grass field with broad clover, mixed with a very little ray-grass; the remaining half with hop and ray, and a little Dutch clover. By thus changing my seeds, the land is never tired of either. Half of my old field in preparation for wheat gets a winter fallow; and that part of the fallow which is not sown to turnips or vetches, takes the sheep fold as soon as it leaves the barley land. The other part of the old field is broken up in June, by what is with us called raftering, or half-ploughing: and as the sheep-fold goes twice over it, I plough it clean before the last folding, by which the sheep dung is kept on the top of the ground; and as I drill my wheat, the dung is harrowed in with the seed. This farm I have occupied only three years, and it is now in good condition, being free from weeds and well manured.

I will now state the whole process attended to in the cultivation of my turnips. I fallow my wheat stubbles as deep as the soil will admit of before Christmas, and cart all the dung from my yards, as fast as it accumulates, into the fields, and stack it in large heaps, in readiness for my turnips. As early as the land will work in the spring, the fallows are run back, and harrowed down fine: these operations should be done in dry weather. It is then ploughed by a swing plough (it cannot be done by a two-wheel plough) into single boatridges, twenty-seven inches from centre to centre of each ridge. The dung is then carted on the ground, to the amount, as near as I can ascertain, of twelve two-ox cart-loads per acre. My carts measure four-feet six-inches by three-feet nine-inches, and sixteen inches high; besides six such boards at the side, and are filled as high as they will bear. The dung is spread by women or girls in the intervals between the ridges, and the ridges are immediately split by the plough, and the dung covered up: by this operation a ridge is formed exactly over the dung. The seed is then drilled by a double drill, which is drawn by one horse or ox, and deposits the seed immediately over the dung on the tops of the ridges. In doing this, care must be taken that the drill is set to the proper width, as the ridges sometimes vary from being thrown up by different men. To do this I measure about twenty ridges, and, having found the average width, set the drill accordingly. It is desirable to have the rows of turnips at equal distances, that the horse-hoe may be worked to advantage. As soon as my turnips are up, I always strew lime-dust* or coal-ashes over the young plants, and if possible in the dew of the morning, or when the leaves are wet with rain; this sometimes stops the fly, at the trifling cost of about 1s. per acre. As soon as the plants are in rough leaf, a small swing plough is used to pare away the earth from both sides of the plants, going as near to them as possible. The women next begin hoeing them with nine-inch hoes, leaving the plants from nine to ten inches asunder, and perfectly single; this is always done at once, for it is impossible to thin turnips evenly when drilled, if they are done ill at the first hoeing. I have the rows looked over again by the women, for the purpose of pulling up the weeds

* Wood-ashes or soot still better.

that

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that escaped the first hoeing. A few days after the hand-hoeing, the horse-hoes are set to work, by which the intervals are well pulverized, the soil prevented from cracking, and consequently the turnips secured from being burnt up in dry weather. This horse-hoeing is repeated three or four times, as may be necessary; but I do not earth them up till late in the autumn, when the leaves of the turnips begin to drop. The double mould-board plough is then used, which earths up the turnips so as nearly to cover them.

This drains the wet land, in a wet season, and protects the roots both from frost and game, on all lands. I neglected doing this on my Berwick farm this last autumn, and suffered materially in consequence, by the decay of many good red Norfolks, which might by these means have been preserved.

I have long been in the habit of preserving a large quantity of turnips, which are grown on my field in preparation for wheat, by keeping them between sheep-hurdles, pitched at six feet from each other, thereby forming a long stack, piled as high as is necessary to form a roof; the same is thatched over, but left open at the sides for the air to pass through; the more airy the situation the better. The green must not be cut off too close, so as to injure the crown of the turnip, for a turnip will either shoot out, or decay immediately; should the crown be injured, it will decay. In a stack of this kind, turnips will grow slowly the whole of the winter, and may be preserved till the end of April; though I generally consume mine much earlier, and then stack my Swedish turnips between the same hurdles, and keep them till the end of May. I have only to add, by way of observation, that experience has taught me that the distance before-mentioned for drilling the rows of turnips, and for having them in the rows, is that which will produce the greatest acreable produce. It is best to drill full two pounds of seed to an acre; for, when thick in plant, turnips are not so subject to be destroyed by the fly; they cannot be hoed too early, if the hoers can distinguish them from the weeds.

I believe the best manure for turnips (except yard dung and vegetable ashes) to be fresh earth. I generally contrive to raise yard dung enough to manure the whole of my turnip land; and it is unwise to sow more land than can be supplied with manure. Ten acres of land, well dunged, will produce more weight of turnips than twenty in an impoverished state; and will cost but half the expence in labour. I consider my turnips as the most profitable crop; in proof of which I would inform you, that nearly all the oxen and cows which were exhibited in my stalls, are sold completely fat; they never had any food but turnips, excepting two months feed on after-grass, and a very small quantity of hay with the turnips.

I sold the two Hereford oxen which were exhibited by Mr. Hughes, and won the premium at the Wiltshire Agricultural Society, as working oxen, in July last, and which I afterwards bought of him at 64*l.* for 120*l.* I believe they were the best oxen that have gone from this neighbourhood to Smithfield for many years.

On the Management of his Farm in the Vale of Glamorgan, by JOHN FRANKLEN, esq.

I cultivated mangel-wurzel many years with success, before the late war, and the increase of copper and iron works in this county, which lessened the number of hands, and increased the price of labour. About twenty years past I allotted four fields on my farm, each computed five or six acres, to try whether I could, by following the Norfolk course of alternate crops, (without the loss of a year to fallow and clean the land, which some respectable writers, and many experienced cultivators think necessary,) keep the land free from rootweed; but I think that much depends on the nature of the soil, which it is material to describe as plainly as possible, so as to be intelligible to the generality of farmers. Mine is mostly a strong clay, over a blue limestone, called, in the vale of this county, *lyon* or *layon*, and used here successfully in making cisterns and ponds in the angle between our fields. I have cropt those four fields for about twenty years with wheat, turnips, barley, and clover, successively. I manure, for drilled turnips, with dung from the fold court, and to save labour (as hoers are scarce) I horse-hoe the intervals with an expanding horse-hoe, and hand-hoe and weed the rows. I have found the yellow Swedish turnips stand the winter best; and of great value in the spring, when the Norfolk turnips, which I grow in another part of my farm, for early feeding, are either damaged by the frost, or run to seed, so that the bulb becomes hollow and spongy; but the Swedish turnips, or ruta-baga, retain their solidity and nutritiousness in a mild spring, after beginning

beginning to run to seed; and I have frequently carted off the leavings, the latter end of April, to an adjoining grass field, to prepare the land for barley, where my cattle and store sheep have eaten them with great avidity.

My barley is often so heavy as to lodge and injure the clover; which, on the contrary, in a wet season sometimes grows too luxuriant, though sown after the barley, is three inches above the surface; which inclines me to think that it would be better to sow clover or winter vetches in autumn, as soon as possible after the barley harvest.

I generally prepare a compost with lime and earth, in the head lands, adding the scrapings of the road, and pond mud, when procurable; and plough my clover lay, and lay on my compost, in time for wheat sowing, which is done under furrow, because wheat sown on the clover lay with one ploughing and harrowing, as many do, will not stand the winter so well as when the land is ploughed two or three times in autumn, and the wheat sown under the furrow.

I think those four fields are now better than when I began the above-described practice. I have other lands too stiff and wet for barley, where the drains will not draw, in which I cultivate wheat, and drill tick or horse beans alternately, manuring for wheat with the above-mentioned compost, and for the beans with barn-yard dung.

When I began farming, turnips were little known in this county; but the premiums given by the Agriculture Society, and the example of many gentlemen, have effectually introduced them, where the farms are not too small, and the occupiers poor and illiterate, which is generally the case in the north and west part of this county. In those parts the little farmers chiefly depend on sheep, and rearing small cattle, and pare and burn the surface, and mix lime (carried a great distance) with the ashes, to raise an indifferent crop of wheat.

I find it convenient to use both oxen and horses for various purposes. I have had ploughmen from Scotland to plough with two horses abreast, with long reins, who plough as much daily as most of my neighbours do with six oxen; and I buy the ablest oxen, after they have been broke in, and sell them when they begin to grow stiff: there are very good cattle in this vale.

Our society sent a millwright to the North, to obtain a model of a threshing machine, soon after the invention, and the ablest farmers now use them: mine is worked by water.

I would raise more cabbage, borecole, and other food for wintering stock, if I could get hands enough; but the want of hands in these parts is a great impediment to the best husbandry.

I have lately used a small plough from Edinburgh, the Beverstone plough, and Gregg's scuffler, commonly called the tormentor in the West of England.

As to the corn trade, it must be known to every practical agriculturist, that the great increase in the price of labour, and the increase of taxes, make it impossible for the grower to render corn at the present reduced price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A CATALOGUE of Books, by Christopher and Jennett, at Stockton. 1s.

A Catalogue of Books, for the Year 1815, many of them collected in various Places of the Continent; and some valuable Duplicates from the King of Denmark's Library at Copenhagen; by Wm. Laing, Edinburgh. 3s.

A Catalogue of Odd Volumes, Magazines, Reviews, &c. (consisting of upward of 5000) English and Foreign; by John and George Todd, York. 1s.

Barrington's Catalogue of Books for 1815. 2s.

A Catalogue of a large Collection of Modern Books on Sale at W. Baynes's, 54, Paternoster-row; given gratis.

BIOGRAPHY.

Historical Memoirs of my own Time; Part the First, from 1772 to 1780; Part the Second, from 1781 to 1784; by Sir N. Wm. Wraxall, bart. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 6s.

The Life of Philip Melancthon: comprising an Account of the most important Transactions of the Reformation; by F. A. Cox, A.M. Hackney. 8vo. 14s.

Political Portraits in this New Æra; with Explanatory Notes, Historical and Biographical; by Wm. Playfair, Author of the Balance of Power, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Lives of Pollio, Varro, and Gallus, with Notes; by the Rev. Edward Berwick. 8vo. 7s.

Life of the Duke of Wellington; by George Elliott. 8vo. 14s.

DRAMA.

Past Ten o'Clock, and a Rainy Night; a Farce, in Two Acts, as performed at the Theatre

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Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; by Thomas Dibdin. 1s. 6d.

Conscience; a Tragedy, in Five Acts; by Joseph Ashton. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Grammar of the English Language; to which is added, a Series of Classical Examples of the Structure of Sentences, and three important Systems of the Time of Verbs; by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Author of Notes and Reflections on the Old and New Testament, and Translator of the 7th and 8th Volumes of Saurin's Sermons. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Arrangement of English Grammar, with Critical Remarks, and a Collection of Synonyms; by David Davidson. 12mo. 8s.

Eutropius, with English Notes and Questions, for the Use of Schools; by the Rev. C. Bradley. 2s. 6d.

A Series of Exercises and Questions, adapted to the best Latin Grammars, and designed as a Guide to Parsing, and an Introduction to the Exercises of Valpy, Turner, Clarke, and Ellis, Whittaker's Exempla Propria, and the Eton Exempla Minora; by the Rev. C. Bradley. 2s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

The New General Atlas, on a Scale similar to that of D'Anville's, No. IX. 8s.

England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century; from the French of M. De Levis, Duke and Peer of France. Vol. I. 12s.

A Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World; with brief Notices of the principal Historical Events, and of the most celebrated Persons connected with them; to which are annexed, References to Books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c. by Thomas Bourn, Teacher of Writing and Geography, Hackney. 8vo. 2d edition, corrected and greatly enlarged. 18s.

HISTORY.

The Campaign in Germany and France, from the Expiration of the Armistice, signed and ratified, June 4th, 1813, to the Period of Bonaparte's Abdication of the Throne of France; with an Appendix, containing all the French Bulletins issued during this Period, and other Official Documents; by John Phillippart, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

LAW.

A Practical Guide to the Duty and Authority of Overseers of the Poor, with full and plain Directions to them in the Execution of their Office: interspersed with numerous Precedents of Summonses, Warrants, Orders, &c. relating to the Poor's Law, and Parish Matters in general; by Wm. Toone, Attorney at Law. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Cases in Crown Law; by Tho. Leach, esq. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 2s.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV. Part III. from L to LII Geo. III. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.

A Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea; with Tables designed to facilitate the Calculations: translated from the French of M. de Rossel; by Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. To which are subjoined, an extensive Series of Practical Examples, an Introduction to the Tables, and some additional Tables, by the Translator.

Dissertations and Letters, by Don Joseph Rodriguez, the Chevalier Delambre, Baron de Zach, Dr. Thomas Thomson, Dr. Olinthus Gregory, and others; tending either to impugn or to defend the Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales, carrying on by Col. Mudge and Capt. Colby; by Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. 8vo. 3s.

A Treatise on the Valuation of Annuities and Assurances on Lives and Survivorships; on the Construction of Tables of Mortality; and on the Probabilities and Expectations of Life; by Joshua Milne. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever, illustrated by Cases, which occurred in Leeds and its Vicinity, in the Years 1809—1812; by William Hey, jun. 8vo. 8s.

A Treatise on Fever, with Observations on the Practice adopted for its Cure in the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery in Dublin; illustrated by Cases; by William Stoker, M.D. 8vo. 7s.

The Introductory Lecture for the Year 1815; exhibiting some of Mr. Hunter's Opinions respecting Diseases: delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons in London; by John Abernethy, F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College. 8vo. 2s.

Physiological Researches on Life and Death, by Xavier Bichat; translated from the French, by F. Gold. 8vo. 9s.

A Practical Explanation of Cancer in the Female Breast, with the Method of Cure, and Cases of Illustration; by John Rodman, M.D. 8vo. 8s.

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Engravings to illustrate some of the Diseases of Arteries; by Joseph Hodgson. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Observations on Animal Economy. 8vo. 6s.

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"Siege of Smolensko," left Mr. Addison a new field. If to occupy this was an arduous task, the greater be our praise of the talents by which it has been encountered with success.

After an overture, in which, if we do not meet with any passages strikingly original, the several movements are consistent and spirited, the curtain rises to a recitative accompanied. This leads to some melo-dramatic melodies, which well depict the sentiment of the scene. The succeeding song, "Great Power of Nature," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is appropriate. The change of the time, at the line "Still the fond ivy," is so judicious as to merit our particular remark. The following song, sung by Mr. Phillips, is pleasing; but the second strain opens with a note for which the ear is by no means prepared by the previous close. The quartett and chorus "Chains and Death," opens with a boldness that bespeaks considerable genius, and is conducted in a style that displays not only much more than common judgment, but so respectable a portion of science, that we wonder at the anomalous termination given to a passage in the melo-dramatic movement which accompanies Pugatschiff's entry into Smolensko. "Go, faithless Man," sung by Mrs. Bishop, is a pleasant chaste air, but is eclipsed by the following song, sung by Mr. Horn, the spirit of which is truly martial and declarative of eminent powers in that line of composition. The trio, "Come from the Cottage," is ingeniously contrived; the air "Lawyer, Grufty Kotz," is in character; and the *pas seule*, danced by Miss C. Bristow, possesses much novelty and prettiness. The remaining songs, and the *finale*, come under the same general description of moderate merit, occasionally relieved by symptoms of latent genius, which only requires to be ushered forth under the auspices of a riper experience, and a more confirmed knowledge of science. Such is our opinion of the music of "The Russian Impostor." It ought not, and, we trust, it will not, discourage the composer from still more arduous attempts.

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If these sonatas are not written with all the freedom and finish found in the compositions of the best masters, neither do they exhibit that raw ungain awkwardness with which our ears are too often molested by the common herd of composers for the piano-forte. If the very first order of merit no where protrudes, a spirit and a taste, bordering upon superior excellence, frequently display themselves, and are not counteracted, or neutralized, by any egregious lapse, either in fancy, science, or general judgment.

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Anna's

Anna's reply to the ardent appeals of her lover. The melody is, throughout, smooth, flowing, and connected; and the general effect, such as to gratify the sense and induce sympathy.

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Though this, perhaps, is not one of those compositions of the great Handel which we should have preferred for a piano-forte *divertimento*, (since it is, at once, both grave and purely organical), yet we must not withhold our acknowledgment of the address with which Mr. Cooke has acquitted himself, considering the repelling nature of his task. Among the choruses of Handel, there are compositions which may be accommodated to the powers and character of the instrument in question, and which, indeed, by a judicious employment of the accompaniments, may be rendered brilliant under the hand of a masterly performer; but the present piece is not one of those to which we are alluding; and, though we feel Mr. C.'s claim to our acknowledgment of his abilities, as an arranger of Handel's music, we cannot extend the compliment to his choice of matter. His disposition of the several *parts*, and the account to which he frequently turns them, announces a judgment, which, had it been as happily exercised in the selection as in the execution, must have rendered piano-forte practitioners obliged to him for charming and useful exercise. We do not say this without hoping that it may encourage Mr. Cooke to further exertions in this province of musical authorship.

"*Merrily, merrily, bounds the bark;*" *a Ballad, composed by J. Parry.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

This little ballad, the words of which are from Scott's "Lord of the Isles," are set in a sprightly, animated, style: some of the passages are distinguished by their novelty, and the whole melody is connected and consistent. Mr. Parry has obliged the public with a considerable number of detached sports of his prolific fancy; but we do not know of any one, even among those which have been most favourably received, that has pleased more than the present. As a lively chamber air, it will not fail to be generally acceptable; especially since its execution lies within the powers of a moderate compass of voice.

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land, in Neutral Vessels, from States in Amity with his Majesty, of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.

Cap. IX. *To continue, until the Expiration of Six Months after the Conclusion of the present Hostilities, an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of his present Majesty, for authorizing his Majesty in Council, to allow the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities in Neutral Ships, into and from his Majesty's Territories in the West Indies, and Continent of South America.*

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. ROBINSON, of Ravenstonedale, has at length finished his long expected *Theological, Biblical, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary*. This work, which has cost the learned author many years of sedulous labour, corresponds, in its general design and execution, with the great work of Father CALMET; but it differs in being derived chiefly from the writings of English divines, and consequently may, in contradistinction to that Catholic work, be denominated, the PROTESTANT CALMET. It is also printed in a more economical form than Calmet's Dictionary, and therefore adapted, in its price, to the means of students and Christian families; while the variety and sound learning of its contents, give it claim to a place in the first libraries. Its form is that of Lempriere's, Watkins's, and Capper's Dictionaries; and it will be ready for publication in a few days.

Dr. AIKIN has made considerable progress in a new work, to be entitled, "Annals of the Reign of George III." and, from the known independence of his principles, a respectable history of this eventful period may be anticipated.

We are glad to find, that, in spite of his parliamentary and various professional duties, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH continues to make progress in his projected History of England. How important it is to the due conservation of the constitution of England, that the public feeling, in regard to its origin, progress, and spirit, should be directed by such principles as those, which are acknowledged to belong to this elegant writer. The erroneous views propagated by time-serving historians, on these important topics, are even more pernicious to the public mind than absolute ignorance.

Dr. HUTTON, whose luminous Dictionary of the mathematical and philosophical Sciences has long been out of print, has nearly compleated a considerably enlarged edition, which will be published at Midsummer. We need not state to our learned readers that the first edition, as a body of mathematical knowledge, had no rival in any language; but, however great might have been its merit, the second edition will enjoy the advantages of nearly ten years' attention of the able, venerable, and still laborious author, and will of course include every discovery and new fact that has transpired among the European mathematicians since the first appearance of this work in 1796.

Miss HAMILTON will publish in the course of a few days, "Hints addressed to the Patrons and Directors of Schools," principally intended to shew that the benefits derived from the new modes of teaching may be increased by a partial adoption of the plan of Pestalozzi. To which are subjoined, Examples of Questions, calculated to excite and exercise the infant mind, on a plan analogous to that of the English Interrogative System exhibited in the elementary books of Goldsmith, Blair, Barrow, and Adair.

The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons; a Poem, by Mr. WM. WORDSWORTH, is nearly ready for publication.

The Lives of Edward and John Phillips, nephews and pupils of Milton, including various particulars of the Literary and Political History of their Times, announced some time since, by Mr. GODWIN, will soon appear, in one volume, quarto, with Portraits.

The Speeches of the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768, to the Year 1806, with Memoirs, Introduction, &c. will soon appear, in six volumes, octavo.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, esq. author of the Pleasures of Hope, has in the press, in four post octavo volumes, Select Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets, and Critical Dissertations.

The HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

STONE, of the Hon. East India Company's service, Resident at the Court of Poona, and late Envoy to the King of Caubul, has announced an Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Doorraunee Monarchy, with coloured plates of the Costume of the Country, and a map of the kingdom.

The interesting Travels of Ali Bey in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between the years 1803 and 1807, written by himself, will make two volumes, quarto, and be illustrated by about 100 plates.

It affords us much satisfaction to observe that the Duke of Kent has honoured the Literary Fund, by engaging to take the chair at their dinner on the fourth of May. It may be hoped that the circumstance will be a means of adding to the patronage of the fund, render it more effective, and enable it to enlarge its grants to distressed men of letters.

An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, is announced, by the Rev. WM. KIRBY, B.A. F.L.S. author of "Monographia Apum Angliæ," and WM. SPENCE, esq. F.L.S. This work will comprise a full detail of all the most interesting facts relative to the manners and economy of insects; an account of all that is at present known relative to their anatomy and physiology; and a full explanation of the technical terms of the science, in which many improvements have been attempted.

An Introduction to the Study of Conchology, by SAMUEL BROOKES, esq. F.L.S. illustrated with coloured Plates, is nearly ready for publication, in a quarto volume; containing an explanation of the terms; a comparison of the systems of Linnæus, Lamark, and others; and a description of all the genera of those authors, with some account of the animal inhabitants; accompanied with observations, calculated to facilitate an accurate acquaintance with that interesting branch of Natural History.

Mr. DONOVAN is preparing for the press, two distinct periodical works on the subject of British Fossils, the one elucidatory of the ENGLISH ANTEDILUVIAN ZOOLOGY, the other of the vegetable remains under the title of the ENGLISH ANTEDILUVIAN BOTANY. Of each work there will be two editions, the smaller in octavo, to correspond with his various publications on British Zoology, the other in super royal. As Mr. Donovan is known to possess the finest collection of fossils in Europe, either public or in private hands, a series of publications of very unusual interest upon this subject may be confidently expected.

On the first of May will be published, Part I. in royal folio, of Flora Londinensis, containing a History of the Plants Indigenous to Great Britain, illustrated by figures of the natural size, and magnified dissections of the parts of fructification, originally written by the late WILLIAM CURTIS, and now enlarged and continued by GEORGE GRAVES, F.L.S.

We collect from the *Belfast Chronicle*, that Mr. JOSEPH LANCASTER, to whom the world is so deeply indebted for the introduction of a practical system of general education, has been lecturing with great effect and energy at Maynooth college, and in other parts of Ireland, where the Lancasterian system is in general favour, as a result of long experience in its beneficial effects. Among the recent, and perhaps the proudest, trophies of Mr. Lancaster, we may mention as a subject of genuine exultation, that the EMPEROR NAPOLEON has appointed a committee to introduce the Lancasterian system into all the departments of France, not as an eleemosynary arrangement, but as an integral branch of an enlightened and benevolent government, whose best security is the universal good intelligence of its population. To this fortunate circumstance, at once so honourable to Mr. Lancaster and to the imperial patron of his system, the world are chiefly indebted to the industry of the COUNT DE LA BORDE, who, during his late visit to London, made himself acquainted with the details of the system; and published a translation of Mr. Lancaster's works, illustrated by an account of his own observations on the system, as he witnessed its successful practice in England. The general education of the whole French people, will prove the severest blow that priestcraft and feudal slavery has received, since the invention of printing, and of course therefore is to be hailed as a glorious event by the true friends of the human race in all countries.

Independently of the preceding measure, which cannot fail to gratify the virtuous feelings of mankind, the march of philosophy has been greatly accelerated during the month, by two decrees of the French emperor, in one of which he *took off the shackles which had been imposed by the Bourbons on the press*; and,

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and, in the other, *abolished the slave-trade!* We feel it impossible to restrain the expression of our gratification on these great and important triumphs over the bigotry of priests and statesmen, who hate the press as the organ of truth; and over the cupidity of colonists who have, for three centuries, sacrificed every principle of humanity to their avarice. Let it not, however, be forgotten, that France, in these arrangements, does but follow the example of England, and consequently our feeling ought to be limited to our satisfaction, that, without prejudice to us, another nation participates in our glory. If France outstrips us, it is in not limiting the free use of the press by the dangerous principle that truth on public subjects can be a libel, and in more accurately defining the power of judges when apportioning punishments. Would to God that there never may be any other rivalry between the two governments, than in trying which can most rapidly emancipate the minds and bodies of millions from ignorance and slavery!

The first Part is announced of Naval Records, consisting of a Series of Engravings from Original Designs by Nicholas Pocock, esq. illustrative of the principal Engagements at Sea, since the commencement of the war with France in the year 1793; accompanied with a concise account of each Action, and a Sketch of the general Services of the British Navy during the two last Wars, by Lieut. W. Innes Pocock, R.N.

A new Review is announced under the title of The Augustan Review, or Monthly Journal of Literature, and will be published on the 1st of May. It is to be distinguished from other Reviews by being more miscellaneous, and by containing, beside the usual Analysis of Books, a General View of Public Affairs; with a Register and short Account of Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements in Arts and Sciences.

Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men, by the late Rev. Joseph Spence, with Notes, by the late Edmund Malone, esq. and additional Illustrations, by the Rev. W. Beloe, will soon appear.

Those noblemen and gentlemen who are in possession of the first edition of Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral, and who may be desirous of having the supplement to that work, (including the memoirs and portrait of the author, with additional plates,) now ready for the press, are requested to signify their intention immediately to the publishers, at Norwich.

The expatriation of Napoleon to Elba, and the consequent ascendancy of an opposing dynasty in France, having diminished the worth of his numerous pictures and sculptures, several of them were brought on speculation to London; and during the winter, we have had no less than four exhibitions of this kind. Among them, we are called upon by their transcendant merit, to notice some pictures by David, the prince of French painters, now on exhibition in Bedford-street. They consist of Napoleon in his closet, and ordinary costume; of Bonaparte on horseback, ascending Mount St. Bernard; and of portraits of the Pope Pius VII. and Cardinal Caprara. They merit the notice of connoisseurs, not less as *fac-similes* of those personages, than as fine specimens of the improved state of the arts in France. In chasteness of colouring, in spirit of design, and in correctness of drawing, they yield to no modern pictures of any school. There are also two superb pictures by the Lefebres, one representing Napoleon in his imperial robes, and an admirably painted picture; and the other in the uniform of the guard, in which the countenance is less urbane than in the others. Such exhibitions promised poor results while Napoleon was in Elba; but, since his restoration, their visitors have become very numerous.

Mr. G. J. Guthrie is preparing a work on Gun-Shot Wounds of the Extremities, requiring the different operations of amputation, with their after treatment, establishing the advantages of amputation on the field of battle, to the delay usually recommended; exhibiting the improvements introduced by military surgeons in the operations of amputation at the hip joint, shoulder joint, thigh, arm, leg, foot, and hand, during the Peninsular war.

One hundred copies are about to be reprinted, in ten volumes, of Censura Literaria, containing the Titles, Extracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, especially those which are Scarce, by Sir Egerton Brydges, K.J.

The active part which the British empire has played in the late troubles of Europe, has drawn the curiosity of all foreigners towards these islands; and, in consequence, the continental press abounds in travels, tours, and visits to England. Among these, two have lately been translated and re-published, one at Edinburgh, in two volumes, illustrated

with plates; and another in London, entitled "England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century; by M. De Levis, Duke and Peer of France." Both of them are deserving of notice, because they are less fulsome in their flattery, and more discriminating in their observations, than many similar works. M. De Levis, in particular, discusses various features of our constitution, and many points of our foreign policy, especially in relation to France, with a degree of good sense which merits the consideration of British politicians.

A new mode of converting a parallel into a rotative motion, has been discovered by Mr. Lester, engineer. By this means, all the effects of animal draught can be accomplished without that complexity of machinery which has hitherto prevented the successful application of steam in propelling carriages by land, and canal-boats by water. The invention is most simple in its nature, and will enable the inventor to propel carriages of every description, on every kind of road, and vessels of every bulk by water.

An Enquiry into the State of the British Navy, and the Constitution of the Admiralty Board; together with various reflections arising out of the late contest with America, is in the press.

There is at present in Mr. Valpy's press, and nearly ready for publication, Exercises in Latin Prosody, or an Introduction to the Learning and Writing of Latin Verse.

Another instance has occurred of Hydrophobia in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The patient was brought to the house immediately after the accident, but the dog was not believed to be rabid, or the part bitten was so situated as to render amputation impracticable. At the end of about six weeks the symptoms appeared. Venesection was tried to a considerable extent, but without any advantage.

In the last Number of the Medical Journal, Mr. Lignum, of Manchester, reports a case in which six drachms of Mr. Want's tincture of colchicum cured a lady of such a fit of gout in a few hours, as usually confined her for three or four weeks.

Mr. Eustace is now in Italy, busily employed in collecting materials for an additional publication, which will throw light on the present state of that country.

Annual Gleanings of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse; consisting of a Selection of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Epigrams, Enigmas, Epitaphs—with some Choice Receipts, Toasts, Sentiments, &c. chiefly gleaned from the numerous periodical works and journals of the day, with many Original Pieces.

A new edition of Mr. Kett's valuable work on the Elements of General Knowledge, with corrections and additions, is in the press.

Dr. Pinckard is preparing a new edition of his Notes on the West Indies, with considerable alterations and additions, in two volumes.

Scripture Biography, and a History of the Old and New Testaments; with an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Jews, and the Rise and Progress of Christianity, by Claude Fleury, is in the press.

Memoirs of the celebrated Abbe Edgeworth, containing Letters to the Abbé and his Brother from Louis 18th, are preparing for the press by one of his nearest surviving relations.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell and his Children, supposed to be written by himself, will appear in a short time.

We have made some trials of the *Antique Ornamental Paints*, lately invented at Bristol, and noticed in a late number, and we can warrant them to our readers as the most elegant, and at the same time as the cheapest, green paints which have been manufactured in England.

Display; a tale for Young People, by Miss Jane Taylor, one of the authors of Original Poems for Infant Minds, will be published in a few days.

Some Account of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester; with a Selection of Original Letters, by the Rev. C. Thos. Vaughan, M.A. will appear early in May.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by subscription, a Set of Twelve Views in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, from original Drawings taken on the spot, by an Officer in the Army.

Mr. J. Murray proposes to publish, by subscription, Elements of Chemical Science, as applied to the Arts and Manufactures, and Natural Phænomena; which, while they are calculated to initiate the tyro in the principles of chemistry, the arrangement of the materials under a systematic form, and in a duodecimo size, will be a remembrancer of valuable truths, and a convenient manual of reference for the more enlightened.

Letters from a Medical Officer attached to the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, during

during the Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, addressed to a Friend in England, are printing, in one volume, octavo.

Mr. Robert Johnston is preparing, Travels through Russia, Poland, the Southern Shores of the Baltic, and along the track of Bonaparte's Campaigns in 1812-13, to be illustrated by thirty coloured engravings. Nothing possessing the slightest claims to credence has yet appeared on this latter subject; if, therefore, Mr. Johnston's work should be written with any respect to truth, and not for the mere purpose of gratifying vulgar prejudices, it will be highly valuable.

Sir James Fellowes will speedily publish his Reports on the Pestilential Fever of Spain in 1800; with an Account of the Fatal Epidemic at Gibraltar, in 1804; and of the last two at Cadiz, in 1810 and 1812.

James Moore, esq. of the Royal College of Surgeons, has nearly finished for publication, the History of the Small-Pox.

Dr. Ronalds, of Coventry, is preparing a translation of the work of Cabanis on Certainty in Medicine.

Mr. J. Dunkin is printing the History and Antiquities of Bromley, in Kent.

The fourth edition is preparing of Mr. Scott's Lord of the Isles, and a second of Mr. Surr's very popular Novel of the Magic of Wealth.

Mr. Duncan, author of the Essay on Genius, is printing a work on the Philosophy of Human Nature; containing a New Theory, intended to explain all Human Interests.

Mr. Grainger, surgeon, in Birmingham, will publish, in a few weeks, a work on a new mode of Opening the Bladder in certain Obstructions of the Urethra and Prostate Gland.

Mrs. Ibbetson, of Sherwood, whose original observations on the economy of vegetation we have frequently noticed, published, in the last number of Mr. Tilloch's Journal, an ingenious paper, proving that the embryos of the seeds are formed in the roots of plants, from which they ascend to the seed-vessel through the alburnum vessels. She says that it is the heart of the seed, constituting the embryo of the future plant, which is thus formed in the root and carried upwards. She conceives that the pollen ascends in like manner, passing only to the male flowers, while the balls or embryos ascend to the females; no balls being seen in male trees, and no pollen in female ones.

The Rev. Johnson Grant has in the press, a poem, called Arabia, with Notes; to which are added several smaller pieces.

Mr. Edmund Boyce will soon publish the Belgian Traveller, or a Guide through the United Netherlands.

A Translation of Bichat's General Anatomy, as applied to Physiology and Medicine, will appear in a few weeks.

Varieties of Life, or Conduct and Consequences, a Novel, in three volumes, by the author of Sketches of Character, will soon appear.

Shortly will be published, by Mr. Christopher Leo, an Address to the Jews, in Answer to the Question, "Why are You become a Christian?"

Mr. Scoresby, of Whitby, has announced a determination to visit the North Pole. The Greenland ships advance to 81½ degrees, so that it may not be impracticable to travel over the ice a degree per day, and to go and return in eighteen or twenty days.

In addition to the means of impelling vessels in water by *steam*, Mr. J. W. Boswell, of Battersea, has published in the last Repertory, an ingenious method of impelling ships by the re-action of *compressed air*, expelled from the hinder part of the vessel, applicable to navigation on the open sea. The prodigious advantages of a propelling power at sea, in aid, or independent of wind and tide, must be evident on slight consideration.

There are six steam-packets at present plying on the river Clyde, two of which carry goods as well as passengers. They have been gradually increased in tonnage, as well as in the power of their engines; and still larger boats and more powerful engines are now constructing: among others, one of about 100 feet keel, and 17 feet beam, with an engine of 24 horses' power; and one of equal burthen, having an engine of 30 horses power. The voyage between Glasgow and Greenock, including stoppages at intermediate places, is commonly accomplished in from three to four hours, the vessels taking advantage of the tide as far as circumstances will permit: but, as they start at different hours from the same place, they are sometimes obliged to go part, or nearly the whole, of their course against the tide. The voyage has been accomplished in two hours and a quarter, the tide being favourable, but against a moderate breeze of contrary wind. The time which was allowed to the mail-coach to go between those towns, was three hours and a half; but, owing to extraordinary exertion, some of the

the coaches now run that distance in about two hours and a half. Travelling by land has consequently been nearly superseded; but the communication very greatly increased, owing to the cheapness and facility of the conveyance. Many days, in fine weather, from five hundred to six hundred have gone from Glasgow to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, and returned in the same day, one of the boats having been known to carry two hundred and forty-seven at one time. In summer, the pleasure of the voyage, and the beauty of the scenery, attract multitudes; and the bathing-places below Greenock have, in consequence of the easy passage, been crowded beyond any former example.

FRANCE.

The booksellers of Paris have been nearly ruined by the late changes of government. On the return of the Bourbons, some hundreds of works, emblazoning the actions of Napoleon and the epochas of the revolution, became of little more value than waste paper; and now, on the restoration of Napoleon, they count two hundred and seventy-eight volumes, and double the number of brochures, containing pretended Memoirs, Anecdotes, Campaigns, Annals, Characters, &c. &c., which are become too contemptible for circulation.

The freedom of the press begins already to exhibit itself as a practical benefit, a late *Moniteur* having set at nought all the ribaldry of hireling writers in foreign countires by stating, that it will give currency through France to any official documents which may be transmitted to it.

M. Le Pere, in a report to the Institute, states, that the low-water mark of the Mediterranean Sea is lower by eight metres and one-eighth, than the low-water mark of the Red Sea; he concludes, however, that a navigable communication is quite practicable.

A new root has been lately cultivated in France, called the *Dalhia*, which promises to add to our variety of table vegetables.

The embellishments of Paris have been resumed by Napoleon, who, it is reported, has already employed above ten thousand workmen on various buildings, begun or projected before his departure for Elba. The arts and literature, entirely stagnant under the Bourbons, will, it is to be hoped, recover under imperial patronage their wonted and desirable activity.

The following is a list of the newspapers, scientific journals, and miscellanies, published at present in Paris. Most of them had their origin in the period of the revolution, and are conducted by men of considerable public distinction. The number appears large, and perhaps the extended liberty of the press may occasion others to start up; yet in London there are fifty several newspapers, fourscore monthly works; and, in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, 200 several newspapers and journals:—

1. *Le Moniteur.*
2. *Journal des Debats.*
3. *Journal de Paris.*
4. *Gazette de France.*
5. *Journal des Arts, des Sciences, et de la Littérature.* Il parait tous les 5 jours par cahiers de 24 pages; il est souvent accompagne de gravures et de musique.
6. *Mercure de France.* Tous les 15 jours un cahier de six feuilles.
7. *Le Mercure étranger* parait à la fin de chaque mois.
8. *The Paris and London Chronicle.* Journal rédigé en Anglais, qui paraît le Mercredi et le Samedi de chaque semaine.
9. *Journal Royal.* Tous les jours.
10. *Journal de la Restauration.* Tous les jours.
11. *La Quotidienne.*
12. *Journal général de France.*
13. *Galignani's Messenger*, or *the Spirit of the English Journals.* Ce journal parait trois sois par semaine; les Mardi, Jeudi et Samedi.
14. *Affiches, Annonces et Avis divers*, ou *Journal général de France.*
15. *Répertoire des Arts, des Sciences, de la Littérature, de l'Industrie et du Commerce.* Chaque mois un numero, anquel on a réuni l'Almanach météorologique.
16. *Le Réclamateur.*
17. *Journal du Commerce, de Politique et de Litérature*, qui paraît tous les jours.
18. *Prix courant général et raisonné des marchandises sur les principaux marchés du monde.* Cet important ouvrage est autorisé par les différens ministères.
19. *Jurisprudence Commerciale*, ou *Recueil* de jugemens et arrêts rendus en matière de commerce de terre et de mer, par les tribunaux de commerce, les cours royales, et la cour de cassation.
20. *Bulletin de la société d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale.*
21. *Journal des Mines.*
22. *Prix courant des marchandises en gros.*
23. *Annales des Arts et Manufactures.*
24. *Prix courans des marchés et de la bourse de Londres*, publies à Paris toutes les Semaines, sur deux feuilles in-folio.
25. *Bibliographie de la France*, ou *Journal de l'imprimerie et de la librairie.*
26. *Journal général de la littérature étrangère*, ou *Indicateur bibliographique et raisonné* des livres nouveaux en tout genre, cartes géographiques, estampes et œuvres de musique qui paraissent à l'étranger, classés par ordre des matières.
27. *Journal*

27. *Journal général de la Littérature de France*, ou *Indicateur bibliographique et raisonné* des livres nouveaux en tout genre, estampes, cartes géographiques, etc. qui paraissent en France, classés par ordres de matière.

28. *Journal de Medicine*, par J. J. Leroux, médecin.

29. *Journal général de Médecine, de Chirurgie et de Pharmacie*, ou *Recueil périodique de la Société de Médecine de Paris*, par Sedillot jeune.

30. *Gazette de Santé*, ouvrage périodique existant depuis quarante ans.

31. *La Gazette de Santé* paraît régulièrement les 1er. 11e et 21e jours de chaque mois.

32. *Journal de Bibliographie médicale et de medicine pratique*, par une société de medecins.

33. *Bulletin de Pharmacie*, rédigé par MM. Parmentier, C. L. Cadet, P. F. G. Boullay, L. A. Planche, J. P. Boodet, J. J. Virey, J. Pelletier, membres de la société de pharmacie de Paris.

34. *Journal de Pharmacie*, rédige par les mêmes que le Bulletin.

35. *Annales chimiques de la société de Médecine de Montpellier*, rédigées par M. Banne.

36. *Bibliothèque medicale*, ou *Recueil périodique d'extraits des meilleurs ouvrages de médecine et de chirurgie*, et *Bulletin de la société de médecine de Paris*, par une société de médicins.

37. *Journal du Palais*, présentant la jurisprudence de la cour de cassation et des cours impériales de France.

38. *Annales de législation et de jurisprudence du notariat.*

39. *Recueil général des lois et des arrêts en matière civile, criminelle, commerciale et de droit public*, publié chaque mois en un cahier de dix feuilles,

40. *Journal des Audiences de la cour de cassation*, ou *Recueil des arrêts de cette cour*, publié chaque mois.

41. *Causes célèbres (Recueil des) et des arrêts qui les ont décidées*, rédigé par Maurice Mejan.

42. *Journal des Notaires.*

43. *Journal de l'Ecole royale polytechnique*, publié par le conseil d'administration de cet établissement.

44. *Correspondance sur l'Ecole royale polytechnique*, redigée par M. Hachette, instituteur à l'école royale polytechnique.

45. *Journal des Avoués*, ou Recueil général des lois, décrets décisions du conseil d'etat et des ministres.

46. *Bibliothèque des Pères de famille*, et cours d'instruction particulière.

47. *Le Dimanche*, ou *la Récreation des Enfans*, ouvrage périodique destiné à l'amusement de l'enfance et de la jeunesse des deux sexes.

48. *Journal d'Apollon* (musique) par Cherubini, Boyeldieu et L. Jadin, suivi et continué par differens auteurs.

49. *Journal des Troubadours, pour le chant, avec accompagnement de piano ou harpe*, rédige par Lelu, et auxquels coopèrent les meilleurs auteurs.

50. *Journal de Guitare ou Lyre.*

51. *Journal d'Euterpe*, ou nouveau journal de chant, avec accompagnement de piano ou harpe.

52. *Journal des Amateurs* (musique).

53. *Collection périodique de musique sacrée.*

54. *Bibliothèque encyclopédique de musique.*

55. *Annales de l'Agriculture Francaise*, par MM. Tessier et Bosc.

56. *Journal d'Economie rurale et domestique*, ou *Bibliothèque des proprietaires ruraux.*

57. *Annales de Chimie.*

58. *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire naturelle et des Arts*, rédigé par J. C. Delametherie.

59. *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*, instructive et amusante, à l'usage des villes et de la compagne.

60. *Magazin Encyclopédique*, ou *Journal des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts*, par M. le chevalier Millin.

61. *Bulletin des Sciences*, par la société philomatique, composée de MM. Laplace, Berthollet, Thenard, Biot, Gay-Lussac, Humboldt.

62. *Annales du Musée de l'Ecole moderne des Beaux-Arts*, Recueil de gravures au trait, contenant la collection des tableaux et statues du Musée du Louvre.

63. Les *Annales du Musée.*

64. *Journal Anglais*, sous le titre de *Monthly Repertory of English Literature, or an impartial account of all the Books relative to Literature, Arts, Sciences, History, Bibliography, Agriculture, Commerce, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine, Theatrical Productions, List of new Publications, etc.* chiefly copied from the Monthly Magazine.

65. *Annales des Voyages, de la Géographie et de l'Histoire*, ou *Collection* des Voyages nouveaux les plus estimés, traduits de toutes les langues Européennes.

66. *Annales de Mathematique*, rédigées par M. Gergonne, professeur au lycée de Nismes.

67. *Journal Militaire.*

68. *Journal des Dames et des Modes.*

69. *L'Epicurien Français*, ou *les Dineurs du Caveau moderne.*

70. *Bibliothèque Britannique.*

GERMANY.

GÖETHE has published Memoirs of his own life, abounding in those interesting traits which may be expected from a man of so fine a genius. Three volumes of it have reached England, and are now on sale at the German booksellers. The entire work will merit translation, as a picture of German manners and literature.

REPORT

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REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. Bouillon la Grange has observed, that starch exposed to a slight torrefaction acquires the property of dissolving in cold water. Being desirous of examining this fact, and of studying the characters of torrefied starch, he remarked the following phenomena.

1. When starch is slightly torrefied until it is of a whitish-grey colour, on treating it afterwards with cold water, at several times, one-sixth part is actual dissolved. The solution is yellow, has an insipid taste, similar to that of gum; by evaporation there remains a mass of brownish yellow colour, which is brittle and diaphaneous; its fracture is vitreous, it remains dry on coming in contact with the air, dissolves in cold still better than in boiling water, and yields a viscous liquid.

2. When starch is torrefied so far that it begins to exhale vapours, and passes to a yellow-brown, it dissolves in cold water, and leaves no residuum. This solution is of a much deeper brown, and much less viscous, than that of 1, but in other respects it has the same properties.—If we suppose that during the torrefaction of vegetable substances a part of their oxygen and hydrogen combines and forms water, or that a part of the oxygen and hydrogen being diffused in any manner whatever, the carbon becomes predominant, we must look upon torrefied starch, soluble in cold water, as a product containing more of carbon, and less of oxygen, that starch not torrefied. It appears very probable the starch contained in malt is, by the torrefaction of the malt, brought to a state of solubility in cold water; it is perhaps the reason that beer brewed from malt highly torrefied does not become acid so easily as when brewed from malt that has only been dried. If the saccharine substance of the malt be not in a great measure destroyed by the temperature which torrefies the starch, we should recommend to brewers to push the torrefaction of the malt until it is quite browned. The beer would then keep much better; indeed this principle is actually followed in some breweries; and the beer they furnish very rarely becomes acid; but it must be allowed that it is less gaseous and pleasant to the taste, which is owing to the saccharine principle being deteriorated by the high torrefaction of the malt, and by the fermentation of the decoction—beer of a pale colour, even that which keeps a long time, still contains a considerable quantity of starch. This starch renders it very nourishing, but it at the same time disposes it to become acid.

Mr. Donovan, secretary to the Kirwanian society in Dublin, has read a paper, in which he shews that the principles of galvanism and electricity are different, the former being more immediately connected with chemical affinity than the latter. There has always appeared something in the laws of these two phenomena, not strictly reconcileable to each other, though in other respects they accord so perfectly.

Dr. Ayrton Paris, of Penzance, has established a geological society for the county of Cornwall, a district abounding in minerals, some of which are with difficulty met with in other parts of the world. Apartments have been provided at Penzance, which contain a collection of minerals already highly interesting; among the later additions are *rutilute*, lately discovered in the slate quarries at Tintagel; *a grey copper ore* from Crennis mine, the composition of which resembles the *fal-erz*, with the exception of lead. *Wood tin* from Trethurgy Moor, near St. Austel, in a matrix of shorl and quartz. *The triple sulphuret of antimony, lead and copper*, which has re-appeared at the antimony mine, near Port Isaac, after a lapse of twenty years. *Sulphate of barytes*, now found at Huel Unity, for the first time in Cornwall; and a large quantity of *stream gold*, presented by Sir Christopher Hawkins.

A new edition of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis is in great forwardness. The college has consulted some practical chemists on the occasion; we may therefore hope for a less imperfect production than the one now in use, the inaccuracies of which have been so severely animadverted upon.

Mr. Brande, in his present interesting course of Lectures on the History of Chemistry, states, that a single chaldron, or twelve sacks of Wall's End coals, will produce ten thousand cubical feet of gas, fit for illumination; and that every burner of an Argand lamp consumes between three and four cubical feet per hour.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE political alarms of the month, and the desire to plunge Europe into a new war, to gratify the weakest prejudices, have deranged many well arranged plans which might have revived lost and valuable branches of trade. Is it not inconsistent to expect that a country which seems to have become the exciting soul of perpetual war, and

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and whose chief business is to regulate the concerns of other nations, should continue the seat of prosperous commerce, or any of the arts of peace?

By an official return to the House of Lords, it appears that, in 1814, there were imported into Great Britain, from foreign countries, 921 thousand quarters of corn and grain, and from Ireland 645 thousand quarters; of which 779 thousand were wheat, 40 thousand barley, 43 thousand beans, and 689 thousand oats. The imports of meal and flour were 249 thousand, two-thirds from Ireland; and the exports 240 thousand to foreign countries.

The Coffee market maintains itself, the public sales being considerable. A partial depression has shewn itself for the lower qualities of Jamaica. East India Coffee, as also St. Domingo, of fine quality, is in demand for shipping. Of fine Jamaica and Dutch some purchases have been made at high prices.

A Treasury Order to take off all export duties on Sugars from and after the 5th inst. has had a favourable effect on the Sugar market, considerable business having been done at higher prices.

Rums have not been in demand, and have rather receded in prices.

The Cotton market continues to preserve an advantage from the extremely reduced stock, and prices are only prevented advancing by the prospect of an early supply from America. Cotton has been in fair demand for exportation and for the trade; but, owing to the extreme scarcity of many descriptions, and the total absence of others, the sales have been limited.

Hemp continues in request. In Flax there is little business. The Tallow market is dull, and prices are on the decline.

The limited quantity of Tea allowed to be exported, free of duty, to Guernsey is 10,000 lbs. to Jersey 31,250 lbs. and to Gibraltar and other places on the Continent of Europe, at which British Consuls are resident, and to Malta, Sicily, and likewise to Africa, is 200,000 lbs.

The abandonment of the intended additional duty on Port Wine, the high prices in Portugal, and the rise in the Exchange, have compelled the Oporto shipping-houses to recal their circulars containing peace prices, urging that war prices may possibly be the consequence of the present aspect of affairs.

Prices of Merchandize, April 21, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3	16	0	—	4	5	0	ditto.
——, ——— fine	5	6	0	—	5	15	0	ditto.
——, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
——— Demerara	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	ditto.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	64	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	9	12	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	5	5	0	—	8	12	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
——, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	6	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
——, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
——, Pepper, black	0	1	0	—	0	1	1¼	ditto.
——, ———, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	6	4	—	0	6	8	per gallon.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	4	4	—	0	4	6	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	5	0	—	0	6	8	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	4	0	—	4	10	0	per cwt.
——, ———, fine	4	18	0	—	5	3	0	ditto.
——, East India	2	12	0	—	3	18	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	6	19	0	—	7	2	0	ditto.

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	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	
Tallow, town melted	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	3	19	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	11¼	—	0	3	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	4	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110	0	0	—	130	0	0	per aum.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, April 21.—Amsterdam, 30 6B 2U.—Hamburgh, 28 2 2¼U.—Paris, 20 20 2U.—Leghorn, 57½.—Lisbon, 71.—Dublin, 7½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India Dock shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 150l.—Grand Junction Canal 205l. per share.—East London Water-Works, 64l.—Albion Insurance Office 42l.—Gas Light Company, 9l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 5l. 6s. per oz.—New doubloons 5l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 24th were 58¼, 5 per cent. 86¼.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April*, 1815, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 115.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

Abel M. Suffolk, banker. (Kingsbury and co. Arnee D. T. Holt. (*G.* and *F.* Moule

Ames D. jun. Thorpe, paper merchant. (Perkinton

Abel C. Suffolk, surgeon. (White and co.

Ashley J. Warwick. (Heydon and co.

Bailey J. Suffolk, carpenter. (Selby, London

Bolthaw J. Liverpool, plumber. (Clements

Bruce J. H. and co. St. Mary Axe, merchants. (Elder

Beatty Richard, Drury-lane, woollen draper. (Holt and co.

Burtenshaw J. Alfonso, miller. (Ruffen and son, London

Brooke N. Drury-lane, shoe-maker. (Mayhew and co.

Brandon W. Kent street, Surry, hoop maker. (Fowler, London

Boniface J. Southampton, chandler. (Champ

Brett C. Warrington, linen-draper. (Garth

Bulling R. Deal, ditto (Charley, London

Candy J. Stoke Easton, Somerset, baker. (King and co. London

Cutler C. Buckingham grocer. (Gregson, London

Cumming and co. Little Earl Cheap, coffee dealers. (Waller and co.

Cappie E. Appleton, watch-maker. (Shephard and co. London

Clare J. Southwark, banker. (Peter, London

Cook P. Throgmorton street, auctioneer. (Blenkiron and co.

Crowley J. Wellminster, tavern keeper. (Richardson and co.

Clark J. Old Brentford, butcher. (Toone, London

Corney S. Hatt. corn-dealer. (Lee, London

Dodson J. jun. Durham, linen manufacturer. (Newburn

Dale J. St. Mary-le-bone, builder. (Saunders

Elkins C. J. London, hatter. (Chester

Edwards J. Radnor, draper. (Milne and co. London

Eagle W. W. and C. Whitechapel, soap manufacturers. (Vandercom and co.

Fletcher sir W. A. Knt. London, merchant. (Parmiter and co.

Greaves A. Cheapside, merchant. (Welton and co.

Gill S. Southwark, horse-dealer. (Benton

Gibbs J. Suffolk, farmer. (Abbott, London

Goakman E. R. Princes street, printer. (Coates

Gibb J. Liverpool, soft soap manufacturer. (Orred and co.

Gurney T. Hanover-street, coal merchant. (Williams

Harris J. G. Bristol, cotton manufacturer. (Cooke

Hewes W. Newington, coal-merchant. (Hurley, Holborn

Hillidge Francis, Manchester, innkeeper. (Heslop

Hyne N. Plymouth, money scrivener. (Bolton

Haughton J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackton, London

Hodge S. Exeter, milliner. (Bretton

Hannington C. M. Primrose Hill, stationer. (Shearman

Hix W. Royal Exchange, patent medicine vender. (Humphreys

Houfe W. Cleveland street, coach-maker. (Vincent

Hill W. Kidderminster, tanner. (Mr. Bigg, London

Ibbell R. and Co. Millbay, Devon, builders. (Bolton

Ivins S. Gloucester, wheelwright. (Davis

Johnson F. North Shields, corn-factor. (Mounsey and Co. London

—— W. Leeds, innkeeper. (Speight

Jordan A. Wilts, victualler. (Filmer, London

Kelly J. Windmill-street, merchant. (Mayhew and co.

Lee A. C. and Co. Tower Royal, calenderers. (Hurst

Lay J. S. Colchester, innkeeper. (Sparling

Levy A. M. Lemann-street, merchant. (Nind

Lewis J. Chilwell-street, cabinet-keeper. (Locker

Laycock T. and J. Bradford, oil dealers. (Knight and Co. London

Lake T. Godalming, butcher. (Harvey, London

Martin R. and Co. brokers, Bow-lane. (Vizer, Southwark

Marriott R. and J. Rochdale, cotton-spinners. (Shaw

Martin J. Suffex, shopkeeper. (Palmer and Co. London

Morris E. Montgomery, woollen-draper. (Edmonds

Morton J. Strand, printer. (Sparkes, Brompton

Marshall T. Blackwater, grocer. (Bidge

Noyes, J. Wilts, coal-merchant. (Ward and Co.

Paffman J. London, merchant. (Oakley and Co.

Prentice J. Buckingham. (Shephard and Co. London

Palmer E. Epsom, wine-merchant. (Rogers and Son, London

Pierce W. High Holborn, wax chandler. (Pinners, Hatstreet

Pearce J. Bungay, grocer. (Kingsbury and Co.

—— Hornsingham, farmer. (Aldridge and Son, London

Pacy John St. Martin, Worcester, hosier. (Wellon and co.

Pare W. Hackney, draper. (Bourdillon and co. London

Plumpton T. Nicod's square, calenderer. (Jackson

Payne T. Holloway, victualler. (Wadeson and co. London

Pilley M. Kingston upon Hull, tailor. (Chatsworth

Pigram J. Hexham, shopkeeper. (Drew and Sons, London

Pellowe R. Falmouth, mercer. (Lowleft and Co. London

Rushton A. Birmingham, coach-maker. (Hurd, London

Rowland C. Liverpool, inn-keeper. (Wheeler

Rattray J. Chelsea, baker. (Rose, London

Robinson T. and Co. Cornhill, merchants. (Crowder and co.

Rothwell T. Saddyke, wine-merchant. (Cope

Roberts J. and Co. Whitechapel, sugar refiners. (Wade

Russell W. M. and Co. Great Eastcheap, provision brokers. (Knight and co.

Smith A. and co. Liverpool, merchants. (Whitley

Syer Richard, High Street, Poplar, timber-merchant. (Stratton and co. London

Smith Richard and co. Gun-street, silk-weavers. (James, Bucklersbury

Shaw Thomas, Radcliffe, provision factor. (Woolfe

Sanders S. Fleet-street, perfumer. (Eyre and co.

Smyth J. Maidstone, coal merchant. (Nailor, London

Sharp C. and co. Romsey, cabinet-makers. (Marett

Searle W. Cambridge, miller. (Isaacson, London

Sparkes J. Hampton, coach-maker. (Lawledge, London

Stephens J. Carmarthen, corn merchant. (Davies

Sherbrook T. Leeds, merchant. (Atkinson and co.

Scarsfield C. Whitechapel, pawnbroker. (Sheffield

Stammers W. Lifton, miller. (Prat and Co.

Sheppard R. Somerset, clothier. (Mosher

Tye T. and co. Little Eastcheap, provision merchants. Blunt and co.

——, cheesemonger. (Tomlinson and co.

Vigne P. Bath, jeweller. (Rowland and co. London

Weatherly, J. and co. Alnwick, brewers. (Lambert and co.

Waugh J. St. Martin's-le Grand, chapman. (Lindley, Southwark

Wright C. Dowgate hill, wine merchant. (Wiltshire

Watts William, Hertford innkeeper. (Nash and co.

Worthington G. jun. Liverpool, corn merchant. (Griffiths and co.

West J. W. Kent, carpenter. (Sandys

Wheelhouse J. Wigan, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Gaskell

Ward W. Hampstead, cheesemonger. (Richardson and Co. London

Watts W. Bitterwell. (Palmer, Lutterworth

Williams W. Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Jones

Woodward M. and co. Bankside, timber merchants. (Egan and co.

White J. S. Circencester, ironmonger. (Bevir

Young P. and co. Wapping, rope and sail makers. (Oakley and co.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS.

Allen W. Eltex
Altham W. Token-house-yard
Athy E. Poultry
Anderton D. Billiter lane
Adams J. F. Rowland's row
Allans W. Reading
Brown W. Wood street
Bamford W. Houndsditch
Billborough R. St. Ann
Bowen W. Jermyn street
Buchanan C. Woolwich
Byrn J. Broad street
Barchard W. Bury street, Edmonton
Banks J. Thomas street
Bleaze J. Dover street
Baker ——. Bishopsgate street
Barnard W. Lloyd's Coffee house
Bryant W. Garden court
Burge J. Castle Cary
Brown T. Bristol
Blackborough b. Leeds
Cuthbert B. and W. Maidstone
Clements J. Wapping Wall
Cooper J. Aylesbury street
—— G. Stockport
Coles W. Mincing lane
Duke M. York
Dyer J. Bristol
Dixon G. Bartholomew Close
Day B. A. Alton
Edgar W. Maidstone
Elliston J. North Shields
Fowler R. Mortimer street
Frafer H. Nightingale lane
Gate J. Fleet street
Gale J. New London street
Harrison A. Parliament street
Hornby J. Tottenham-court-road
High T. Salisbury
Haigh J. Marsden
Horn I. Portlea
Hampshire G. Butt lane, Deptford
Hayden N. King street
Hetley W. Alwalton
Justice W. Warminster
Jones C. J. Crosby Row
Knapton R. Nicholas lane
Lomnitz B. B. and Co. Fenchurch street
Love T. Newport
Lamb J. Kensington causeway
Lawton J. Kingston-upon Hull
Laycock T. Minories
Lee J. and co. Bread street
Ledger H. jun. Spa road
Lever J. Walthamstow
Mathews P. Copthall court
May T. Shepperton
Meares J. Kingsland road
Miller W. Bath
Nisbett J. D. Fleet street
Osborn W. Aldgate, High Street
Phillips W. Brightshelmstone
Parker J. Deal
Randall J. A. Maidstone
Reed H. jr. C. Bridgefield
Rudger J. Sheffield
Rubbin G. George yard
Smith W. Hopton, Suffolk
Sinclair J. Romney street
Searle E. C. Saffron Walden
Scurrey J. jun. Weymouth
Spurrier J. Enfield-highway
Smith W. and J. Wortshine
Scott T. and co. St. Pancras
Stokes W. Old Broad street
Sanders J. Shoreditch
Syme G. Vine street
Thurlow W. jun. Swallow street
Thompson F. jun. and co. Paternoster row
Tully G. Bristol
Tew H. Walcot square
Taylor T. Paddington
Welsh R. and G. Liverpool
Wright J. King street, Cheapside
Walters J. Stedham
Wiltshire G. Frome Selwood
Wilson R. Friday street
Young H. and Co. Colchester.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From March 24 to April 24, 1815.

THE metropolis not only continues free from epidemic disease, but is blessed by a greater share of salubrity than has been known for many seasons past. Desirous of being accurate on this point, I have instituted enquiries among such of my professional brethren as were capable of giving information, and their answers have uniformly been in concurrence with my own experience.

During the early part of this month, nothing occurred which deserves to be noticed in connection with atmospheric influence. About the 15th, after much fine and warm weather, it became suddenly very cold; a few cases of abdominal pains then came under my notice. In some, the complaint assumed the severer form of gastrodynia; in others, of colic, with constipation. In some, a diarrhœa, of a few hours' continuance, removed the symptoms altogether. Where constipation appeared to be the cause in two instances, great relief was obtained by repeated injections of warm water into the rectum; in neither of these cases could medicine be retained on the stomach, so that no benefit could be derived from them. About the same time several persons were attacked with catarrh. The nervous fever adverted to last month has, in a great measure, disappeared.

A case of shingles, (Erysipelas Phlyctenodes,) in a young lady, was accompanied for several days by considerable distress, but was at length relieved by a mode of treatment I have almost invariably found successful, and which every individual has in his power to adopt. This disease is characterized by a succession of red patches, preceded and accompanied by considerable heat and soreness, and at length an eruption of vesicles, closely studded together. A vulgar opinion prevails, that the union of these patches in a circle round the body, is an indication of fatality, but, like many other popular notions, has no foundation in fact. The treatment to be pursued is, merely to puncture with a needle or lancet the vesicles, as they arise; and, simple as this recommendation may appear, it is an undoubted truth, that every distressing symptom is immediately removed by the evacuation of their contents. An aperient medicine may be given internally with advantage, but no external application should be employed, with the view of repelling the eruption.

11, *North Crescent, Bedford-square.* JOHN WARE.

BOTANICAL REPORT.

WHETHER Botany is become less fashionable than it was a few years since, and has been in some measure superseded by the graver and more important studies of Astronomy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, we will not venture to decide. But certain it is, that, of several periodical works, in what has been emphatically styled the *amiable* science, which for some years seemed to flourish, one has dropped off after another, till the botanist has had no monthly refreshment to expect, but from the perusal of the Botanical Magazine alone; in which we have as yet seen no symptoms of decline. It was not to be expected, however, that this work should long remain without some attempt being made to raise up a rival. Nor indeed do we think that it were to be wished,

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either for the sake of the science or even of the Magazine itself, that it should have been long left in the possession of the field. There was danger, if not of a want of spirit in the conduct of the work, which at least rivalry will be more likely to stir up than to damp, certainly of a falling off in the general concern that the botanical public take in what is brought forward as new or interesting in the science.

At length, however, a rival, and that of no ordinary kind has started up. The artist, who has gained such great reputation by the efforts of his pencil, exerted for so many years in delineating for the Botanical Magazine, has undertaken, in his own name, to bring forward a similar monthly publication, under the appellation of the BOTANICAL REGISTER.

Of this work, two numbers have already appeared. The drawings are upon the whole excellent. The labour of the artist, of course, has not been spared, and upon this account, perhaps, we think that some of them are not the happiest representations of nature that we have seen from the same pencil. In some instances, certainly, the modesty of nature has been not a little out-stepped, to produce a more picturesque effect. The plants figured in these numbers are, JASMINUM *Sambac.*—GNIDIA *oppositifolia.*—CORRÆA *virens.*—CHRYSANTHEMUM *indicum:* the yellow and white quilled varieties.—WITSENIA *maura.* We suspect that the flowers of this plant are not given at their fullest expansion, but, not having seen the living plant in bloom, we are not certain that this is the case. But we are well convinced that, except in the fruteseent habit, there is very little generic affinity between this species and WITSENIA *corymbosa.*—ERICA *filamentosa.*—COREOPSIS *incisa:* so this plant is first titled; but, when the specific character comes to be given, it is called *volubilis;* an error we suppose to have arisen, from the printer's having dropt the word *incisa* and printed volubilis in italics, which was not intended. We should, however, have much preferred the latter name, LIPARIA *hirsuta.*

The second number contains, IPOMÆA *sanguinea.*—ERIGERON *glaucum:* an unrecorded species.—ACHANIA *mollis. a.*—CAMELLIA *Sasanqua* —PASSIFLORA *laurifolia.* PASSIFLORA *quadrangularis.*—JASMINUM *hirsutum.*

We cannot be mistaken in supposing that the letter-press of this work proceeds from the same pen that we have been long acquainted with in the Botanical Magazine, in those articles which are signed G. In one respect, however, we observe a considerable improvement; that, instead of giving long descriptions in the form of specific characters, the latter are compressed in a few words, and the descriptions follow printed in italics.

We regret that the form of this *work* is, in size, the same as the Botanical Magazine; had it been in quarto, it would have allowed of the display of many plants which an octavo plate is too limited to admit; and we should have thought would have been more likely to have found purchasers amongst the purchasers of the Magazine; a work now become so important to the science, on account of the great number of original drawings that it contains, that it will not be easily superseded by a new work upon a similar plan.

The BOTANICAL MAGAZINE, the last number of which completes the 41st volume, for the corresponding months contains MATTHIOLA *odoratissima:* of the Hortus Kewensis, i. e. the CHEIRANTHUS *odoratissimus* of Pallas and Willdenow; Mr. Brown having divided the genus Cheiranthus.—OXALIS *variabilis.* var. *rubra.*—PROTEA *formosa.*—POLYGALA *mixta.*—POLYGALA *stipulacea.*—VERBESINA *alata.*—PROTEA *latifolia.*—PELARGONIUM *radicatum.*—SPRENGELIA *incarnata.*—ERICA *Lawsoni.*—AZALEA *calendulacea* var. *crocea.*—HEDYSARUM *buplevrifolium.*—CAMPANULA *punctata.*—SILENE *regia,* new. A species from the Mississippi.—SWAINSONIA *coronillifolia.*

With respect to the number of new, rare, or interesting plants contained in these rival publications, both seem to us to be about upon a par.

Whatever may actually be the case with respect to the fashion of the day, being more propitious or adverse to the study of Botany, we are happy to think that this new rivalship may have the effect of exciting a greater attention, among those persons, who, having much leisure, are desirous of devoting a part of their time to something more satisfactory to a sensible mind, than the ordinary idle frivolites of a fashionable life.

To the fair sex in particular, the science of Botany seems more than any other adapted to the gentleness of their nature, with which the love of flowers, with the study of their structure and history, appears to be every way congenial. Astronomy, which requires the aid of the higher parts of mathematics, and in its practical application is concerned chiefly with navigation, we beg pardon of Miss Bonnycastle, seems little suited to their general taste. Chemistry and Mineralogy are not sufficiently cleanly, and, in some instances, not only expose their lovely skins to indelible stains, but even the beauty of their features to mutilation. The Idalian groves are more suitable for the abode of Venus, than the subterraneous regions of Pluto.

AGRICULTURAL

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE spring sowing of corn, pulse, and seeds, may be deemed finished, with the exception of barley, upon lands where the superabundance of turnips remained so late as to retard the necessary culture for barley-sowing. Generally, the lent corn seed-season has been successful, notwithstanding some impediment in most counties from the rains of last month. In the north, an almost opposite state of the weather has rendered the present one of the earliest and best of seasons. Potato planting proceeds with diligence. All the crops upon the ground have the most luxuriant and promising appearance. The pastures, natural and artificial, are so forward, that stock, both beast and sheep, have been some time abroad, and hay and straw are in great plenty. The wheats are very forward and bulky in the grass, and, in consequence, will require the most favourable and genial season to bring them to perfection of seed. The great quantity of keep will encourage both the feeding and breeding of live stock, the price of which, with some exception, is declining in the markets. Store pigs and milch cows are dear, and find a ready sale. The fall of lambs has been satisfactory. Good horses only are saleable and make high prices. The wool trade is at a stand, prices somewhat reduced. On the whole, the agricultural state of the country, with respect to production, is apparently most prosperous.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Veal 6s. to 7s.—Lamb 8s. to 10s.—Pork 5s. to 7s. 0d.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 6d.—Irish ditto 6s. 2d.—Fat 5s. 6d.—Skins 25s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l. 10s.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 80s.—Barley 25s. to 33s.—Oats 16s. to 30s.—quartern loaf 12¼d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 5s.—Coals in the pool from 42s. to 51s. 6d. per chaldron.—Fresh butter 2s. per pound.

Middlesex, April 24.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.00. April 18-19. Wind East
Lowest 28.90. March 24. —— N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 38 hundredths of an inch. On the 4th the mercury was at 29.6, and at the same hour on the 5th, it was as high as 29.98.

Thermometer.

Highest 64°. Mar. 31. and April 1 and 13. Wind S.E.
Lowest 28°.——16. —— East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 12°. This variation occurred between the mornings of the 25th and 26th of March, on the former the mercury was at 46°, and on the latter it was at 34°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it, is only equal to about an inch and a half in depth.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29.56; that of the thermometer is equal to 48°, which is not at all high for the season. Though the middle of many of the days during the month has been very warm, sometimes unpleasantly so, yet the mercury has, on several mornings, been as low or lower than the freezing point. The sudden change on the 13th, from heat to cold, attended in London with much thunder and lightning, was severely felt. It is difficult to say if any material damage was done to the fruit trees. The early potatoes, which were above the surface, and unprotected by straw or other light covering, are generally cut off. The same thing has occurred to many crops of radishes just springing from the ground.

The wind has chiefly blown from the north and easterly points of the horizon. The proportion of brilliant days to those on which there has been more or less rain, is as 16 to 12.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE attention of the country, since our last publication, has been absorbed by the warlike language, and the naval, military, and financial preparations of the ministry. Certain newspapers have laboured incessantly, by frauds and falsehoods, to excite the passions of their readers in favour of war, and to mislead them, by exaggerated statements and expectations, in regard to its successful and speedy issue; while other papers, but we

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are sorry to say the smallest number, have ably and honestly exposed the little necessity and utility of a contest, and the dangers which may result from defeat. Prejudice and Passion having entered however into a compact with Pride and Power, it is in vain that Reason, Benevolence, and Truth, exert themselves to avert from the world the most disgraceful of scourges!

The impress service has been renewed for seamen, and the recruiting service for soldiers. All the disposable force has been shipped for Flanders, where the Duke of Wellington has taken the command, and a fleet has been dispatched to the Mediterranean. Eighteen millions also of floating Exchequer-bills have been funded, with a view to make room for further issues of that dangerous currency. The Income Tax is also to be renewed, notwithstanding the voice of the whole nation has so recently been raised against its inquisitorial, vexatious, and unconstitutional operation.

On the 6th instant the following message was presented to both Houses of Parliament:—

"The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the Allied Powers, at Paris, in the month of April last, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquillity and independence of Europe, have induced his Royal Highness to give directions for the augmentation of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

"The Prince Regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time in entering into communication with his Majesty's Allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. The Prince Regent confidently relies on the support of the House of Lords in all measures necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

To this general pledge no opposition was made in the Lords; on the contrary, Lord Grenville spoke with great violence against the new government of France, and revived all the mischievous sophistry of 1793, when assumptions were taken for facts, and prejudices adduced as principles. In the Commons, Mr. Baring moved an amendment, recommending that "every endeavour should be exerted to preserve the blessings of peace," which was negatived by 220 to 37. The other business of the Legislature, during the month, has related chiefly to ways and means, and to questions on particular points connected with the foreign relations of the country. Mr. Tierney moved a committee of enquiry on the enormous expenditure of the Civil List, which has exceeded the grants by above half a million; and other discussions have taken place on the Army *Extraordinaries*, which have exceeded 24 millions. Mr. Serjeant Best has brought in a Bill to amend the Insolvent Debtor's Bill; and Mr. M. A. Taylor another to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory.

At the time we write, the apprehension of war is general, and we are sorry to say, that its questionable justice and necessity seem to be no security against its occurrence.

FRANCE.

In our last we were necessarily brief in our account of the unparalleled entry of Napoleon into France; but, as matter of record, we now give place to some of the details which appeared either in the Moniteur or in the government papers of this country.

On the 6th of March, five days from the debarkation, General Cambronne, with his small advanced guard of 40 men, met the advanced guard of a division of 6000 men coming from Grenoble to stop their march. All parley or communication was refused, as being forbidden. The advanced guard, however, fell back three leagues; Bonaparte repaired to the spot. He sent his orderly officer, chief of the squadron, Real, to communicate the intelligence of his arrival, but was again answered by a prohibition. Under these circumstances, he alighted: the party opposed being about 800, of which was a battalion of the 5th of the line. He advanced, followed by his guard, shouldering their arms. He made himself recognised, presented himself to their bayonets, and said, "Soldiers, you have been told your emperor fears death; the first man who pleases is at liberty to plunge his bayonet into this bosom." An unanimous cry "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was their answer. The 5th tore off the white, and with tears of enthusiasm they replaced the tricolor cockade. The guard and the soldiers embraced. This regiment had been under his command from his first campaign in Italy. At ten the same evening he entered Grenoble, amid the general acclamations of the garrison and the inhabitants.

On the 20th, at four in the morning, he entered Fontainebleau. He had with him 15,000 veteran troops: other flanking divisions were advancing to support him on the right and left of his line of march.

Early on the morning of the 21st, preparations were made on both sides. On that of the Bourbons, the rencounter was expected on the plains of Melun, where the national guard of 100,000 was drawn up, *en etages*, as the ground favoured the positio

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position, in three lines: the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries; the centre occupying the road to Paris. The ground from Fontainebleau to Melun is a continued declivity, so that on emerging from the forest you have a clear view of the country in front; while, on the other hand, those below can easily discern whatever appears on the eminence.

An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops, by repeating the royal airs, "*Henri Quatre*," and "*La Belle Gabrielle*;" or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army. All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty; and the troops perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey.

On the side of Fontainebleau, no sound as of an army rushing to battle was heard. If the enemy were advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night.

At length, a light trampling of horses became audible. It approached. An open carriage, attended by a few hussars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the forest: it drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning; it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery. "Napoleon—Napoleon the Great!" spread from rank to rank; for, bare-headed, Bertrand seated at his right, and Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course; now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers, whom he called, "his friends, his companions in arms; whose honour, whose glories, whose country, he now came to restore." At these words, and at the voice and the sight of him who uttered them, the commanders in chief appointed to oppose him lost all command, all authority, all power, and took flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the air. At that moment his own guard descended; the imperial march was sounded; the eagles once more displayed; and those whose deadly weapons were to have been aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers, and joined in the universal shout.

In the midst of these gratulations, Napoleon passed through the whole of the royal army, placed himself at its head, and pursued his course to Paris. The population of the villages flocked around him; the inhabitants of that city came forth to meet him; and thus, at the head of 200,000 persons, the army and the people, he re-entered the capital, and re-ascended the throne.

On the 21st of March, Napoleon entered Paris. Louis and his household departed on the previous day for Abbeville, to embark for England; but this measure was rendered impracticable by the tempestuous state of the weather, he then proceeded first to Lisle, and thence to Ostend and Ghent. The Duchess D'Angouleme was at Bourdeaux, where the same interest which led to the surrender of that city to the English last year espoused her cause, and made a shew of vigorous resistance. On the approach, however, of General Clausel from the Emperor, a division arose among the inhabitants; and, after some bloodshed, the Duchess, who had acted the part of a heroine, fled and embarked for Spain. Her husband was less fortunate; for, after having collected some partizans, and held possession for several days of two or three southern departments, he was, on the 6th, surrounded by the Emperor's troops and obliged to surrender, with liberty to embark at Cette, first giving a pledge that he would restore the crown jewels and regalia which had been taken away by Louis. The Duke of Bourbon made an effort to raise the country on the banks of the Loire, but in vain; for, on the 16th, Napoleon caused discharges of artillery to take place at Paris and along the frontiers, to celebrate the establishment of his authority throughout France.

Since his return he has been daily occupied in receiving addresses from all the departments, cities, and authorities, and in re-organizing the municipal government of the empire. Great energy likewise has been exerted in placing the army on a war footing, indicated by reviews of troops, which have been successively marched towards the frontiers. A commission likewise has been engaged in drawing up the plan of a free constitution, which is to be submitted to an assembly of 20,000 representatives of the whole people, after the ancient manner of the Gauls and Franks, anterior to the age of Clovis, in the *Champ de Mai*. The details of this new constitution had not reached England when this article was put to press; but, judging from one feature *that all mayors and justices of the peace are to be elected by the people*, it will evidently be exceeded in the spirit of freedom by no constitution in the world.

On the 16th a review took place of 48 battalions of the National Guard of Paris, the whole of which force, throughout France, is estimated in the Moniteur at above two millions of men, and the regular army at above 500,000. Of the National

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National Guards, 230,000 are to be employed as garrisons in eighty fortresses.

From among the multitude of official documents with which the journals have abounded through the month, we have selected the following:

Letter written by the Emperor to the Sovereigns of Europe, most of which were stopt at their respective Frontiers, and returned unopened.

"*Paris, April* 4, 1815.

SIRE, MY BROTHER,—You have no doubt learnt in the course of the last month my return to France, my entrance into Paris, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons. The true nature of those events must now be made known to your Majesty. They are the results of an irresistible power, the results of the unanimous wish of a great nation, which knows its duties and its rights. The dynasty which force had given to the French people, was not fitted for it: the Bourbons neither associated with the national sentiments nor manners—France has therefore separated herself from them: her voice called for a liberator: the hopes which induced me to make the greatest sacrifices for her have been deceived: I came; and from the spot where I first set my foot, the love of my people has borne me into the heart of my capital.

The first wish of my heart is to repay so much affection by the maintenance of an honourable peace. The restoration of the imperial throne was necessary for the happiness of the French people. It is my sincerest desire to render it at the same time subservient to the maintainance of the repose of Europe. Enough of glory has shone by turns on the colours of the various nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have often enough occasioned great reverses, followed by great success.

A more brilliant arena is now opened to sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it. After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will now be more delightful to know no other rivalship in future but that resulting from the advantages of peace, and no other struggle but the sacred one of felicity for our people.

France has been pleased to proclaim with candour this noble object of her unanimous wish. Jealous of her independence, the invariable principle of her policy will be the most rigid aspect for the independence of other nations. If such then, as I trust they are, are the personal sentiments of your Majesty, general tranquillity is secured for a long time to come, and justice seated on the confines of the various states, will, of herself, be sufficient to guard the frontiers.

I am, &c. &c.

Report of the Council of State in regard to the Foreign Relations of the Empire.

The presidents of the sections of the council of state, in consequence of the reference which has been made to them, have examined the declaration of the 13th of March, the report of the minister of general police, and the pieces thereto joined.

The declaration is in form so unusual, conceived in terms so singular, and expresses ideas so anti-social, that the committee has been induced to regard it as one of those fabricated productions by which contemptible men seek to mislead the mind, and to deceive public opinion.

But the verification of the ministers made at Metz, and the interrogatories of the couriers, has left no doubt as to the transmission of this declaration, by the members of the French legation at Vienna, and it ought consequently to be considered as adopted and signed by them.

Under this point of view, the committee have thought it their duty to examine this document, which has no model in the annals of diplomacy, and by which Frenchmen invested with a most respectable public character, commence with a species of outlawry, or, to speak more clearly, with a provocation to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

We agree with the minister of police, that this declaration is the work of the French plenipotentiaries, because those of Austria, England, and Russia, could not sign an act which the sovereigns and the people to which they belong would hasten to disavow.

And besides, these plenipotentiaries who for the most part had joined in the treaty of Paris, know that Napoleon has been recognized in it as preserving the title of Emperor, and as sovereign of the Isle of Elba; they should have designated him by these titles, and not departed from the respectful form which they impose.

They should have perceived that by the law of nations, the Prince who in the extent or populousness of his states is least powerful, enjoys as to his civil and political character the rights that belong to a Sovereign Prince equally with the most powerful monarch; and Napoleon, recognized under the title of Emperor, and in quality of Sovereign Prince by all the powers, was not more than any other amenable to the bar of the congress of Vienna.

The oversight of these principles, which we cannot suppose in plenipotentiaries who weigh the rights of nations with reflection, is not at all surprising when manifested by some French ministers, whose conscience reproach them with more than one treason, whose fear has produced anger in their bosoms, and whose remorse deprives them of reason.

These persons might risk the fabrication

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tion, the publication of a piece such as the pretended declaration of March 13, in hopes of stopping the progress of Napoleon, and abusing the French people as to the true sentiments of foreign powers. But they cannot judge, as these powers do, of the merit of a nation which they have mistaken, betrayed, and given up to the arms of the foreigner.

This brave and generous nation revolts against every thing which bears the name of baseness and oppression: its affections rise when the object of them is menaced or attacked by a glaring injustice; and the assassination which the first phrases of the declaration of the 13th of March excite, will find no arm to perform it among the twenty-five millions of French, of whom the majority has followed, guarded, protected Napoleon, from the Mediterranean to the Capital, nor among the eighteen millions of Italians, the six millions of Belgese, or the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine, and the numerous population of Germany, who, at this solemn conjuncture, have uttered his name with respectful recollections, nor in the bosom of the indignant English nation, whose honourable feelings disavow the language which has boldly been attributed to the Sovereigns.

The people of Europe are enlightened; they judge of the rights of Napoleon, the rights of the allied Princes, and those of the Bourbons.

They know that the convention of Fontainebleau is a convention among Sovereigns; its violation the entry of Napoleon on the French territory could not, like every infraction of a diplomatic act, like every hostile invasion, bring on but an ordinary war, of which the result could not be as to the person, but to be conquered or conqueror, free or prisoners of war; as to possessions, but to preserve them or lose them, to increase them or diminish them; and that any thought, any threat, any attempt against the life of a Prince at war with another, is a thing unheard of in the history of the nations and cabinets of Europe.

By the violence, by the anger, by the neglect of principles which characterise the declaration of March 13, we recognize the envoys of the same Prince—the organs of the same counsels which by the ordonnance of the 9th of March, also placed Napoleon out of the protection of the law, called up against him the daggers of assassins, and promised a reward to those who should bring in his head.

And, mean time, what has Napoleon done? He has honoured by his security the men of all nations who were insulted by the infamous mission on which it was wished to employ them; he showed himself moderate, generous, and a protector even to those who had devoted his head to death.

When he spoke to General Excelmans, marching towards the column which followed near upon Louis Stanislaus Xavier, to the General Count d'Erlon, who was to receive him in Lille, to General Clausel, who went to Bordeaux, where the Duchess of Angouleme was, to General Grouchy, who marched to suppress the troubles excited by the Duke of Angouleme,—every where, in short, orders were given by the Emperor that persons should be respected, put in safety against any attack, danger, or violence, in their progress on the French territory, and to the moment when they should leave it.

Nations and posterity will judge on what side at this great conjuncture, has been shown respect for the rights of people and sovereigns, for the rules of war, the principles of civilization, the maxims of religious and civil law. They will pronounce between Napoleon and the house of Bourbon.

If, after having examined the pretended declaration of the congress under this first aspect, it is discussed in its relations with diplomatic conventions, with the treaty of Fontainebleau of April 11, ratified by the French government, it will be found that no violation is imputable, but to those who reproach Napoleon with it.

The treaty of Fontainebleau has been violated by the Allied powers, and by the house of Bourbon, in what respects the Emperor Napoleon and his family, and in what respects the interests and the rights of the French nation.

1. The Empress Maria Louisa and her son where to obtain passports, and an escort, to repair to the Emperor; but, far from performing their promise, the husband and wife, father and son, were separated under painful circumstances, when the firmest mind has occasion to seek consolation and support in family and domestic affections.

2. The security of Napoleon, of his imperial family and their suite, was guaranteed (Art. 14 of the Treaty) by all the powers; yet bands of assassins were organized in France under the eyes of the French government, and even by its orders, as will soon be proved by the solemn proceedings against Sieur Demonbreuil, for attacking the emperor, his brothers, and their wives. In default of the success hoped for from this first branch of the plot, an insurrection was prepared at Orgon, on the emperor's route, in order that an attempt might be made on his life by some brigands. The Sieur Brulart, an associate of Georges, had been sent as governor to Corsica, in order to prepare and make sure of the crime; and, in fact, several detached assassins have attempted, in the Isle of Elba, to gain, by the murder of the emperor, the base reward which was promised them.

3. The Duchies of Parma and Placen-

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tia were given in full property to Maria Louisa, for herself, her son, and their descendants. After a long refusal to put her in possession, the injustice was completed by a complete spoliation, under the illusory pretext of an exchange, without valuation, proposition or sovereignty, and without her consent. And the documents in the office of foreign affairs prove that it was on the solicitations, and by intrigues, of the Prince of Benevente, that Maria Louisa and her son were despoiled.

4. Eugene, the adopted son of Napoleon, was to have obtained a suitable establishment out of France, but he has had nothing.

5. The emperor has stipulated for the army the preservation of their rewards, given them on Monte Napoleon. He had reserved to himself, first, to recompense his faithful followers. Every thing has been taken away, but reserved by the ministers of the Bourbons. M. Bresson, an agent from the army, was dispatched to Vienna to assert their claims, but in vain.

6. The preservation of the property, moveable and immoveable, belonging to the emperor's family, was provided for, but all was robbed—in France by commissioned brigands, in Italy by the violence of the military chiefs.

7. Napoleon was to have received two millions, and his family 2,500,000 franks per annum. The French government has constantly refused to discharge its engagements, and Napoleon would have soon been obliged to disband his faithful guards for want of the means of paying them, had he not found an honourable resource in the conduct of some bankers and merchants of Genoa and Italy, who advanced twelve millions, which they had offered to him.

8. In fine, it was not without a cause that it was desirable by every means to remove from Napoleon the companions of his glory, unshaken sureties of his safety and of his existence.—The Island of Elba was assigned to him in perpetuity, but the resolution of robbing him of it was at the instigation of the Bourbons, fixed upon by the Congress. Had not Providence prevented it, Europe would have seen an attempt made on the person and liberty of Napoleon, left hereafter at the mercy of his enemies, and transported, far from his friends and followers, either to St. Lucie, or St. Helena, which had been pointed out as his prison.

And when the Allied powers, yielding to the imprudent wishes, to the cruel instigations of the house of Bourbon, condescended to violate the solemn contract on the faith of which Napoleon liberated the French nation from its oaths; when he himself and all the members of his family saw themselves menaced, attacked in their persons, in their properties, in their affections, in all the rights stipulated in their favour as Princes, in those even secured by the laws to private citizens—what was Napoleon to do?

Was he, after enduring so many offences, supporting so many acts of injustice, to consent to the complete violation of the engagements entered into with him, and resigning himself personally to the fate prepared for him, to abandon also his spouse, his son, his family, his faithful servants, to their frightful destiny?

Such a resolution seems beyond the endurance of human nature; and yet Napoleon would have embraced it, if the peace and happiness of France had been the price of this new sacrifice. He would have devoted himself for the French people, from whom, as he will declare in the face of Europe, it is his glory to hold every thing, whose good shall be the object of all his endeavour, and to whom alone he will be answerable for his actions and devote his life.

It was for France alone, and that it might avoid the evils of an intestine war, that he abdicated the Crown in 1814. He restored to the French people the rights which he held from them; he left them at liberty to seek a new master, and to found their liberty and their happiness on institutions for the protection of both.

He hoped for the nation the preservation of all that it had acquired in twenty-five years of combats and glory, the exercise of its sovereignty in the choice of a dynasty, and in the stipulations of the conditions on which that dynasty would be called to reign.

He expected from the new government the respect for the glory of the armies, the rights of the brave, the guarantee of all the new interests, of those interests which have been in existence and supported for nearly half a century, resulting from all the political and civil laws, observed and revered during that time, because they are identified with the manners, the habits, and the wants of the nation.

Far from this, every idea of the sovereignty of the people was set aside.

The principle on which the whole political and moral legislation has rested since the revolution, has equally been set aside.

France has been treated by the Bourbons as a revolted country, reconquered by the arms of its ancient masters, and subjected of new to a feudal domination.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier has misunderstood the treaty which alone rendered the throne of France vacant, and the abdication of which alone entitled him to ascend it.

He pretended to have reigned nineteen years; insulting in this manner the governments established since that time, the people who consecrated them by their suffrages, the army which defended them, and even the sovereigns who acknowledged them in their numerous treaties.

A charter

A charter drawn up by the senate, imperfect as it was, has been consigned to oblivion.

They imposed on France a pretended constitutional law, as easy to be eluded as to be revoked, and in the form of simple royal ordonnances, without consulting the nation, without even listening to those illegal bodies, the phantoms of the national representation.

And, as the Bourbons have issued ordonnances without rights, and promises without any guarantee, they have eluded them without sincerity, and executed them without fidelity.

The violation of that pretended charter was restrained only by the timidity of the government; the extent of the abuse of authority was only limited by its weakness.

The dislocation of the army, the dispersion of its officers, the exile of several, the degradation of the soldiers, the suppression of their endowments, the depriving them of their pay or their pensions, the reduction of the allowances to the legion of honour, the spoil of their honours, the pre-eminence of the decorations of the feudal monarchy, the contempt for the citizens, designated of new under the name of the *Tiers etat*, the spoliation prepared and already commenced of the purchasers of national estates, the actual depreciation of the value of those which were brought to the market, the reinstatement of feudality into its titles, its privileges, its available rights, the re-establishment of ultramontane principles, the abolition of the liberties of the Gallican Church, the annihilation of the concordat, the re-establishment of tithes, the reviving intolerance of an exclusive worship, the domination of a handful of nobles over a people accustomed to equality—this is what the Bourbons have done or wished to do for France.

It was under such circumstances that the emperor Napoleon quitted the island of Elba; such are the motives of the determination taken by him, and not the consideration of his personal interests, which weigh little with him, compared to the interests of the nation to whom he has consecrated his existence.

He has not carried war into the bosom of France; he has, on the contrary, extinguished the war which the proprietors of national estates, forming four-fifths of the French proprietors, would have been forced to carry on with their spoliators; the war which the citizens, oppressed, degraded, and humiliated by the nobles, would have been forced to declare against their oppressors; the war which the Protestants, Jews, and men of different religious professions would have been forced to maintain against their persecutors.

He has come to deliver France, and as a deliverer he has been every where received.

He arrived almost alone; he advanced for 220 leagues without obstacles, without combats, and has resumed, without resistance, in the midst of the capital and of the acclamations of the immense majority of the citizens, the throne abdicated by the Bourbons, who, in the army, in their household, in the national guards, in the people, could not arm a single person to endeavour to maintain them in it.

And now replaced at the head of the nation which had thrice already made choice of him, and which has a fourth time designated him by the reception which it has given him, in his rapid and triumphant march and arrival; what does Napoleon wish from this nation—by which, and for the interest of which, he wishes to reign?

What the French people wishes—the independence of France, internal peace, peace with all nations, the execution of the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814.

What is the change, then, which has taken place in the state of Europe, and in the hope of repose which was promised to it? What voice is raised to demand assistance, which, according to the declaration, ought only to be given when called for?

Nothing has been changed: if the Allied Powers return, as it is expected they will do, to just and moderate sentiments; if they acknowledge that the existence of France in a respectable and independent state, as far from conquering as from being conquered, from dominating as from being subjugated, is necessary to the balance of great kingdoms, and to the guarantee of small states.

Nothing has been changed: if respecting the rights of a great nation which wishes to respect the rights of all others, which, high minded and generous, has been lowered but never degraded, they allow it to retake a monarch, and give itself a constitution and laws suitable to its manners, its interests, its habits, and its new wants.

Nothing has been changed: if they do not endeavour to constrain France to submit again to a dynasty which she dislikes, to the feudal chains which she has thrown off, to the seignorial or ecclesiastical prostrations from which she has liberated herself; if they do not wish to impose laws on her, to interfere with her internal affairs, to assign a form of government to her, to give masters to her to satisfy the pleasure or the passions of her neighbours.

Nothing has been changed: if, when France is occupied with preparing the new social pact which shall guarantee the liberty of her citizens, the triumph of the generous ideas which prevail in Europe, and which can no longer be suppressed, they do not force her to withdraw herself for hostilities from those pacific thoughts and means of internal prosperity, to which the people and the chief wish to consecrate themselves in a happy accordance.

Nothing has been changed: if, when the French nation only demands to remain

at peace with all Europe, an unjust coalition does not force it to defend, as it did in 1792, its will and its rights, and its independence, and the Sovereign of its choice.

Particulars of Napoleon's Retreat in Elba.

The days of the emperor passed away in the most pleasant occupations. Often he rose before day, employed himself for three hours, till seven or eight o'clock, then took some repose; then he went out and visited all the works; almost always he was in the middle of his workmen, who reckoned among them many soldiers of the guard.

Often after breakfast he reviewed his little army. He required the greatest regularity in their exercises and manœuvres, and caused the strictest discipline to be observed.

After the review, he mounted his horse for his morning rides. Among his principal officers were distinguished Marshal Bertrand and General Drouet, who scarcely ever quitted him. On his way his majesty gave audience to all those whom he met. All those who were admitted to his table were received by him with frankness, cordiality, and perfect ease. The emperor appeared to have found the secret, without losing any of his dignity, of becoming a simple individual among individuals; and around him the conversation had all the liberty and all the careless freedom which can be enjoyed at the table d'hote. The evenings were dedicated to family parties. Among the persons of the city who were most usually received, were found the mayor of Porto Ferrajo, the governor of the island, the chamberlain Yantini.

When the emperor received the visit of any stranger, which frequently happened, he entertained him with grace and familiarity. He conversed with philosophers and *savans*, of the Institute of the Royal Academy of London, and also of the discoveries made in our times in the profound sciences, in chemistry, galvanism, electricity. He congratulated the rich English landholders on the progress of their agriculture and the liberality of their country's laws; in fine, he talked with the military of the historical memoirs which he was writing of his campaigns. Some merchants of different countries disembarked one day while the emperor was at the port: he asked them what they came to see. "To see the country, to see the mines." "Why," said he to them, smiling, "why not at once avow that it is myself whom you come to see? Well, here I am."

Amongst the strangers who frequented the island of Elba, the English, in particular, appeared to attach the greatest value to seeing and hearing him. Often were they seen on the road from Porto Ferrajo to St. Martin, waiting for his majesty for five or six hours, and after seeing him they embarked immediately.

Others stopped, in the first instance, at Ajaccio, visited the house where his majesty was born, uncovered themselves with a feeling of respect before the portrait of him whom they looked upon as a great man, and carried away on their departure a fragment of stone or brick taken from the house, which recalled all that the history of the age will offer most remarkable to posterity.

Lord Bentfnck, Lord Douglas, and a great number of other English lords, were admitted, courted, and, as it were, treated with fêtes by his majesty: all carried back with them the most interesting recollections of the reception they had met with.

One of them, one evening, accompanied his majesty, who after dinner was visiting on foot the works of Porto Ferrajo. The emperor met the grand marshal, who was coming from the port, and going towards the palace, with papers under his arm. "Are they the French journals?" "Yes, sire." "Am I well cut up?" "No, sire, there is no mention of your majesty to-day." "Come, we shall have it to-morrow; it is an intermitting fever, but the fits will pass away."

The emperor amused himself with discoursing with his grenadiers. Like all old soldiers, they appeared never to be perfectly contented; and by one of those expressions, which shew to the soldier the affection which is borne to him better than the finest phrases, he called them *his grumblers*.

One day, towards the latter times, "Well, grumbler," said he to one of them, "you are moped." "No, sire, but I am not amused too much always." "You are wrong; you must take time as it comes, and get rid of it by jingling your money in your pocket, and humming a tune; this will not last for ever."

The number of works begun and finished in the space of ten months, is inconceivable. Not far from the castle a long-neglected barrack became, when embellished by him, by turns, a hall for receiving company, a ball-room, or a theatre; and the officers of the guard, and the ladies of honour of the princesses, there once performed *les Fausses Infidelités*, and *les Folles Amoureuses*.

His majesty caused several roads to be made fit for carriages. All these roads were planted with trees; as they are extremely rare in the island, the emperor procured a great number from Italy, especially mulberries. The town of Porto Ferrajo being in want of water, the emperor himself discovered a spring in its vicinity, and caused the water to be conveyed into the town. These works were far advanced when he quitted the island. How many wishes, what affecting regrets accompanied his vessel on his departure; and how many anecdotes might be quoted to prove what interest he felt for that good people, whom he had adopted for a moment, and whose gratitude repaid him for all his cares!

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Napoleon's

Napoleon's Speech to his Soldiers after the Review of the 9th.

"Soldiers,—I have just received accounts that the tri-coloured flag waves at Toulouse, at Montpellier, and in all the south. The commandants and garrisons of Perpignan and Bayonne formerly declared that they would not obey the orders given them by the Duke d'Angouleme, to deliver these places to the Spaniards, who have besides since communicated that they would not interfere in our affairs. The white flag floats at Marseilles alone: but before the end of this week, the people of that great city, oppressed by the violence of the royalist party, will have recovered all their rights. Results so great and rapid are owing to the patriotism which animates the whole nation, and to the recollections which you have preserved of me. If for a year unfortunate circumstances compelled us to lay aside the tri-coloured cockade, it was always in our hearts. It now becomes again our rallying signal; we will quit it but with life." (The Emperor was interrupted by universal cries of "Yes, we swear it.")

"Soldiers," resumed the Emperor, "we wish not to interfere with the affairs of other nations; but woe to those who shall wish to intermeddle with our's, to treat us like Genoa or Geneva, and impose on us other laws than those which the nation wills. They shall find on our frontiers the heroes of Marengo, of Austerlitz, and of Jena; they shall find there a whole people; and if they have 600,000 men, we will oppose to them two millions."—Acclamations.

"I approve," he added, "of our rallying round the tri-coloured standards. On the field of May, and in presence of the assembled nation, I will restore to you those eagles, which have been so often glorified by your valour, and see the enemies of France in flight. Soldiers, the French people and myself depend upon you; depend also on the people and on me."

Among other decrees since his landing in France, Napoleon has published the following:

1. Proclaiming the Penal Laws of the National Assembly against the Bourbons if found in France.

2. Giving eight days, from April 4th, to all refractory persons, to return to their duties.

3. Summoning all officers and soldiers to rejoin the army, and ordering fifth battalions to be raised for every regiment.

4. Granting an amnesty to all Frenchmen concerned in aiding the foreign armies to overthrow the imperial government last year, except Sieurs Lynch, De La Roche Jacquelin, De Vitrolles, Alexis De Noailles, Duc De Raguse, Sosthene De La Rochefoucault, Bourrienne, Bellart, Prince De Benevente, Comte De Bournonville, Comte Jaucourt, Duc De Dalberg, and Abbè De Montesquiou.

5. Abolishing the Slave Trade.

"Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present decree, the trade in negroes is abolished. No expedition shall be allowed for this commerce, neither in the ports of France, nor those of our colonies.

"2. There shall not be introduced, to be sold in our colonies, any negroe the produce of this trade, whether French or foreign.

"3. Any infraction of this decree shall be punished with the confiscation of the ship and cargo, which shall be pronounced by our courts and tribunals.

"4. However, the ship-owners who, before the publication of the present decree, should have fitted out expeditions for the trade, may sell the product in our colonies."

6. Appointing a commission to organize a system of general Education on the Lancasterian Plan.

7. Abolishing the Censorship and other restrictions of the press.

8. Annulling all regulations of the Bourbons in regard to the Code Napoleon and the courts of law.

9. Ordering all the emigrants who returned with Louis to leave France.

10. Granting pensions to the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, and of Bourbon, who remain at Paris.

11. Calling out and reducing to one military system, the whole of the active population.

ITALY.

The crooked policy of the congress in regard to Joachim, King of Naples, having forced him to take the field, he entered Rome on the 25th of March, the Pope and the Cardinals having previously left it. He subsequently advanced to the Po, and even to Padua, after several affairs with the Austrians, in which he is said to have gained considerable advantages.

Joachim proclaims the independence of all Italy, while the congress have assigned all Lombardy and Venice as a kingdom to Austria! In his proclamation he praises, with justice, the free constitution and liberal character of the British nation.

GERMANY.

The Princes of this vast Empire and of the neighbouring States are in general motion for the purpose of conquering certain principles with which the sword can have no contact. They have, it seems, yet to learn, *that principles cannot be destroyed either by the sword or by corruption.*

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corruption, however their effect may for a season be baffled or paralyzed. At present it is their mistaken purpose to endeavour to destroy the example of the French Revolution, an attempt, of which twenty-five years' warfare has proved the error, though we again read of the advance of

200,000 men from Russia,
150,000 — from Prussia,
30,000 — from Hanover, &c.
180,000 — from Austria,
50,000 — from Bavaria,
30,000 — from Holland, &c.

making a total of 640,000 men, drawn out to combat the principle that governors derive their power from the people, and that people have a right to choose their own governors. Thus, however, it is—at the commencement of the nineteenth century, we hear of the march of these mighty armies to combat and overthrow immutable principles! What, henceforward can be urged against the crusades—the wars of religion—or the enterprizes of Chivalry?—Cervantes must, we suppose, have had some such error of humanity present to his mind when he described the encounter of Quixote with the windmill!

The first act of the prowess of some of these political Pharisees has been to make war on some helpless females; and accordingly we read in the foreign gazettes, that they have made captive the aged mother and the two sisters of Napoleon, and conveyed them to a state prison in Hungary! His wife and infant son had previously been held in duress at Vienna!

The following Treaty was concluded on the 25th of March, between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, in consequence of the entrance of Napoleon Bonaparte into France:

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequence which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined, in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn treaty, mutually signed by each of the four powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

Art. I. The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these treaties,—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import,—to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the Declaration issued on the 13th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace, under the protection of which the rights, the freedom, and the independence of nations have been established and secured.

II. Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of; yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate artillery (not reckoning garrisons,) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

III. The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war assigned in the 1st article of the present treaty shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

IV. As the present treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article, shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

V. Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

VI. The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the generals, commanders of their armies, officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments,

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in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the High Contracting Powers agree to invite all the powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present treaty.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Count RASUMOWSKY.—Count NESSELRODE.—Prince METTERNICH.—Baron WESSENBERG.—Prince HARDENBERG.—Baron HUMBOLDT.—WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815.

AMERICA.

The American Government has availed itself of the leisure afforded to its forces, to perform that duty for civil society, which ought years ago to have been performed by the loud declaimers about *Social Order*, if there had been any sincerity in their professions. They have determined to employ their whole naval, and a large land-force against Algiers, and to humble that nest of Pirates, which for so many ages has been the pest o the world and a disgrace to the policy of the powerful European nations.

The contests between the Republicans and the Royalists continue to be bloody in South America; but of the issue in favour of the former little doubt can be entertained.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the Old Bailey Sessions, James Ripley, butler to Mr. Robinson, M.P. and three privates belonging to the Guards, viz. Rich. Burton, Robt. Herbert, and Rich. Matthews, were capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Watson, on the evening of the 7th of March, in Burlington-street, by discharging at her head fire-arms loaded with shot. The Attorney-General and Serjeant Best cross-examined the witnesses; after which, without hearing evidence for the defence, or the summoning up of the Judge, they were found *Not Guilty*, and discharged.

MARRIED.

John Undershall, esq. of London, to Catharine, widow of the late James Stephens, esq. of Hale, in Surrey.

At Putney, Henry Gillman, esq. of the 3d regiment of Buffs, son of the late brigadier Gen. Gillman, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Winter, esq.

Mr. William Bennett, of Little East-cheap, to Ann, second daughter of Richard Grace, esq. of Sandford Place, Stoke Newington.

Thomas Berry, esq. of Brixton, Surrey, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Edward Thomas, esq. of Demerara.

At Kensington, James Boggis, esq. a Major in the West Essex Militia, to Mary Cecilia, second daughter of Edward Stephenson, esq. of Queen-square, and Farley Hall, Berks.

John Mackdonnell, esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Taaffe, daughter of John T. esq. of Smarmer Castle, in the county of Louth, Ireland.

Alexander Ratclyffe Sidebottam, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Beverley, of Piccadilly.

Mr. J. J. Austin, of Oxford-street, to Sophia, daughter of the late John Davies, esq. of Winchmore Hill.

Henry Wilson, esq. of New-street square, to Miss Charlotte Archer, late of Park Hill, near Nottingham.

John Gottlieb Anthony, esq. of Konigsberg, to Betty Maria, second daughter of Francis H. Tyler, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

David Thomas Nightingale, Lieut. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Glode, of Asketerrace, City Road.

Effingham Calvert Lawrence, esq. of the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline, third daughter of Charles Mouro, esq. of Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

At Spencer-House, M. Vernon, esq. eldest son of the Archbishop of York, to Lady Elizabeth Bingham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

Thomas Mitchell, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Cowie, of Falcon-square.

Henry Charles St. Hill, esq. Ordnance Store-keeper, of Trinidad, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Windle, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Bormondsey, Capt. Stephen Palmer, to Miss Jane Jones.

Mr. Prosser, of St. Paul's Church-yard,

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to Rebecca Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Deputy Hamman, of Aldermary-Church-yard.

Nicholas T. Selby, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss Frances Walmsley, of Hammersmith.

At Newington, Mr. Stephen Gamble, of Derby, to Ann, youngest daughter of William Haynes, of Walworth.

James Thompson, jun. esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Mary Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Bittleston, to Miss Dutton, both of Upper Norton-street.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Benjamin Shaw, esq. M. P. for Westbury Wilts, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin.

Capt. Thomas Bligh, Coldstream-guards, to Helen, daughter of Thomas Patterson, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

At Chelsea, Lieut. James Holbrook, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Tabart.

William Thomas Roe, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of D. Byam Mathew, esq.

At Clapham, Josiah Spode, jun. esq. of Mount, to Miss Mary Williamson, of Longport, Staffordshire.

Mr. Robert Scholey, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Barnett, of the Minories.

Charles Henry Hall, esq. of Cadiz, to Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Mullett, esq. of Clapham.

Mr. Thomas Nash, to Miss Ann Swift, both of Pentonville.

Mr. Jeremiah Owen, of Stockwell, surgeon, to Hannah, daughter of William Burrowes, esq. of South Lambeth.

Mr. John Francis Holdernesse, of Coleman-street Buildings, to Sarah, daughter of George Steihman, esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square.

The Rev. C. C. Chambers, younger son of the late Sir Robert Chambers, knt. to Lillias, daughter of Adam Callander, esq. of New Cavendish street, Portland-place.

Col. Sir William Delancy, K. C. B. to Magdalene, daughter of Sir James Hall, of Douglas, bart. and Lady Helen Hall, sister to the Earl of Selkirk.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. Thomas Mills, son of Thomas M. esq. of Great Saxham-Hall, in the county of Suffolk, to Ann, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and of Ryes-Lodge, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

DIED.

At Clifton, *Admiral Sir H. Edwin Stanhope, bart.* of Standwell House, Middlesex.

At Stepney Causeway, 62, *Mr. William Yellowley.*

Miss Ann Cracklow, of Clapham.

In Harley-place, *Lieut.-Gen. Vigors*, of the East India Company's Service.

Francis Henry Tyler, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. J. Branscomb, many years mechanist, and latterly proprietor of the Royal Circus.

At Lambeth, *Mary*, the wife of John M'Combe, esq.

At Newington, 76, *Mr. Joseph. Collins*, late of Southwark.

In Leadenhall-street, 47, *Mr. Henry Parry.*

In Old Palace-yard, 63, the wife of *Henry Cowper, esq.*

In North Crescent, Bedford-square, 71, *James Daris, esq.* formerly of Jamaica.

Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington.

In Queen-street, Mayfair, *Mrs. Porteus*, relict of the late Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London.

In Chenies-street, 69, *Mr. Francis Regnier.*

Mary, the wife of Mr. John Petfield, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

In Took's-court, Cursitor-street, *James Gilham, esq.*

At Southall-green, *Anne*, the wife of J. G. Schweitzer.

In Finsbury-square, *Edmond Stack, esq.*

In Beaumont-street, *Lieut.-Col. William Beatty*, late major of the 64th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. of the 12th regiment of Portuguese infantry.

In John-street, Tottenham-court Road, 71, *Mrs. Margaret Smith.*

In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, 83, *Capt. Harrington Baudin*, the last remaining officer at the battle of Quebec.

At South Lambeth, *Mary*, the wife of Mr. T. Jenks, of Fleet-street.

In Greenfield-street, 59, *Charles Wilmot, esq.*

At Pentonville, *James Dinwiddie, LL.D.* the same who accompanied Lord Macartney on his embassy to China.

Robert Randall, esq. of Craven-street.

At Greenwich, *Peter Verney, esq.* of Thornton-row.

At Kennington, 70, *Mrs. Elizabeth Jones*, widow of the late Jenkin J. esq. her eminent piety and Christian virtues procured her the respect of all who knew her.

In Welbeck-street, *Mr. Philip Bouvens*, of the Royal Navy.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 55, *John Richard Hilton, esq.*

In Piccadilly, 67, *Sir Willoughby Aston, bart.* late of Wadley, in the county of Berks.

At Twickenham Lodge, 47, *George Thackrah, esq.*

In Soho-square, the wife of *L. R. Mackintosh, esq.*

At Maida-Vale, near London, *Mary*, the wife of Griffith Jones, esq. of the Priory, Cardigan.

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In St. John's-street-road, Islington, *Mrs. Rogers*, formerly of the Nuns' Gardens, Chester.

The *Rev. William Compleare, D.D.* 76, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, father of the Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and son of Dr. C. formerly Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Bristol.

At Bath, *Sir Charles Ware Malet*, many years Ambassador at the Porte, and highly esteemed for his virtues and talents.

In Edgeware-road, *Mr. Edward Clarke.*

In Grafton-street, Bond-street, *Mrs. Richard Walpole*, widow of Richard W. esq. and daughter of the late Sir B. Hammet.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, 67, *Lord Viscount Wentworth;* who was a lord of the bed-chamber, and an old personal friend of his majesty.

In Carey-street, 75, *Mr. Serjeant Palmer*, who has recently acquired fame as judge of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, *Mr. Tyler;* he shot himself in a fit of insanity in his study.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 90, *Lady Mary Fitzgerald.* Her maid had left her, when the bell rang, and she heard a violent scream; it immediately struck her that her ladyship was on fire; she called to two male servants who happened to be in the house, they took up the hall-mat, ran into the drawing-room, and found her ladyship's clothes in flames; they put the mat round her, but it had not the desired effect; they then got water and extinguished it. Her ladyship was quite sensible the whole time, as she called several times for more water; she was put to bed, and languished in great pain, till half past six o'clock in the morning, when she expired. She was aunt to the present Duchess of Devonshire, to the Countess of Liverpool, Earl of Bristol, Earl Mulgrave, Hon. Gen. Phipps, and Hon. Augustus Phipps.

At Turnham-Green, *James Ware, esq.* who long held a distinguished rank in the medical world, but was chiefly eminent as an oculist. Mr. Ware was the first professor who applied laudanum topically in cases of inflammation of the eye, and recommended it for general practice, in a pamphlet, which attracted much notice at the time; but, after the experience of many years, finding it was injurious rather than beneficial, he had the manliness and candour to acknowledge that he had adopted an erroneous system, and wholly relinquished it. He was a skilful operator in the case of cataract; and acquired a considerable fortune by his professional success and the rectitude of his conduct.

In Oxford-street, *Edward Morris, esq.* one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, formerly Fellow of Peter-House, Cambridge, and for many years M. P. for the Borough of Newport, Cornwall. The sudden death of this amiable and excellent man, while it involves his family, and a numerous circle of attached friends, in the deepest sorrow, may justly be considered as a public misfortune. So many virtues have seldom been united in the same character. To natural talents of the highest order, adding very extensive erudition to the softest manners, the purest morals and the warmest heart, and to an ardent zeal for the service of his country, the most inflexible integrity of principle; as a scholar, a citizen, a magistrate, and a statesman, his life was equally useful. He married Mary, the third daughter of Lord Erskine, who, with four female infants, is left to deplore his loss. Mr. Morris was, in early life, the author of several successful dramatic works, the most distinguished of which are, "False Colours," and "The Secret."

At Somers' Town, *Mr. James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A.* author of "Londinium Redivivum; or, an Antient History and Modern Description of London," and many other useful Works. Mr. Malcolm had, for nearly three years past, laboured under the severest pain from a complication of disorders, originating in a white swelling of the knee; which from its first attack entirely deprived him of the use of his limb, and of the power of essentially benefitting himself and family. By degrees his complaint gained strength, and, baffling the best medical aid, at length caused his death. This event, which had long been foreseen by Mr. Malcolm, would have been looked forward to with tranquil hope, as the termination of his misery, had he not been destined to endure, in addition to bodily affliction, the acutest mental anguish, at the thought of leaving behind him, TOTALLY UNPROVIDED FOR, objects more dear to him than life itself—a very aged mother, whom he had nearly all his life wholly supported, and an affectionate wife, who had doubly endeared herself, by a most assiduous attendance on him during his long and painful confinement. The unavoidable expences attendant on his illness, have entirely exhausted the little property Mr. Malcolm had acquired, by the most persevering exertion of his talents as a writer and an engraver, for the last twenty-five years; during which period, he honourably supported himself and family, and published several works, which, though not productive of much emolument to their author, have been creditable alike to his head and heart. Even during his long illness the energies of his active mind never forsook him; and he patiently continued to exercise his pen in useful pursuits, amidst the acutest pain, till within the last few weeks, when he became incapable of the least exertion. His latest literary occupation was a copious Index to Six Portions of the "History of Leicestershire," just published;

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lished; on completing which labour, he thus addressed Mr. Nichols: "The Almighty has been so merciful to me, as to enable me to complete your Index; and thus have been fulfilled your benevolent intentions towards myself and family. Surely, never was an Index completed under an equal continuance of pain; but it was a kind of refuge and solace against affliction; and often has it turned aside the severest pangs." The mother of Mr. Malcolm is an American gentlewoman, of highly respectable connexions on that Continent, whom she disobliged by selling her little patrimony, to enable her only son to come to England with a view of studying Historical Painting under his great countryman the present President of the Royal Academy. Not having been successful in that branch of Art, Mr. Malcolm applied himself to the pen and the graver. To add to her bitter misfortune in the loss of so good a son, the mother has not a single near relation living; nor has she ever had any communication with her American friends since she came to this country; and, at the advanced age of 72, has no means whatever of support, but the sympathy of a generous public.*

In Connaught-place, 70, *George Ellis, esq.* of Sunning-hill. By the death of Mr. E. society and literature have been deprived of one of their ornaments, and his friends have lost a man peculiarly formed to feel and to inspire the warmest sentiments of friendship. Perhaps no man of his time better united the character of a gentleman with that of a man of letters. It is soothing at least, and might be an useful exercise, if it were not a duty to withdraw for a moment from the storms which threaten the world, to humanize our feelings by the contemplation of the moral fruits of tranquillity and refinement in his elegant talents and attainments, in his equally gentle and polished manners, and in his most amiable disposition. One of his earliest attempts in literature was the share which he took in the celebrated series of political satires, entitled, The Rolliad and Probationary Odes, &c. This is not mentioned to revive long extinguished enmities, but partly to introduce an anecdote which is an example of the generosity, or rather good sense, with which a great man treats hostilities which arise merely from political difference. Mr. Ellis was the writer of that severe and (it need not now be concealed) very unjust invective against Mr. Pitt, in the second number of the Rolliad, which begins

"Pert without fire, without experience sage."

He afterwards changed his political connexions; but it was not till after his return from Lille, whither he had gone in 1797, with his friend Lord Malmsbury, that he became personally acquainted with Mr. Pitt. At the first interview, two men of wit, the friends of both, amused themselves with allusions to the Rolliad, which, as they probably intended, visibly embarrassed Mr. Ellis. Mr. Pitt turned round, and with a smile said, in a manner full of grace and good-humour,

Immo age, et a prima die hospes origine nobis.

He instantly relieved Mr. E. from his embarrassment; and both were probably afterwards amused by the applications which the verses immediately following might have suggested,

Insidias inguit Danaum, casusque tuorum
Erroresque tuos.

To pardon merely political pleasantries, or even invectives, is an effort of placability, which did not require so safe and unassailable a greatness as that of Mr. Pitt. "It is a folly," says Addison, "for an eminent man to think of escaping censure; and a weakness to be affected by it. There is no defence against reproach, but obscurity." Contempt is a lazy and laconic sentiment; and they, as Swift somewhere says, "who take much pains to show how much they despise an opponent, prove clearly enough, that he is not contemptible." It was Mr. Ellis's somewhat singular good fortune, to have been also engaged in another collection of political pleasantries, the Anti-Jacobin, with two colleagues of brilliant talent, with whom he continued to be united in affectionate friendship, during the remainder of his life. In 1790, he published the first edition of the Specimens of our early Poetry, which, with the enlarged edition of the same work in 1801, and the Specimens of our early Romances, formed an important contribution towards that growing study of our ancient literature, which has breathed a youthful spirit into English poetry. These works justly gave him the titles of the Tressan, and St. Palaye, of England. Others dug deeper for materials; but he alone gave vivacity to antiquities; and diffused those graces of literature and society, which were peculiarly his own, over the rudest remains of barbarism. His Essays on the Formation and Progress of the English Language, are models of abridgment; in which is shortly and modestly communicated, without inaccuracy or obscurity on the one hand, and without pretention or pedantry on the other. In the Abridgment of the Old Romances, these prolix tales are rendered more amusing by a gentle sneer, which is constantly visible through the serious narrative, and which enlivens the perusal without destroying the interest. In the Preface and Appendix to the Tableaux of his Friend,

* Further particulars of this case of severe distress, will be gladly communicated, on application to Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 39, Paternoster-Row.

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Friend, Mr. Way, are to be found some of the purest and most classical passages of Addisonian composition which this age has produced. Our modern writers have, indeed, rather aimed at strong effect, than cultivated assiduous elegance; and, with two exceptions, one of which is very recent, we scarcely recollect any writers since Sir William Blackstone, who have bestowed on their style those "patient touches of unwearied art," by which the great literary artists of former times sought to preserve their writings from oblivion. The latter years of his life were embittered by maladies, which his virtues and the friendship which his virtues still more than his talents, had procured, happily enabled him to endure with cheerful patience. The most celebrated of his friends often left pursuits of ambition, and the enjoyments of society, to carry consolation to his sick-bed. Another of his friends thus addressed him:

"Thou, who canst give to lightest lay
An unpedantic moral gay,
Nor less the dullest theme bid flit
On wings of unexpected wit,
In letters as in life approved,
Example honoured and beloved,
Dear Ellis! to the bard impart,
A lesson of thy magic art." MARMION.

His mind, which had for a little time been clouded by his disease, shone out shortly before his death; and he was enabled to make a dying declaration, characteristic of him, that his last earthly thoughts were on his friends; whose names he pronounced with affectionate prayers for their happiness.

[The late *Mrs. M. Brown*, of Islington. We cheerfully give place to the following tribute to the memory of an excellent woman, whose feminine virtues were the more graceful, because, in her life-time, they were retired from public fame:—

To the Memory of MARY, *wife of* JOSEPH BROWN, M.D. *Islington. Born March* 21, 1748; *died October* 20, 1812.

"THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL BE IN EVERLASTING REMEMBRANCE."

Here sleeps in peace, to wake to joys divine,
A friend to all the good—and she was mine.
"Blest with plain reason, and with sober sense;"
Pious and prudent; "good without pretence;
So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm, yet soft; so strong, yet so refin'd;"
So meek, that, when by dire mutations try'd,
Virtue in her was seen personify'd.
Keenly she felt our wrongs, but rais'd her eyes
To the unerring Sov'reign of the skies,
Who oft turns ills to blessings in disguise.
O, my dear consort! comfort! counsellor, too!
To whom my heart shall prove for ever true:
Yes! while I live, each morn and eve I'll flee,
In thought,—to hold sweet converse, love! with thee;
And, when the feverish dream of life is o'er,
May we unite again, to part no more.

J. B.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. W. CASSAN, M.A. to the vicarage of Thrussington.

REV. T. H. GAWTHROP, B.B. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to the rectory of Marston Morteyne.

REV. JOHN HUDSON, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Kendal.

REV. MR. BURNEY, to the living of Cliffe, Kent.

REV. JOHN KNIGHT, to the rectory of Petrockstow.

REV. CHARLES TAYLOR, to the vicarage of Long Stanton.

REV. R. S. DRUMMOND, to the rectory of Swarreton.

REV. FREDERICK R. BARKER, to the vicarage of Little Barrington.

REV. R. FAWCETT, M.A. elected vicar of Leeds.

Rev. JAMES METCALF, master of the Free Grammar School of Kirkby Stephen.

REV. D. EVANS, B.A. to the rectory of Simonburn.

The offspring minor rectories adjacent, of 500*l.* a-year each, have been conferred on the REV. J. DAVIS, now curate of Catherington, E. HOLLIDAY, W. SALTER, W. EVANS, and W. JONES, chaplains in the Royal Navy.

REV. EDWARD ROBERT RAYNES, to the archdeaconry of Lewes.

REV. THOMAS GREEN, to the perpetual curacy of Hawkhurst.

*** *Communications are requested.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the Anniversary Meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, the transactions of the Society for the past year were read by the secretary. It was proposed to raise the subscriptions 10s. 6d. per annum for four years, as the commencement of a building-fund, to be applied to the erection of the Society's new rooms in contemplation. It appears that, from the rapid increase of the books of the Society, the present rooms are be-

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come wholly insufficient; and that, having already received notice to quit the possession of them, a new building is rendered indispensably necessary. A valuable site of building-ground having been obtained from the Corporation, near the new bridge over Pandon Dene, a building is proposed to be erected there, the expence of which will not be less than 4000*l*.

A very serious riot lately took place at Sunderland. Nesham coals are put on board ships at a staith a short distance above the bridge, and without the intervention of keels or the employment of any men in casting the coals from the keels into the vessels. By shipping the coals in that manner, the quantity of employment for the keelmen and casters would be diminished; a party, therefore, of some hundreds assembled, and instantly proceeded to the destruction of the immense wooden bridge along which the coal-waggons are conveyed to the staith. This bridge they entirely demolished; they unroofed and battered down the walls of an extensive range of stables adjoining to the staith, and afterwards set fire to, and completely destroyed the whole of the valuable machinery connected with the inclined plane by which the coal-waggons descend to the staith. The damage done cannot be estimated at less than 5 or 6000*l*. while the loss to the proprietors of the colliery, by the time which their workings must of course be discontinued, will probably not be less than 12 or 15,000*l*. Under all circumstances of improvements adopted for the *public* benefit, the sufferers ought to be temporarily provided for out of a *public* fund. Why should *public* benefits be effected at the *sole cost* of poor labourers, who are least able to sustain it?

Married.] Mr. Thomas Usher, to Miss Jane Atkinson, both of Durham.

Mr. Geo. Wolf, to Miss Maria Leighton, both of Newcastle.

Mr. James Gilpin, of Newcastle, to Miss Sarah Spence, of North Shields.

Mr. Shaftoe Tinsley, of Hedley, to Mrs. Maughan, of Whittonstall.

Mr. W. Boutland, to Miss M. Smith, both of Tynemouth.

Mr. F. Smith, to Miss Jane Nicholl, both of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. Geo. Phillips, of Hilton Ferry, to Miss Appleton, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Darlington, Mr. G. Johnson, of London, to Miss Eliz. Meggeson, of Midridge.

Mr. James Braidwood, of Tynemouth, to Miss M. Stokell, of Rochester.

Mr. George Best, to Miss Ann Cook, both of Chilton.

Mr. Thomas Hudson, to Miss Jane Reed, both of Ferryhill.

Mr. A. B. Webster, of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, to Miss Ann Bell, of Newcastle.

Mr. Joseph Turnbull, to Miss Hannah Elliott, both of Stamfordham.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Henry Pickering, to Miss Jane Cowan, both of Beamish.

John Taylor, esq. of Everley, to Miss Wilson, of Ayton.

Mr. J. Lowes, of Byker-hill, to Miss Alice Smith, of Gateshead.

Died.] At Durham, 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell.—70, Mrs. Mary Mills.—63, Mrs. Jane Heaviside, much respected.—86, Mr. Geo. Mitchinson, farmer.—32, Mr. Malcolm Drummond.—35, Mr. Geo. Bland.—79, Mr. Hopper, schoolmaster.—80, Mrs. Mary Wandless.

At Newcastle, 74, the wife of W. Batson, esq.—64, Mr. Carr Temperley, grocer.—85, the wife of Mr. Tho. Clough.—52, Mr. H. French, of St. Lawrence-glassworks.—28, Miss Ann Benson.—67, Miss Fowler.—Mr. John Johnson.—Captain T. Ridley.—Mr. Richard Young.—70, Mr. Benj. Ridley, much respected.—44, Mr. Nicholas Arthur, of the Barras Bridge.

At Bishopwearmouth, 33, James Dobson, esq.—30, the wife of Mr. T. Gregson, ship-owner.—Suddenly, Mr. Christopher Laws, ship-owner.

At Hexham, the wife of Mr. John Anderson.—38, Mr. Thomas Hollyman.—Miss Elizabeth Gibson.

At Stockton, 85, Mr. James Irvin, much respected: he spent 50 years in one service.

At Barnard Castle, 80, Mrs. Ewbank.

At Monkwearmouth, the wife of Mr. Wm. Simpson, 83, and the mother of John Lamg, esq. of Monkwearmouth-Grange.

At North Shields, 83, Mrs. Eliz. Tulloch.—63, Mr. Rob. Hunter.—72, Mr. Ralph Lowes.—70, Mrs. Ann Ferguson.—87, Mr. John Sadler.—51, Mr. Joseph Howard.

At South Shields, 32, Capt. W. Crighton.—53, Mr. Peter Johnson, ship-owner.—64, Mr. J. Ross, ship-owner.

At Sunderland, 60, Mr. John Dawson.

At Shadforth, 103, *Mary Pattison*.—At Wolsingham, 56, Mr. Joshua Watson.—23, Miss Hannah Walton, of Peth-house, near Lanchester.—At Chester-le-street, 75, the widow of the late Mr. John Jopling.—At Worler, 30, Mary Anne, wife of John B. Rule, esq. of Berbice, South America.—At Round Green, near Stapleton, Durham, 102, *Mr. John Steele*; he lived to see no fewer than seven generations; and 200 of his descendants are now living.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Paiuslaw Colliery, Cumberland, four men having occasion to go down to examine the state of the air, they met what is called the *choak damp*, and three of them, being precipitated to the bottom, were killed on the spot.

Mr. Geo. Braithwaite, of Parkside, lately made an experiment, with a view of ascertaining the relative advantage betwixt the broad cast and the Tullian plan. A field containing two statute acres, the soil gravelly and full of large stones, was cropped with potatoes, for which it was well manured;

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manured: two successive crops of wheat were then taken without a fallow and without any manure, and immediately after the second crop of wheat was off the ground, the field was ploughed and dressed, and nearly one half of it was well manured (say with about forty cart loads of dung per acre) and sown with wheat, broad cast; the other half was sown without any manure, and was drilled with double rows nine inches apart, with wide intervals of four feet eight inches betwixt each double row. The part which was sown broad cast, was laid down with clover and rye grass in the following spring and was well rolled. The drilled part was twice hand-hoed, and several times horse-hoed during the spring and summer. The whole of the grain was carefully harvested and threshed out, and produced as under:—

Broad cast	25¼	Winch. Bushels per Stat. Acre.
From which deduct		
Seed	3	do. do.
Leaves	22¼	do. do. incr.
Drilled	23¼	do. do.
From which deduct		
Seed	1	do. do.
Leaves	22¼	do. do. inc.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Burke, to Miss Joan M'Call.—Mr. J. Constantine, to Miss Elizabeth Rowell.

Mr. Edger, bookseller, to Miss Ann Crosthwaite, both of Whitehaven.

At Kendal, Mr. Tho. Cunningham, to Miss Margaret Dennison.—Mr. Jos. Smith, to Miss Mary Wolf.—Mr. W. Holiday, to Miss Emma Troughton.—Mr. John Huntington, of Cartmell, to Miss Jane Shepherd, of Whinfell.—Mr. Richard Woofe, to Miss Margaret Dixon, both of New Hutton.

Mr. Joseph Hoggarth, of Crock, to Miss Agnes Bagliff, of Strickland Roger.

Mr. Thomas M'Intyre, to Miss Margaret Harrison, both of Penrith.

Mr. James Marsden, to Miss Margaret Martin, of Hensingham.

Mr. W. Wyles, of Maryport, to Miss Jane Jackson, of Melow-house, near Allonby.

Mr. John Cowser, to Miss Cecily Read, both of Kirkland.

Mr. H. Masterman, of Thirsk, printer, to Miss Wilson, of Lawfield-house, near Brawith.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Selside, to Miss Agnes Whinfield, of Skilmergh.

At Ambleside, Mr. Wm. Suart, to Miss Isabella Islop, both of that place.

Died.] At Whitehaven, 59, Mr. Isaac Dixon.

At Carlisle, 33, Mr. John Hornsby.—38, Mrs. Margaret Lewthwaite.—42, Mrs. Relph.—43, the wife of Mr. W. Noble.

At Penrith, 41, Mrs. Sarah Lancaster.—At an advanced age, Mr. Edenhall.—59, Mr. John Abbott.—Mr. John Boak, farmer, of Yanwath-hall.—80, Mr. Joseph Clayton.

At Kendal, 69, William Pennington, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and a justice of the peace for that borough. Few men have been more eminently distinguished by those virtues which adorn a private station. In the relations and intercourse of domestic life, his conduct was truly exemplary. He possessed the confidence and esteem of a numerous and respectable circle of friends. In whatever concerned the interests of the town in general, or those of the corporation in particular, he was usually the first to be consulted, because his views were clear and comprehensive; and his opinion had always a preponderating influence. In affairs where trust and integrity were required, Mr. Pennington was generally resorted to; and his word was considered as a sufficient security for the performance of his duty. By his death, his family have suffered an irreparable loss, and society has been deprived of a most useful member.—74, Mrs. Margaret Thaxton.

At Harraby, 51, Mr. John Elliott.

At Ravenstonedale, 21, Mr. Tho. Nelson. 70, Mr. Thomas Hewetson.—75, Mrs. Mary Cowper.—61, Mr. Henry Jackson.—44, Mr. Richard Moyster.—At Orton, 25, Miss Frances Metcalfe.—At Howend, Mr. Walter Nichol, deservedly regretted.—At Waingarth, in Ravenstonedale, 73, the wife of Mr. Geo. Fothergill.—At Rydal, 95, Mr. Thomas Rydall.—At Millthrop, 82, Mr. Walter Berry, much respected.—At Sandford, 64, Mr. Rich. Atkinson.—28, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Tho. Atkinson.—At Warlop, 30, Capt. Robert Richardson, of the Westmoreland militia.—At Ambleside, 19, Mrs. Coward.—At Wray, in Docker, Mr. Miles Law.—At Appleby, 96, Mr. John Wharton.

YORKSHIRE.

The magistrates of the three ridings of Yorkshire and of the corporation of York, have agreed, that the new bridge over the Ouse shall be built upon the old site; the former contributing by a county rate, to be advanced in five instalments, 30,000*l.* and the rest to be defrayed by the present toll.

The Botanic Garden at Hull has received a packet of seeds from the Royal Botanic Garden, Berlin, containing upwards of two hundred species, by far the greater part of which are quite new to the gardens of this country.

From the Report of the Committee of the Female Penitentiary of Hull, it appears, that in the course of the last year, twelve unfortunate women have been reclaimed; of whom ten have been sent out to service, and two restored to their friends. Fourteen, at present, remain in the house. Their earnings, during the year, amounted to upwards of 160*l.*

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The

The following is the report of the Woollen Manufactory for the past year, as taken from the official annual returns, made to the Quarter Sessions held at Pontefract:—

NARROW CLOTHS MILLED.

	Pieces.	*Yards.*
1st Quarter.....	41,383	
2d Ditto	34,316	
3d Ditto	35,099	
4th Ditto.....	36,676	
	147,474	6,045,472
Milled last year....	142,863	5,615,755
Increased.....	4,611	429,717

BROAD CLOTHS MILLED.

1st Quarter.....	99,126	
2d Ditto.....	87,771	
3d Ditto	80,099	
4th Ditto.....	71,873	
	338,869	10,656,491
Milled last year....	369,890	11,702,837
Decreased.....	31,021	1,046,346
The whole Manufacture produced this year in yards		16,701,969
Milled last year, in yards		17,318,593
Decreased this year, in yards		616,624

Blackburn, the attorney, of Leeds, has been executed for the forgery of stamps, of which he had been convicted.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Hardisty, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Emma Vassey, of London.

Mr. W. Wrathal, jun. of Hartlingtonrakes, to Miss Leyland, of Connistone.

Mr. Robinson, of Hunslet, to Miss Appleyard, of Holbeck.

Mr. James Mitchell, to Miss Hannah Broadbent, both of Wadsworth.

Mr. John Turner Gascoigne, of Leeds, to Miss Fanny Thompson, of Wakefield.

At Knaresborough, Matthew Bentley, esq. of Pateley-bridge, to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, of Harrogate.

Mr. R. Richardson, of Paddock, to Miss Hellawell, of Huddersfield.

Mr. W. Stead, of Gomersal, to Miss Seline Yates, of Cleckheaton.

Mr. J. Watson, of York, to Miss Clay, of Leeds.

At Pontefract, Mr. Samuel Lineth, surgeon, of Leeds, to Amelia, second daughter of George Pyemont, esq. of Linwood, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Thomas Cock, of London, to Miss Mary James, of Hull.

The Rev. James Tindall, M.A. rector of Knipton and Woolsthorp, to Miss Thornton, of Scarborough.

Mr. Thomas Medley, of Hull, to Miss Elizabeth Umpleby, of Seamer.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, farmer and grazier, of Brighouse, to Miss Rhodes, of Wakefield.

Mr. Edward Shiner, of Hull, to Miss Ann Mackrill, of Barton-upon-Humber.

Mr. James Ellis, of Hull, to Miss Mary Priestman, of Thornton, near Pickering.

Mr. W. Kennedy Gardener, to Miss Elizabeth Parrott, both of Bridlington-quay.

Mr. James Copperthwaite, of Leeds, to Miss Sarah Wilks, of Headingley.

James Garforth, esq. of Coniston, to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Wm. Clayton, of Lancliffe-place, near Settle.

Died.] At Barnsley, 72, Mrs. Deakin, relict of John D. esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Wells, daughter of Capt. Pinkney.—82, Mr. W. Dosser.—63, Mrs. Waterland.—53, Mr. Thomas Lonsdale, much regretted.—73, Mrs. Eliz. Bedell.

At Bracken-bottom, near Settle, universally respected, 43, Bryan Heselden, esq. major of the 1st West York militia. He was a zealous promoter of agricultural improvements, in which he expended a considerable part of his income, and obtained several prize-medals: the poor have lost a real friend.

At Melton, 72, Isaac Leatham, esq. His benevolence of disposition, and generous hospitality to the houseless child of want, will be long remembered. He did not forbear to sacrifice all personal considerations to the call of public duties, during the late arduous troublous times of his country; nor, while attentive to the general welfare, did he neglect any pursuit which would yield employment to the industrious: hence, his practical agriculture not only obtained its object, and in addition ameliorated his own estate, but his example widely spread improvement around his vicinity.

At Halifax, 51, Mrs. Foster.—74, Mr. Isaac Hudson.

At Leeds, Mr. Samuel Murgatroyd.—42, Mrs. Ramsden.

At Huddersfield, 58, Mrs. Huggins.—71, Mr. W. Bradley.

At Pontefract, 44, Mrs. Oxley, wife of T. O. esq. one of the aldermen of Pontefract.

At Skipton, Miss Margaret, daughter of Charles Tindal, esq.—At Tadcaster, 55, Mr. W. Burgon.—At Clifton-house, 66, universally lamented, Joshua Walker, esq.—At Elland, near Halifax, awfully sudden, Mrs. Rushforth, relict of D. R. esq.—39, Mrs. Mann.—At Brockwell, 23, Mr. James Moore, youngest son of Col. M.—At Sandal Magna, 48, Mrs. Firth.—At Yarm, Mrs. Tunstal, widow of the late Mr. T. an able mathematician.—In full assurance of inhabiting "another and a better world," 17, Miss Jane Elizabeth Wood, of Tingley-house.—Major Jackson, of the 30th regt. of foot, son of the late Mr. J. of Fairburn, near Ferrybridge. He was wrecked off Weymouth, with his wife and children, on their return from ten years' residence in India, in the ship Alexander, from Bombay.

LANCASHIRE.

Dr. Roche commenced a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, explaining the general Principles of the Philosophy of Trade

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Trade and Commerce, at the lecture-room of the Lyceum, Liverpool, on the 17th inst.

The second Anniversary of the Independent Debating Society has been celebrated at the Vine Tavern, Pitt-street; Mr. John Smith, jun. in the chair.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Addison, of Reddish-mill, to Mrs. Twenlow, of Arden-hall, Cheshire.

Mr. John Birch, jun. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Andrew, esq. of Manchester.

Mr. John Hampson, of Manchester, to Miss Walley, of Church-kirk, near Blackburn.

Mr. James Hayes, to Mrs. Ann Astley, both of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hughes, attorney-at-law, to Miss Cath. Green.—Mr. Hen. Keale, to Miss Isabella Miller.—Mr. Ralph Lyon, timber-merchant, to Miss Alice Mackford.—Mr. Isaac Ireland, to Miss Susannah Murray.—Mr. Robert Wilson, to Miss Mary Price.—Mr. Wm. Bethell, printer, to Miss Skelton.

At Warrington, Richard Johnson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. Gerrard, of Fernhead.

At the Friends' Chapel, New Dale, Mr. Stanley, to Miss Thomas.

Mr. John Arrowsmith, corn-merchant, to Mrs. Sharples, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Margaret Wignell.

Mr. Fairclough, of Harrington, to Miss Ellen Hunt, of Tarleton.

At Prescot, W. Atherton, jun. liquor-merchant, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. R. both of Rainsford.

Mr. Geo. Walker, of Aughton, to Miss Marianne Backhouse, of Liverpool.

Mr. James Leigh, to Miss Berkeley, both of Wigan.

The Rev. J. Tatham, vicar of Melling, and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to Mrs. Skerrow, of Lancaster.

Died.] At Liverpool, 22, Mr. Charles Henry Mumford, of the Museum, Church-street, after an illness of twelve years, the last six of which he was deprived of the use of his limbs and speech.—Miss Chorley, of Dale-street.—58, Capt. W. Bird, of Bevington-hill.—After an illness of ten years, 70, Mrs. Major, of Richmond-row.—81, Mr. John Bennett.—Mr. Robt. Carter.—42, Mr. Edw. Bisbrown.—69, Mrs. Gibson, of Edge-hill.—24, Mr. Moses Lemon, surgeon.—Mrs. Challenor, of the Swan inn, London-road.—64, Mrs. Graham, relict of Mr. Archibald G.—At Gilead-house, 50, Mrs. Solomon, wife of the celebrated medicine vendor.—75, Mrs. Chilton.—50, Mr. George Godbar Plumber.—70, Joseph Brandreth, M.D. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with his characteristic fortitude and resignation. He commenced his career with no other advantages than his own industry and talents, and his perseverance was rewarded with unexampled success in his profession. His mind was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and notwithstanding the avocations of a most laborious life, his reading was universal, and few discoveries in science escaped his inquiry. He was possessed of a most accurate and tenacious memory, which he ascribed to his habit of depending upon it without referring to any notes. His medical course was principally distinguished by the establishment of the Dispensary in Liverpool, by 30 years' unremitted attention to the Infirmary, and by the discovery of the utility of applying cold in fever. There are few persons in this neighbourhood, who have not had opportunities of judging of his worth, and who will not regret his loss.

At Kirkham, 25, the Rev. Phippe Gerard Slater, head master of the free grammar-school there.

At Manchester, 82, Mrs. Jane Snell, one of the people called Moravians.—Nath. Heywood, esq. banker; a man of many eminent qualities.—28, Mr. James Bland; society has lost a valuable member.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Rymer, of Burkitt-house.—At Knowsley, 36, Mr. John Ashton.—At Toxteth-park, 44, Mrs. Esther Adamson.—Mary, eldest daughter of Tho. Peel, esq. Bank.—Mr. Richard Tonge, of Bank-mill, Salford.—At Withington, Mrs. Elizabeth Foden, of Oak-bank.—At Sankey, near Warrington, Mrs. Lomax.—At Aintree, near Liverpool, 96, Mrs. Culshaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Miles, esq. of Leicester, to Esther, second daughter of Ambrose Dutton, esq. of Crewe.

At Acton, Mr. Edward Bellyze, of Nantwich, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Lewis, esq. of Aston-hall.

Died.] At Chester, Thomas Edwards, esq. banker; a gentleman universally respected.—Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. Peter H.—39, Charles Wilmot, esq.

John Leche, esq. of Stretton-hall, formerly a major in the army.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sheaston, of Derby, to Miss E. Hopkins, of Uppingham, Leicestershire.

Mr. Newell, cheese-factor, to Miss Peet, both of Derby.

At Ashton-upon-Trent, Samuel Hall, esq. of Basford, in the county of Nottingham, to Sophia, daughter of James Sutton, esq. of Broughton-house, Shardlow.

At Sawley, Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Sutton Bonnington, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Burton, of Trent-Lock.

Mr. Jethro Adlington, to Miss Frances Adlington, both of Calow.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Wrangnam, of Newark, to Miss Jessy Hill, of Chesterfield.—Mr. John Widdowson, to Miss Willis, both of Chesterfield.

Mr.

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Mr. James Woodhouse, to Miss March, both of Wirksworth.

Mr. John Watson, of Willington, to Miss Bull, of Osliston-cottage.

Died.] At Denby, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, universally regretted.—61, Mrs. Gregory.

At Denby, 90, Mrs. Palmer.—At Heage, 42, Mr. Woolley.—At Repton, 74, Mrs. Parker.—At Smalley, 29, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Willington, 33, Mr. Henry Goodall.—At the Grove, near Ashborne, 46, Charles Meynell, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Gad, to Miss Mary Wright.—Mr. James Radford, to Miss Rebecca Parr.—Mr. Peter Manners, to Miss Armson.—Mr. Isaac Newton, of Warser-gate, to Miss Sophia White, of Shenton.

Mr. Abbott Bradshaw, of Radford, to Miss Eliza Stretton, late of Nottingham.

J. Layland, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Braithwaite, of Nottingham.

Mr. Lockwood, of Shenton-place, to Miss Harwood, of Ruddington.

Died.] At Nottingham, after a long and painful illness, Miss Charlotte Stanley.—48, Mr. John Artill, of the Wheat-sheaf inn.—Mr. Alexander Grey; his filial and social conduct rendered his character peculiarly interesting; fostering his aged parent, and promoting the welfare of his surrounding connections: such men are valuable to a country.—68, Mr. Samuel Turner.—84, Mrs. Mary Featherstone.

At Mansfield, deservedly regretted, in the prime of life, Mr. James Clayton.—52, Mr. John Cursham.

At Newark, 81, Miss P. Waring.—29, Mrs. A. Boler.—70, Mr. Luke Hutchinson.—62, Mrs. Foster, relict of Richard F. esq.—77, Mr. Richard Jones.

At Bradmore, Mrs. Savage.—At Basford, 62, Mrs. Alton.—At Wollaton, 42, Mrs. Evley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. H. Stevenson, son of Mr. Alderman S. of Stamford, to Miss Lucas.—Mr. Robert Nicholson, of Lincoln, to Miss Chambers, of Carlton.—Captain Clifton, of the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Field, of Lincoln.

Mr. John Green, to Miss Ann Rate, both of Langtoft.

Mr. William Cock, of Sibsey, to Miss M. Moody, of Boston.

Mr. Thomas Knowles, to Miss March, of Kirton, near Boston.

Mr. William Greswell, to Miss Susannah Kemp, both of Burgh in the Marsh.

Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Sarah Barber, both of Stanford Baron.

Mr. James Langford, to Miss Maria Bartis, of Wisbeach.

At Spalding, Mr. Fox, of Boston, to Miss Handley, of Deeping Fen.

Mr. John Dunham, to Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, both of Spilsby.

At Grantham, Mr. W. S. Porter, late of the Spittle gate, to Miss Charlotte Heaton.

Mr. John Smith, of Long Sutton, to Miss C. Dolby, of Wisbeach.

W. Loft, esq. of Grainthorpe, to Mrs. Heath, of Croft.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Drury, printer.—101, *Mrs. Liller.*—Mr. G. Ashton.—At Louth, 26, Miss Elizabeth Adlard.—55, Mrs. Mary Odlin.—50, Mr. Thomas Dales.

At Gainsborough, 87, Mrs. Mary Bottoms, late of Retford.—64, Mrs. Wilson, schoolmistress.

At Boston, 34, Mrs. Presgrave, wife of Mr. Charles P.—28, Captain James Lovell.

At Wisbeach, 53, Mrs. Alice Taylor.—Mrs. Susan Hinson.—42, Mrs. Rebecca Sargison.

At Stamford, John Davis, gent. of St. Martin's.

At Pinchbeck, 50, Mrs. Wyles.—At Bourn, 84, Mrs. Pare; this pious and benevolent woman was the last surviving daughter of the Rev. J. Sanderson, rector of Addington, in the county of Northampton, and the fifth in descent from the learned Robert Sanderson, D.D. the friend and chaplain of the unfortunate Charles I., regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and bishop of Lincoln.

Mr. Thomas Pindar, of Histon-Lindsey: he was returning home from Brigg-market, when he was precipitated from his horse against a post-chaise, and killed upon the spot.

At Gosberton, 66, John George Caltherp, esq. Thorney-Fen.—83, Mr. Briggs.—Mrs. B. Holdich.—At Hough, near Grantham, 31, Mr. Jessop, grazier.—At Heckington, 66, Mr. Richard Godson.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

We have been informed, says the *Leicester Chronicle*, "that at this time more hands are out of employment in this town and neighbourhood, than at the period when the Orders in Council, of *notorious* memory, were in existence. War, it seems, has forced the people of Europe, and we fear the people of America also, to manufacture for themselves."

Married.] Mr. Addison, to Miss Mary Porter, both of Leicester.

Mr. John Stableford, of Leicester, to Miss Ann Cousins, of Seaton, in the county of Rutland.

At Peckleton, Mr. Simpkin, of Whetstone-cottage, to Maria, eldest daughter of T. W. Jee, esq. of Peckleton.

Mr. Davison, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Hinckley.

Mr. William Curtis, of Billesdon, to Miss Elizabeth Hull, of East Norton.

Mr. T. Sykes, of Tilton, to Miss Parke, of Melton.

Mr. H. Cave, farmer, of Whetstone, to Miss Sarah Holyland, of Earl Shilton.

Mr. T. Goode, of Cossington, to Maria, youngest

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youngest daughter of George Williamson, esq. of Gadsby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Manning, grocer.—Mr. James Toone.—Mrs. Spence, sincerely lamented.—63, Mrs. Bailey.—Mr. Prescot.

At Market Harborough, 73, the Rev. John Cox, rector of Willoughby Waterless.

At Willoughby, Miss Rachael Throsby.—At Ridlington, in the county of Rutland, 67, Francis Cheselden, esq.—At Kibworth Beauchamp, Mr. Hollwell, much respected by all who knew him.—At Thrussington, 78, Mrs. Houghton.—At Great Glen, Miss Amelia Ann Glover.—At South Kilworth, 71, the Rev. Charles Chambers, rector of that place, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Leicester.—At Fowlesworth, 18, Miss Margaretta Noble, eldest daughter of the Rev. George N.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Haughton, of Derryfield-farm, Aldridge, to Miss Keen, of Birmingham.

Mr. Wright, to Miss Nash, both of Tamworth.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Sarah Bannister, both of Hanley.—Mr. John Beech, farmer, to Miss Brown, both of Berry-hill.

Mr. John Roe, of Wharton, to Miss Sarah Fergham, of Whixall, parish of Prees, Salop.

At Eccleshall, Mr. W. Greatrex, surgeon, to Anne Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Warren, esq. of Woolton-cottage.

William Locker, esq. of Tillington, to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Higgit, esq. of Uttoxeter.

At Ribbesford, Mr. William Poole, of Bewdley, to Miss Radnall, daughter of the late Arthur R. esq.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 67, Mr. James Savage.—88, Mr. John Williams.—100, *Mrs. Elizabeth Calcott.*

At Litchfield, 86, Mrs. Abra Maria Harris.—Mr. David Cox.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Robert Hill.

At West Bromwich, 78, Mrs. Jesson.—20, Mr. Thomas James, beloved by all who knew him.

At Stone Park, 26, Ellen, wife of Edward Trafford Nicholls, esq. of Swithamley-park.

At Stone, 78, Mrs. Starkey.—Mr. Bromwich, corn-factor.—At Oulton, 78, Mr. John Webb, sen.

At Darlaston, the Rev. John Waltham, M.A. rector of Darlaston, and justice of peace. The removal of the excellent man who is the subject of this memoir, whether we consider the peculiar station he was called to fill—his eminent qualifications for it—the success which for fourteen years attended his labours—or the probabilities of his continuing in vigour of strength, beyond the common age of man—is amongst those passages of Providence hard to be understood; but which are doubtless a part of that wise and holy plan which will be fully disclosed hereafter. When Mr. W. was appointed to Darlaston, the state of the great bulk of its population approximated almost to barbarism! It is true there were some of whom "better things should be said, and things that accompany salvation;" but, it is a melancholy fact to be recorded of any parish within the British empire, that, with respect to the generality of his parishioners, he had to contend with gross ignorance, and with vice in its most offensive forms: with sabbath-breaking; drunkenness; brutal sports, such as boxing, cock-fighting, and bull-baiting; and with what was, if possible, still more arduous, with the formidable determination of many, whom long practice seemed to have made incorrigible, not to be obstructed in their sinful courses! In a situation presenting such difficulties to a faithful Minister, qualifications of no ordinary kind seemed to be indispensable. Mr. Waltham was accordingly favoured, in an eminent degree, with the most essential qualities of a Christian Minister. He was a man of competent learning, and of genuine piety. His judgment was solid, and his mind firm and decided. He was laborious, diligent, zealous, and affectionate. In the character of a Christian Minister, *external* qualifications are confessedly of minor importance: but the great master knows best how to "fit his vessels of honour for his own use;" and in Mr. Waltham these lesser qualities were providentially combined with those of the highest order, and for the most excellent purposes. His person and manner were commanding and impressive; in no sense could it be objected, even by the most prejudiced and refractory of his parishioners, that his "bodily presence was weak, and his speech contemptible." He united the office of a magistrate to that of a Minister;—this brought upon him a considerable addition of care and responsibility, and exposed him to some objections and difficulties in the discharge of his more sacred and appropriate duties. The parish-church was rebuilt on an enlarged and commodious scale; and the parsonage, which, before his time, was deemed scarcely habitable by a clergyman, he enlarged, and, by the addition of suitable offices, made it a convenient and respectable habitation. To the former of these objects he contributed liberally in money, but still more essentially, by his able and unwearied superintendance of the progress of the work; the enlargement and improvement of the parsonage were undertaken and completed at his sole expence. About a fortnight before his death, he was advised to visit Cheltenham; but his physician there soon apprised him, that Cheltenham could be of no avail, and advised his immediate return to Darlaston.

ton. This counsel he received as the notice to set his house in order. He with great difficulty reached Darlaston, on the Wednesday in the same week, and on the Monday following died.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick Assises, Basil Goode, esq. who was the gaoler of Coventry, had served the office of Mayor of that city, and for fourteen years had been one of the commissioners, and assessor and collector of the assessed taxes, was tried on a charge for a conspiracy, with one Price, (since dead,) by charging certain individuals to the house and window duties, and receiving the money; the houses, having been unoccupied, ought not to have been charged; and that such money was never accounted for to Government. The jury found the defendant *Guilty of the Conspiracy.*

Description of Sheep slaughtered by T. Goodman, butcher, of Coventry; fed by Mr. T. Newbold, of Bagington:

Weight of Carcase	210
Ditto Fat	24
Ditto Skin	24
Ditto Pluck	8
Ditto Blood and Entrails	34
Ditto Head	6 8
	306 ½
Length of carcase	5ft. 6in.
——— Head	7
Circumference	4 6
Breadth of Tail	6
Thickness of fat on the leg	3

Married.] Mr. Baly, of Coventry, to Miss Ann Pritchard, of Warwick.

Mr. Henry Parker, to Miss Jane Bramhall, both of Birmingham.

At Aylestone, Mr. E. Fowler, surgeon, of Loughborough, to Miss Catharine Bouner Townsend, of Aylestone.

Mr. John Oxford, late of Rowley Regis, to Miss Growteridge, of Birmingham.

Mr. James Drake, to Miss Eliza Pottinger, both of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Thornton, to Miss Wright.—Mr. Richard Bell, to Miss Susannah Sly.—Mr. Josiah Norton, of the Crescent, to Miss Coates, of Aston.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. George Robinson, a respected member of the Society of Friends.—74, Mrs. Willinger, the wife of Mr. William Richardson.—Mrs. Mosely.—67, Mr. Tutin, whom the public found, by many years' experience, to be an upright man.—Mr. Joseph Harper.—Mr. Allison, of Monmouth-street.—Mrs. Pettifer.—31, Mr. Thomas Bannister, of London.—51, Mr. Thomas Rock, of the Crescent.—The relict of the late Mr. J. G. Handcock.—Mr. C. Baker.

At Coundon, near Coventry, very suddenly, Samuel Oldham, esq. deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

At the Hill-Cottage, near Stratford, Dennis Bradley, esq.

At Wall, near Litchfield, 76, Mrs. Martha Kennedy.

Mrs. Jane Vann, of Clifton Lodge.

At Sutton Coldfield, 74, Mr. Adam Readshaw, sen. surgeon; a man of great skill and practice.

At Wordsley, Mr. C. Ensall, glass manufacturer.—At Ansley, Mr. John Watson, sen. much lamented.—Miss Lillington, of the Five Ways, near Birmingham, after a very short illness.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Willington Cowley, esq. eldest son of the late Gen. C. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Dicken, esq. of Wem.

Mr. R. Haynes, of Ironbridge, to Miss Holt, of Sutton Wood.

At Madeley, Mr. W. Haynes, of Ironbridge, to Miss Morley, of Madeley.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. J. Clunie, M.A. superintendant of the grammar-school, near Manchester, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. D. Macmichael, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. B. Barrett, to Miss Brettell, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Colley, of Astley, to Miss Elizabeth Jakes, of Cutwall.

Mr. William Alltree, of Shiffnall, to Miss Ann Fletcher, of Hinnington.

Mr. Price, of Felton Butler, to Miss Birch, of Oswestry.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 42, universally respected, Mr. Richard Williams, jun.

At Bridgnorth, the wife of Mr. Watts, mercer.

At Wem Brockhurst, Mrs. Powell, much lamented.—At Clun, the Rev. T. Morris; his conduct through life was marked with the strictest integrity, and manifested in his last moments the happiest tranquillity.—At Eaton Constantine, 73, Mr. Francis Parbutt; an honest, industrious, and worthy man.—At Broseley, Mr. Thursfield, surgeon.—At Kenilworth, 88, Mr. W. Butler, universally respected; father of Dr. B. vicar of that place, and head master of Shrewsbury-school.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A beautiful meteor was perceptible from Worcester, about half-past ten o'clock on Monday the 10th; it arose from the S.E. having the appearance of a blue flame, shot across the heavens with much rapidity, and disappeared in the S.W. quarter of the horizon, but not before it had spread into a luminous ring, in which state it was for some time visible.

Married.] Mr. Thornberry, attorney-at-law, to Anne Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. George Osborn, both of Worcester.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Sarah Bannister, both of Handley.

At Stroudwater, Thos. Gouldsmith, esq. of

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of Hatton-garden, London, to Miss Esther Humpage, of Kidderminster.

John Warren, esq. to Mrs. Hudson, widow of Benjamin H. esq, of Sole's-court Orchard, near Upton.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Burlington, one of the Society of Friends.

At Stourbridge, 81, Mr. Grafton, of Brettell-lane.

At Dunley-green, Lower Arley, 45, Mrs. Juliet Hill.

At Hanley Castle, 82, Mrs. Frances Lucy.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] G. L. Rootes, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Rudge, esq. of Hildersley.

J. L. Topping, esq. to Miss Ellen Oakley, of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, 66, Mrs. Penelope Payne.—87, Mrs. Jane Bradford.—Mr. Benjamin Meredith.

At Brampton Abbotts, Mrs. Dew.—At Kingtou, Mr. William Beavan.—At Credenhill, 60, Mr. John Williams, formerly of Brinsop-court.—At Cockshoot Lydiat, 82, Mrs. Hunt, widow of Thos. H. esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Campden, lately, in levelling some ground, discovered, in a tumulus containing about twenty loads, nine skeletons, carefully placed in regular order, and in good preservation: the teeth were very perfect; the ribs only had yielded to decay.

At Timsbury coal-works, in this neighbourhood, six men having imprudently mounted on a basket of coal on its ascent to the mouth of the pit, and having been drawn up a considerable way, the rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom, when four were taken up dead, and the other two survived but a short time.

The trial of Cunningham, governor of the county-goal, Gloucester, on the many charges which have, from time to time, been brought before Parliament, came on at the late assizes, when he was acquitted of five out of the six charges, and upon the last suffered judgment to go by default.

The city of Gloucester has been visited by a thunder-storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, and a heavy fall of hail. The lightning struck St. Nicholas's church, in that city, entering the belfry, where it splintered a large beam, and melted some of the wires connected with the clock and chimes. The storm was of short duration.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Allies, of Henbury, to Caroline, second daughter of J. M. Hilhouse, esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Philip Watkins, printer and bookseller, of Cirencester, to Miss Foreshaw, of Maisey Hampton.

Mr. John Matthews, of Rudford, to Miss Acutt, of Gloucester.

Mr. William Pearce, to Miss Mary Cosburn Niblett, both of Minchinhampton.

James Smith, esq. solicitor, of Chepstow, to Miss Eliza Williams, of Poolmeyrick, Monmouthshire.

Mr. W. Rogers, to Miss Jane Lewis, of Caerleon.

Mr. Henry Carter, a considerable farmer, of Almondsbury, to Miss Susannah Fisher, of Olveston.

Mr. William Staite, to Miss Saul, both of Stoke Orchard.

Mr. William Fry, to Miss Martha Keys, of Redcliffe, Backs.

Mr. William Bolwell, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Sellick, of Ham-green.

At Bedminster, Mr. William Holland, to Miss Maria Clarke, both of Bristol.

James Daly, esq. surgeon, of Bristol, to Ann Newman, fifth daughter of the Rev. J. T. Wylde, of Burrington.

Died.] At Bristol, 65, Mr. John Miller, formerly wine and spirit-merchant.—Mrs. Ann Davies.—Mr. Knight.—82, Mr. John South, printer.—78, Mrs. Maies, of Clarrance-place.—49, Mr. James Probyn, surgeon.—Miss Sophia Grimes.—Much regretted, Mr. Wolf.—Mr. Richard Durban, master of the academy in Guinea-street; who for many years devoted his time to the various branches of education; and who, by unwearied endeavours, shortened a valuable life.—Harriet, daughter of R. Vizer, esq.—Capt. Valentine Baker.—82, Mrs. Jane Small; a sincere friend and good Christian.—In Queen-square, 85, Mr. Wm. Butler.

At Clifton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, K.B. Count of Maida, Lieut.-Governor of Grenada, and Colonel of the 20th foot.—Charles Lovegrove, esq. late of Reading, Berks.

At Cheltenham, 90, Mrs. Perkes.—At Mulberry Cottage, Miss Eliz. Christiana Vesey.

At Cirencester, the Rev. Wm. Wilbraham, second son of Edw. W. esq.; regret for his loss can only be softened by a remembrance of his numerous virtues conspicuous in all his conduct.

At Leonard Stanley, 79, Mr. Thomas Pearce.—At Mickleton, Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Chas. White, vicar of that place.—At Oldland Bitton, 80, Mr. Job Brian.—At Brintry, near Bristol, lamented, Penelope, wife of John Cave, esq.—At Frocester, the wife of Mr. Daniel Smith.—Margaretta, wife of Charles Hill, esq. of Wickhouse, near Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The whole number of Degrees in the Term was—D.D. six—D.C.L. one—B.D. seven—B.C.L. two—B. Med. two—M.A. thirty-two—B.A. twenty-two—Matriculations, seventy-six.

Married.] Mr. Charles Brown, of Oxford, to

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to Ann, only child of Thomas Holly, esq. of Headington.

Mr. Charles Walker, to Mrs. Johnson, widow, both of Oxford.

Mr. Pike, of Oxford, to Miss Matthews, of Witney.

Mr. William Bliss, to Miss Sarah Gardner, both of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Goodenough, sister of Sir W. E. Taunton, and relict of the Rev. Edmund G. rector of Littleton, Worcestershire, vicar of Swindon, Wilts, and brother to the Bishop of Carlisle.—Mr. Francis Miles.—Mr. William Tovey.—85, Mrs. Whiteaves.—71, the wife of Mr. William Hayes.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Capt. Edward Piercey, of the navy.

Mr. Robert Shepherd, of Staple-hall Inn, Witney.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Mary Bowly, one of the Society of Friends, relict of Mr. William B. late of Cirencester. Her amiable and affectionate conduct through life was strikingly manifested by a constant and tender solicitude for the happiness of her friends.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Knibbs, of George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Sarah Record, of Newbury.

Mr. Thomas Litchworth, of St. Lawrence, to Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, of Bath.

William Humphries, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Butler, of Great Marlow.

Mr. William Woolhead, of Buckinghamshire, to Mrs. Saxby, of Walworth, Surrey.

The Rev. S. T. Chapman, rector of Little Kinble, Bucks, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Dodwell, of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Abingdon, 93, Mr. Petty.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] At Berkhampstead, St. Mary's, John Eastwood, esq. of London, to Miss Howe, daughter of Colonel H. of that parish.

Mr. Thos. Woodman, of Berkhamstead, to Mrs. Smith, of Ashley-green.

Joseph Thackeray, M.D. of Bedford, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Harden, of Northampton.

The Rev. J. Emeris, rector of Stoughton Parva, Beds. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Grantham, vicar of Cadsey.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. Joseph Best.

In Hertfordshire, occasioned by a disappointment, Miss Lucy King, a young lady of rare qualities, and a very genteel fortune. She left a legacy of 300l. to the clergyman to whom she was so much attached, who expressed his astonishment at the event, as he had only been twice in the company of Miss K. and preached twice in the parish where she resided. She had not communicated her deep rooted attachment till a few days previous to her dissolution.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. John Proctor, of Ippolitts; a worthy man, deservedly beloved by his friends and neighbours.

At Boswell Lodge, Cheshunt, 25, Mr. John Scarling Holyland; in consequence of a blow received in the late disturbance in Old Palace-yard, Westminster: he was in the act of defending one of the members, who was attacked by the mob, when a blow from a large stick brought him to the ground, and the injury, in consequence, caused his death. He was on his way to Chelsea to visit a dying friend.—Mrs. Ord, wife of the Rev. Henry Craven O. of Harpenden.—85, the Rev. Theodore Vincent Gould, rector of Farnham All Saints, and Westley, both in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Winckles, of Bugbrook, to Miss Sophia Buck, of Naseby.

At Stoke Bruern, Mr. James Castell, of Northampton, to Miss Charlotte Allen, of Stoke Bruern.

Died.] At Northampton, 82, Mrs. Gaudern.

At Towcester, Mr. John Jenkinson, a considerable wool-stapler.

At Old, 84, Mrs. George Cannell.

At Crick, at an advanced age, Mr. Drayson.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Norrisian prize was this year adjudged to the Rev. James Wm. Bellamy, B.A. of Queen's College.

Married.] Mr. Stephen Isaacson, of Dullingham, to Miss Ive, of Balsham.

Died.] At Cambridge, 20, Charles Wm. Atkinson, esq. of Jesus College, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. A. rector of Warham All Saints, Norfolk.—21, Sam. Burroughs, esq. of Jesus College, son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Offley, near Hitchen.—In Emmanuel College, 20, Francis Broadbelt Millward, esq.—20, Charles Wade Gery, esq. of Emmanuel College, son of the Rev. Wade G. of Bushmead Priory, Bedfordshire.—Mr. William Gibson.—41, Mr. Richard Brewin Coe, attorney-at-law.—83, John Newling, esq. one of the aldermen of this corporation.—50, Mr. J. Sparrow.—83, Mr. Lewis Apsey.

At Newmarket, Mr. W. Starnell.

At Courteenhall, 19, William, second son of Sir William Wake, bart.—At Trumpington, 104, *Elizabeth Cane.*—At Fordham, 63, Mr. William Sharpe.—At Burwell, 79, Mr. John Poole.—At Fulbourn, 52, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wilson, rector of that parish.

NORFOLK.

From among the many excellent and beautiful designs presented by different artists for the monument to be erected at Yarmouth to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, that of an Athenian Doric Column, by

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by Mr. William Wilkins, has been selected by the committee.

At a general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, on Friday the 17th, the following claims of premiums were adjudged:

1. For the crop of Swedish turnips—Messrs. Jary, of Burlingham; J. Sibell, of South Walsham; J. Muskett, of Easton.

2. For the ploughing match—Mr. Jary, Mr. S. Bircham, of Booton; and Mr. Creasy, of Fordham.

3. For Southdown wethers—Mr. Oakes, of Burnham; Mr. Freeman, of Swanton; and Mr. T. Moore, of Warham.

4. For Leicester ditto—The same.

5. For bullocks—Mr. Jary and Mr. S. Bircham.

6. For bulls—Mr. Jary, Mr. S. Bircham, and Mr. Creasy.

7. For boars—Mr. S. Kerr, of Catton; Mr. R. Hartt, of Billingford; and Mr. S. Sibell.

8. For stallions—Mr. Muskett, of Easton; Mr. R. Hartt, and Mr. R. Watts, of Bintry.

Married.] Mr. W. L. Lohr, of Norwich, to Miss Billing, of Thorpe.

Mr. J. S. Bayes, to Mrs. Barham, of Hackford.

Mr. Joseph Neave, to Miss Mary Ann Savage, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. Searle, of Diss, to Miss Bransby, of Ipswich.

Mr. George Emery, of Norwich, to Miss Martha Clover, of Drinkstone, Suffolk.

Capt. Travers, of the royal navy, to Ann, eldest daughter of W. Steward, esq. of Yarmouth.

William Robert Cann, esq. to Miss Carver, both of Wymondham.

Mr. Robert Smith, to Mrs. Waters, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. John Barber, of St. Lawrence, to Miss Sarah Wilsea, of Norwich.

Mr. Christopher Edwards, attorney-at-law, to Miss Martha Aldbrough, both of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, at an advanced age, Miss Yallop, a maiden lady.—80, Mr. Robert Smith.—73, Mrs. Boulter.—75, Mrs. E. Brookes.—21, Mr. R. Tomlinson.—85, Mr. Woodcock.—Mr. William Hankes.

At Yarmouth, 71, Mrs. E. Fisher, daughter of the late John F. esq.—74, Mrs. Black.—82, Mrs. Riddlestone.

At Swaffham, 72, Mr. Robert Mallom.

At Wereham, near Stoke, Miss S. Hall.—At Pulham, 82, Mrs. Self.—At Knapton, 41, much regretted, Mr. James Allison.—At Stanford-hall, 63, Mrs. Quantrell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Lieut.-General Elwes, of Stoke College, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Sadler, vicar of Clare.

Mr. James Hustler, of Troston, to Miss Mary Ann Chinery, of Bradfield St. George.

The Rev. Thomas Andrews, to Miss Rachael Bright, of Maldon.

Mr. Thomas Cutts, of Halsted, Essex, to Miss H. Fisher, of Cratfield.

The Rev. T. H. Sicly, to Miss Morgan, of Baylham.

Mr. John Hayward, of Woodbridge, to Miss Buckingham, of Ipswich.

Mr. S. H. Faiers, to Miss E. Plampin, both of Ipswich.

Edward Harman, esq. of Clay-Hill, Middlesex, to Marianne, daughter of Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham-hall.

Mr. J. E. Sparrow, attorney-at-law, of Ipswich, to Miss Lever, daughter of the late W. L. esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Bungay, Mr. S. Culham, surgeon.

At Cavendish-parsonage, 75, Mrs. French, daughter of the late Thomas Nicholas, esq. of Filbert, in Antigua, and great granddaughter of Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state to Charles II.

At Framlingham, 78, Mrs. Abigail Vesey.—At Lowestoft, 44, Mrs. Woolnough.—At Needham, 70, Mr. Anthony Hunt.—At Layham, 75, Robert Hicks, gent.—At Great Finborough, 64, Mrs. Ward.—At Langham, Miss Emma Marianne Blake.—At Westhorpe lodge, much lamented, Mrs. Peck.

ESSEX.

An indictment for a libel, in sending a gibbet into the Town-hall, Colchester, with a view to bring Mr. Sparling, the mayor, into contempt, was tried at the late assizes. Mr. Smithies, the last mayor but one, refused to give up the corporation regalia, viz. mace, gold chain, &c. On the 29th of September, 1813, Mr. Sparling was elected mayor, and the corporation being met in the Town-hall, sent Mr. D. Sutton, the town-clerk, and two of their bailiffs, to Mr. Smithies, and Mr. Bridge, the last mayor, to demand the mace, &c. Mr. Bridge met them in the street, and told them he had left orders with his servants to give up all he had got. Mr. Sutton, accordingly, went to his house, and made the necessary demand; a servant girl, laughing, went and brought down the mace-case, which was locked. This was carried to the Town-hall, where, by this time, a large meeting had assembled, when the mayor ordered the lock to be broken; when lo! instead of the mace, to the great scandal of the mayor, but to the infinite merriment of the bye-standers, a neat little gibbet, with a halter and running noose affixed, was produced; for this the mayor caused Mr. Bridge to be indicted. The judge told the jury, that he thought it ought to have been described as a resemblance of a gibbet, but as the indictment positively avowed it was a gibbet, they must find the defendant *not guilty*, unless they thought it was a gibbet. Verdict—*Not guilty*.

Married.] At White Notley, Charles Dennis,

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Dennis, esq. of the West Essex militia, to Mary, daughter of the late Simeon Warner, esq. of Surrey-place, London.

Mr. Cornelius Butler, surgeon, of Brentwood, to Miss Martha Hawes, formerly of Plaistow.

John Wright, jun. esq. of Kelvedon-hall, to Mary Catherine, second daughter of the late Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Brandsby, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Colchester, 73, William Brockway, gent. a member of the Society of Friends.

At Mill Billericay, 82, Mrs. Ward.

At Church-hall, Broxted, E. Stock, esq.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Blower.

At Halsted, Miss Sarah Day, daughter of the late Cator Day, esq. of Colchester.

At South Weald, 74, John Lodge, esq.—At Snaresbrook, 45, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Sampson L. jun. esq. of Birmingham.

KENT.

The Howe, a magnificent man of war, of 120 guns, has been launched at the royal dock-yard, Chatham.

Married.] Michael Jones, esq. to Miss Sophia Hutton, both of Faversham.

At Folkestone, Mr. Peter Jeffery, to Mrs. Sarah Fox.

Lieut. Whithorne, commander of the Swan-cutter, to Miss Catherine Noakes, of Upper Deal.

Thomas Hayman, esq. to Miss Bamfield, daughter of J. B. esq. of Mereworth.

Mr. Thomas Foreman, to Mrs. Charlotte Lemoine, of Preston, near Faversham.

At Chatham, Mr. Edward Harnett, to Miss Elizabeth Sinclair, both of Canterbury.

George Denne, esq. to Charlotte, only daughter of Osborn Snoulton, esq. of Canterbury.

Mr. David Hinds, to Miss Hunt, of Benenden.

Mr. Edward Shirley, of Maidstone, to Miss Esther Bowman, of Moltenden.

At Hastings, Capt. Bedingfield, of the royal artillery, to Miss Rose, only child of the late Forrester Rose, esq.

Died.] At Canterbury, 73, Mrs. Ann George.—Eliza, second daughter of Wm. Prend, esq.—After a painful illness, Mrs. Servante.—Universally respected, the lady of John Baker, esq. M. P. for this city.—25, Mr. Joseph Igguiden.

At Maidstone, 21, Mr. William Sage.—Mr. William Hughes.—John Russell, gent. he was taken ill and expired while at dinner.

At Faversham, 70, Mr. Charles Greenstreet.—84, Mr. Richard Hinds.—Mr. Andrew Chittenden.

At Folkestone, 75, Mr. Adam Castle.

At Dover, suddenly, by breaking a blood-vessel, Capt. Perkins, of the royal navy.

At Sittinghourne, the lady of Lieutenant Hessenden, of the royal navy.

At Ramsgate, 22, Miss Frances Perkins.

At Deal, Mrs. Griggs.

At Walmer, 22, Mrs. Matson, wife of Capt. Henry Matson, of the royal navy.—At Kettington, 78, Mrs. Ann Long, of Deal.—81, the Rev. J. Simkinson, rector of Cliffe, and vicar of Cobham, Surrey.—At Sheephurst Postall, 75, Mrs. Mary Wastall.—At Cranbrook, William Weston, esq. of Wilsley-Green.—At Chart Sutton, 91, Mr. John Long, a man of eccentric character, having had his coffin by him for thirty years.—At Hollingburn, 90, Robert Salmon, esq.—At Ash, 25, Miss Sarah Sladden.—At Herne, Mr. Robert Thorpe.—At Tenterden, 84, Mr. Edward Fuggles, leaving one hundred and eighteen descendants.—At Whitstable, 27, Mrs. Bird, widow.—At Dymchurch, 66, Mr. John Sutton.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Arundel, Richard Holmes, esq. to Anna Maria, daughter of the late John Tomkins, esq.

Mr. Sandle, of Chichester, to Miss Scardefield, of Littlehampton.

The Rev. John Bulwell, of Worthing, to Miss Susan Neeve, of Pettistree, Suffolk.

At Chichester, William Larkins, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Charles Steer, esq. of Devonshire-square.

Lieut.-Colonel Downman, of the royal horse artillery, to Eliza, only daughter of J. Marsh, esq. of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Cook.

At Brighton, the Rev. Mr. Bray.—Mr. Chandler, of High-street.—Miss Hack.—Miss Tuppen, of North-street.

At Hastings, 21, William Frederick, second son of J. H. Harben, esq. formerly of Corsica-hall.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Beckitt, of the royal navy, to Miss Harding, of Portsea.

Mr. Smith, jun. merchant, of Portsmouth, to Edith, second daughter of Mr. Jacob, of Dodner-house, near Newport.

Capt. John Parish, of the royal navy, to Mary, only daughter of the late John Crang, esq. of Timsbury.

Mr. Charles Wilson, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Winchester.

Mr. George Collier, to Miss Ann Savage, of Leckford.

Died.] At Winchester, 75, Mr. Richard Page, upwards of thirty years keeper of the county bridewell.

At Southampton, 60, Mr. William Bist, grocer.

At Portsea, Mrs. Houghton.—Mrs. Elliot.—Mrs. Earwicker.—20, Mr. James Earwicker, her son.—Mrs. Alexander.

At Romsey, Mrs. Hall, daughter of the late Mr. Jewell, of Timsbury.

At Freshwater, Mr. Benjamin Cotton, a worthy and respectable yeoman.—At Emsworth, 62, Mr. Anthony Palmer.—Captain Howe, of the marine forces.—At Nursted, 16, Miss

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16, Miss Mundy.—At Brockhurst, 21, Lieut. George Kneller, late of the first West York militia.

At Petersfield, 39, Mr. Thomas Belam.

At Alresford, 63, Mrs. Deborah Caimes.

WILTSHIRE.

It appears from "the Report of the Proceedings of Earl Nelson's Trustees," that they have at length entered into an agreement for the purchase of Standlynch, in the county of Wilts. the property of the late Henry Dawkins, esq. which is situated near the road leading from Portsmouth to Bath and Bristol, on the banks of the Avon, about four miles south of Salisbury. This estate comprises the manor of Standlynch, the whole of the extraparochial hamlet of the same name, a large and respectable mansion-house and offices, nearly 1,900 acres of land, of which about 1290 acres are freehold, 515 copyhold of inheritance, subject to certain small fines, and 93 acres copyhold, for lives, with a fishery in the river Avon, and a water corn-mill, and the right of appointing the curate of Standlynch. The whole of the land-tax, with a very small exception, is redeemed. The price which the trustees have agreed to give for this estate, including the timber, which is considerable, is 93,450l.

Married.] Mr. Hart, of Devizes, to Miss Handy, of Bath.

Mr. Robert Vaisy, of Clatford, to Miss Burton, of Rowde-cottage.

John Frederick Neale, esq. of Witney, Oxon. to Miss E. Budd, only daughter of John B. esq. of Eddington.

At Wilton, George Mayo, esq. of Yeovil, to Jane, second daughter of J. Randall, esq. of Wilton.

Died.] At Corsham, 23, Mr. James Garner, of Weavern Mills.

Mrs. Syms, wife of W. S. esq. of Holt.

The Rev. J. B. Morris, M.A. second son of Joseph Morris, esq. of Mere.

At Drainham, near Trowbridge, Mrs. Amer.—Mr. Samuel Greenhill, of Fullingbridge-Farm.

At Wenterbourne-gunner, 80, the Rev. Charles Coleman, A.M. rector of that parish.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Meyler's Bath Herald lately gave the following Report of prevailing diseases, by Andrew Salts, an itinerant physician:

Country in general	Feverish, with a few cases of erysipelas.
Landed interest	Lethargy.
Commercial interest	Decline.
Navy and army	Cramp.
Farmers	Palsy.
Peasantry and working mechanics	Bowel complaints.
Brewers	Dropsy.
Lawyers	Scorbutic.
And bankers	Costive.

Married.] At Bath, Charles Harman Cornelius Van Baerle, esq. of Demerara, to Anna Margaretta Caroline, eldest daughter of James Torne, esq. of Burlington-street, Bath.—The Rev. W. Ramsden, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Richard Bell, esq. of Brook-street.

At Wells, the Rev. F. Goforth, vicar of Whitchurch Can, Dorset, to Miss Susannah Wall, of Wells.

Mr. John Morrish, of Ivyton-Farm, Broomfield, to Miss Magdalen Farthing, of Gasford.

Mr. Richard Buncombe, of Bishop's Hull, to Miss Cogan, of Taunton.

Mr. G. Moulton, of Newfoundland, merchant, to Miss Susan Summers, of Combe St. Nicholas.

Died.] At Bath, Richard Heaviside, esq. of Paragon-buildings.—In Fountain-buildings, 20, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

"Death, ere thou hast killed another,
Fair, and wise, and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee."

—William Beven, M.D. an eminent physician, and member of the body corporate of this city.

At Wells, the Hon. Lady Wolff, relict of the Hon. Sir Jacob W. bart.

At Taunton, Mrs. Hart, widow of the late rear-admiral H. To those who knew her, nothing need be said; to those who did not, it will be sufficient to observe, that she was a true Christian.—Mrs. Richards, relict of the Rev. Mr. R.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Alexander, East Indiaman, Capt. Ugle, from Bombay, bound to London, was driven on shore in the beach, on the 26th ult. about two miles west of Portland, and the captain and all the crew and passengers are lost, except four Lascars and a woman. The passengers were—Mrs. Auldjo, Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Torriano, Major Ramsay, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Deverel, Lieuts. Wade, Baker, Bennet, and Godby; T. Matthews, invalid from the artillery; Miss Charlotte and Master J. Elphinstone, Master W. R. R. Russell, Master E. and Misses L. and F. Deverel.

Married.] Mr. H. White, of Blandford, to Miss Charlotte Penker, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Dorchester, Ann, wife of Capt. H. Barwell, and daughter of the late Dr. Rye, of Bath.

At Potgreen-house, 22, Mary Nicolson Metforde, youngest daughter of E. B. M. M. D. of Flook-house, Taunton.

DEVONSHIRE.

The launch of the St. Vincent took place on the 11th, in the presence of more than fifty thousand spectators. The dimensions are—length of lower deck, 205 feet; ditto of keel, 170 feet 10½ inches; extreme breadth, 53 feet six inches; depth in hold, 24 feet; burthen in tons 2,601; guns 120.

A heavy hail-storm fell lately at Minehead, accompanied by a most vivid flash of lightning, and followed by a most tremendous clap of thunder, which did considerable

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able damage to the church and tower. The south-west parapet wall, on the top of the tower, was taken off, and many of the stones were carried to an adjoining field.

The American prisoners at Dartmoor had been in a very riotous state for more than a week. On Thursday, the 6th, about seven o'clock in the evening, it was discovered that the prisoners had made a breach in the wall, and were effecting their escape. The garrison was immediately under arms, and proceeded to their different posts, and the military finding other means ineffectual, fired upon them, and, horrible to relate, killed and wounded no less than sixty-five. An inquest was held on the bodies of the seven killed, when the jury, after two days' investigation, returned a verdict of *justifiable homicide*.

Married.] Mr. William Francis, of Winstrot, to Miss Harriet Arden, of Exeter.

The Rev. John Edgcumbe, rector of Thornbury, to Miss Cann, of Holy Ford, Hartland.

Lieut. T. Cull, of the royal navy, to Miss Colson, of Exeter.

At Teignmouth, Capt. R. Williams, of the royal navy, to Miss Whitmore, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Dudmaston.

Patrick M'Cabe, esq. to Miss Rose Wilkins, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Exeter, 84, Mrs. Dymond, one of the people called quakers.—Mr. Benj. Cramp.—Mr. Joseph Turner.—From the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Alderman Gattey; he served the office of chief magistrate in the years 1798 and 1808: the conscientious discharge of his public duties, and his conduct in private life, rendered him universally esteemed.—86, Mr. Rich. Haughton, druggist.—75, Mr. T. Newman.

At Chudleigh, Joseph Gawler, esq. late captain in the Cornwall militia.

At Plymouth, 49, John Clarke Langmead, esq. one of the aldermen of this borough, and justice of the peace.

At Buckland Filleigh, Mrs. Fortescue, wife of John Inglett F. esq.—At Heavetree, Mrs. Pilbrow, of Exeter.—At Wetheridge, 59, Mr. William Comins; in life, much respected; in death, lamented.

CORNWALL.

A clergyman from the north of England, who has kept a school in Cornwall for about three years past, absconded a short time since, under strong suspicions of having stolen from the mail coach, between Truro and Exeter, a parcel containing bank and other notes to the amount of about 700l.

Married.] Mr. Yonge, surgeon, to Miss Cecilia Hitchins, both of St. Ives.

Mr. William Rosewarn, of Gwinear, to Miss Ann Vivian, of Hayle copper-house.

At Maker, John Fisher, esq. surgeon of the ship Bittern, to Miss M. Ross, second daughter of the late James R. esq.

Died.] At Penzance, at the Lodge, Miss Mary Treminheare, most sincerely and deservedly lamented.—30, Mr. Francis Braedwood.—Mr. Stephen Phillips.

At Liskeard, 31, Mr. John Davis, jun.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. R. Griffith, of Bangor, to Miss Chadwick.

Pryce Jones, esq. of Caffronydd, to Miss Davies, of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

Joseph Waters, esq. of Rushmoor, near St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Locke.

Mr. Hughes, of Llangollen, to Miss Jones.

At Conway, Mr. M'Kinlay, to Miss Read.

John Humphreys, esq. of Riewport, to Miss Davies, of Llanfyllio.

Died.] At Almwch, Mr. Theoph. Jones.

At Brecon, on the circuit, Thos. Brydges Hughes, esq. of the Temple, barrister.

Mr. John Sharp, 47, deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Carnarvon.

SCOTLAND.

The establishment of bank societies is rapidly becoming universal throughout Scotland. Dr. Baird, principal of the University of Edinburgh, a clergyman whose benevolence adorns his station, has been extremely active and successful in this work of charity. A parish bank has within these few weeks been opened at Gatehouse-of-Fleet, established by the judicious exertions of Mr. Craig, factor to Mr. Murray, of Broughton, which promises to be more successful than any that has yet been founded. The collections in two weeks amounted to 218l. 1s. 6d. though no sum larger than 10l. was lodged by any single individual.

Government has determined to finish the building of the stupendous College at Edinburgh, and 10,000l. per annum is to be granted till the work be executed.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Major-Gen. Adam Gordon, late of the 67th foot.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, John Leacock, esq. of London, to Martha, daughter of Isaac Wild, esq. of Dublin.

Died.] At Cork, Major Purcell, of the 32d regt.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Berne, of an apoplexy, in his 46th year, M. Gottfried Mind, a painter celebrated for his extraordinary delineations of bears and cats.

At Lisbon, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. John Smith.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Bishop, esq. of 21st dragoons: his funeral was attended by General Baird, commandant of the garrison, Col. Pigot, and the other officers of his regt.

At page 251, for '*virtue*' read '*virtù*.' In the queries at page 262, col. 1, for '*national* boundaries' read '*natural* boundaries.'

Several correspondents are informed, that a fine set of 140 bronze medals may be had of Mr. Miles, 41, Tavistock street.—Several accepted Communications in our next.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 269.] JUNE 1, 1815. [5 of Vol. 39.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of devoting aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

We hold no riches who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Bance Island, Sierra Leone River; January 11, 1815.

THE information and amusement which I have derived from reading your valuable Magazine, at this distance from England, have induced me to offer you a few remarks on a part of Africa, which, as far as I know, have not been published in Europe.

Much, indeed, has been written about the colony of Sierra-Leone. Dr. Winterbottom has been copious on this subject; but, of the island from which I now write, though its name may have transpired, many interesting facts remain to be recorded, which, I have little doubt, will gratify that portion of your numerous readers who delight in geographical inquiries.

This small island, interesting for its commanding position, is situated about twelve miles from the mouth of the Sierra-Leone river, which empties into the Atlantic, at about eight degrees of north latitude, and about thirteen degrees of west longitude. Surrounding Bance Island, and within a few miles of it, lie seven or eight other islands, of various forms and extents, but all larger than itself; these, however, are commonly called the "dependencies of Bance Island," as they all belong to the same person, and are regulated by whatever authority may preside at Bance Island. Tasso is their principal, and is about six or seven miles in circumference. Bance Island, though it was formerly considered the seat of government of the river in which it is situated, is extremely small, scarcely more than three-quarters of a mile in circumference. It is of an irregular form, rising in the highest part about forty or fifty feet above the level of the river, and is strongly fortified by regular batteries and forts, mounted with heavy cannon, situated chiefly on the western side, from which alone it could be attacked.

The houses and buildings in this island are few in number, but they are excellent in their construction and materials, and, by a judicious adaptation to the climate, are indeed rendered as convenient residences as in any of our West-Indian plantations, or even as good as European habitations; they also possess some degree even of elegance, are formed of stone, plastered in the inside, and kept perfectly white and clean. They are only two stories high, like most tropical buildings, but the rooms are lofty and spacious. Two hundred people could be entertained with comfort in one of the principal dining-rooms.

Store-houses, for British goods, which used to be sent to this country in great quantities, were erected here many years ago; these, and a magazine for gunpowder, with the houses for the occupation of the various persons who formerly resided here to superintend the factory, and the habitations of a few black residents and domestics, constitute the mass of buildings in this place.

There is a good beach here for building and repairing vessels of moderate tonnage. When this is required to be done, the vessel is run on shore at high water, and the falling of the tide leaves her dry. The tide flows and ebbs about twelve feet perpendicular. Excepting this place for building and repairing vessels, there is no other convenience of the kind on this part of the African coast. The anchorage is good; but the channel, from the mouth of the river, is of difficult navigation, and is never approached without the assistance of an experienced pilot. Such assistance, however, is always easy to be obtained among the black natives, many of whom have been brought up to that employment.

Some spots of this island would admit of cultivation; but I do not find that, even at the most flourishing period of its commerce, there was much grown upon it, except in a few kitchen-gardens. This, I presume, to arise from the soil

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of the neighbouring islands being of a better quality, on which yams, rice, cassada, and fruit, are cultivated, and conveyed here in small boats kept for that purpose.

The produce of Tasso, and the other dependencies of Bance Island, are cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and some of the most favourite tropical fruits, but not in great abundance, such as pine-apples, oranges, plantains, plums, bananas, &c. &c. Nothing can be superior to the cotton of Tasso, which is by far the most excellent plantation for that article of any on the windward coast of Africa, but it has never been cultivated to the full extent of the capabilities of the place. The coffee also is of the very best quality; but unfortunately it is liable to the same observation respecting its cultivation as the cotton. The indigo is equally excellent in quality with any imported from our colonies, and the flavour of its fruits are no-where excelled. These islands were formerly well supplied with cows, sheep, goats, and poultry; but neither of these can now be procured, except at very high prices, as the whole of these possessions have been for some years suffered to fall into neglect, the abolition of the slave-trade having withdrawn the attention of the proprietor.

We have no horses in these islands, nor do they thrive well here. They are sometimes brought from the Cape de Verd islands, or from the more northern coast of Africa, but, becoming emaciated, they soon sicken and die. Mules answer better, both for pleasure and labour; but even these are of bad appearance, are few in number, of little strength, and of course afford no great profit.

At Sierra-Leone, however, some of the officers contrive to keep tolerably decent horses; but this is done at a very considerable expense. Through almost all the countries in this part of Africa, the labour of every kind is *manual;* and it would be as uncommon here to see a team of horses conveying large loads of stone or timber, as to witness in London gangs of men carrying ponderous bodies. The slaves here carry in their hands, or on their heads, all their burthens; and, when great weights are to be moved, there is no want of numbers to apply to the work, which they perform with admirable dexterity.

As to the population of these islands, I find the same difficulty in coming at any thing like certainty which I have experienced in all African settlements. The black natives do not like to be counted; indeed, they will not suffer themselves in any way to be enumerated. I should suppose, however, that fifteen or eighteen hundred is full as many as they ever contained, at one and the same time, and they are now reduced to a tenth of that number. During the most flourishing period of that abominable traffic, the slave-trade, from this place, the proprietors of this island had from seven to eight hundred native people, called *Grumetas*, who were slaves, constantly at work for them. These *Grumetas* were an higher order of slaves, if there can be gradations in slavery! They were brought up as shipwrights, blacksmiths, weavers, joiners, carpenters, bricklayers, and in various other arts; but, since the abolition of the slave-trade, these artizans have been dispersed among the surrounding nations, and are to be met in the Mandingo, Soosoo, Ballam, and Timarry countries. I have seen a few of them here, whose workmanship I closely examined, and I consider it not inferior to the same kind of work done by European artizans. These people had their wives and families, and lived in some degree of comfort; yet they were subject to be sold, torn from all they held dear, and sent to the West-Indies, whenever it suited the arbitrary will or the pecuniary interest of their stone-hearted overseers. What an eternal disgrace to mankind, that this traffic in human flesh should ever have been permitted! It is impossible for any one in England, who never was an eye-witness of the slave-trade, to form any adequate idea of its intrinsic horrors!

The men in this vicinity are of large stature and strong-limbed, particularly the Mandingoes; many of them go naked. The women, when young, are generally very pleasing, and some of them are esteemed handsome, while they encounter no comparison with the fair complexions and loveliness of Europe. They are of the middle size, or rather below it; their whole figure is erect, graceful, and active; their countenances very cheerful, with fine white teeth; and they are remarkably careful of their persons. Previous to marriage they go about almost naked; but they are nevertheless, in the full extent and meaning of the quality, perfectly modest. An immodest action, or an improper word, never is committed or uttered by them. I never knew an instance of public prostitution in any independent Black settlement; and wherever

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wherever I have known this curse of society to exist in Africa, it has either been in a British settlement, or in places where the natives have been corrupted by the Christians.

After they are married, the women in these countries wear a slight covering from the waist downwards, but all the upper part of the body still remains uncovered. They are patterns of fidelity to their husbands, between whom and their children their affections and labour are divided and devoted. I have seen instances of tenderness in these women, that would have done honor to the hearts of the best-educated females in Europe.

I cannot venture to extend the limits of this letter; or I could give very interesting instances of strong and disinterested affection among the black inhabitants, especially in the Soosoo nation.

Bance island, and its dependancies, are the property of ALEXANDER ANDERSON, esq. of Philpot-lane, London; who, in partnership with his late brother, occupied and improved them for carrying on the slave trade, and also for general commercial purposes, till that execrable traffic was abolished by the British legislature. These possessions were vested in the father of the present proprietor, by Act of Parliament, in the early part of the king's reign. Messrs. Andersons, at various times, laid out above 40,000*l.* on these islands, merely in buildings. They had many ships constantly navigating to and from England and the West Indies to Bance island; and thousands of slaves were annually transported from this little spot. To the honor of Messrs. Andersons, it must be acknowledged that they carried on this dreadful traffic in its least terrific and inhuman forms; and, by their instructions, the tragical horrors of the middle passage were, in some degree, mitigated. This place, when the slave trade was legal, put on all the pompous appearance of a military-commercial depôt. The agent of the proprietors was placed as governor over the whole; and through him every act, both civil and military, was administered. When the slave-ships were loading with their ill-fated victims, it was the custom of the governor to have large parties to dinner at his house, before which the British flag was hoisted, and the airs of a band of music promoted the circulation of the flowing goblet! But, since the abolition of the slave trade by England, a solemn, deep, and radical gloom and silence has for several past years, hung over this singular place. The ships soon disappeared—the hammer was silenced—the houses were deserted—the sounds of revelry were stopped—the oar, the hoe, and the spade, were laid aside—and idleness, want, and ruin, claimed empire over all that was motion and anxiety.—Till, on a sudden, about three years ago, we were surprized by the arrival of a military party, recruiting for certain West-India corps, sent for the purpose of picking up black soldiers on the coast of Africa! The governor sent the party to take possession of this island, and it has since become a barrack and depôt for BLACK RECRUITS!

Every intelligent and feeling person here views this system of recruiting as a most cruel expedient; and I hesitate not to pronounce it, in principle and tendency, equivalent to the slave trade itself, while it is susceptible of many irremediable abuses. There are two modes of *making* these black *soldiers*. The first is to give what is called a bounty of a few pounds; or, in lieu of money, some paltry trinkets, beads or shewy articles; upon the acceptance of which, the ignorant native slave is induced to take an oath of allegiance to—(I blush to write the honoured name,)—not one word of which does he understand. He then becomes *a volunteer soldier for life*, and is sent off to the West Indies in the first transport ready to sail with recruits! The way in which this power may be abused, is by the officers making presents to the neighbouring chiefs and kings, who would not scruple to force their slaves to become recruits!

The other mode of getting recruits is by turning the captured slaves (who are condemned at Sierra Leone) into soldiers, after being captured on this coast from the Portuguese and Spaniards. Some thousands of these unfortunate wretches (whom you good people at home believe to be liberated) have been thus brought in and condemned. The whole of the able-bodied men are marched up from the slave-ship, and, after passing through the form of an oath, they become soldiers *for life*: the law expressly denying to captured slaves, the benefit of "*limited service.*" When the effects of such a law is known in England, I cannot doubt but a sense of justice and humanity will lead to its early repeal or modification.

It only remains for me to suggest that it would be as wise as just, in the friends of Africa, to turn their serious attention to the remedy of the many

evils which are consequent on the abolition of the slave trade, a measure which in theory is delightful, desirable, and promising—but which, in its unmodified effects, has been productive of ruin, oppression, and misery.

Some atonement is due to the people of Africa for the wretchedness which the vicious prosperity of the West Indian plantations have inflicted on this vast continent; and I conceive no better plan could be adopted than for a benevolent government to possess itself of Bance island and its dependencies, on which all the captured slaves taken on this coast might be placed in a state of immediate freedom, instead of being converted, *nolens volens*, into soldiers! Here they might be rendered happy and useful at a small expence, and the philanthropists and legislature of England would then be entitled to the blessings of thousands of their fellow men, whose mode of slavery has hitherto been changed chiefly in name and form.

PHILO-PARK.

*** *An interesting* POSTSCRIPT *to this valuable communication, relative to the climate and health of this coast, shall appear in our next.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne; May 14, 1815.

THOUGH some of the London prints have published accounts of the dreadful accident which happened at Heaton Colliery, on Wednesday, the 3d of this month; yet, as these paragraphs appear to be only short extracts from our provincial Newspapers, the Editors of which have omitted a description of the local situation of the mine, and other circumstances well known, and of course uninteresting to their readers in this part of the kingdom; I trust the particulars now transmitted you, will be deemed worthy a place in the Monthly Magazine. And, under the impression that your Journal is perused by many gentlemen connected with mining pursuits, I shall offer no apology for detailing some minute occurrences, or occasionally making use of technical terms, when applicable. Heaton Colliery lies a mile and a-half east of this town, and was won about twenty-five years ago. The workings are carried on in the high main coal, from the dip, where the engine pits are sunk to the depth of about eighty fathoms, towards the rise, where they may be twenty-five fathoms, covering on the seam, but here the present owners have put down no shafts. The inclination of the strata is nearly east, and by south.

To the west and north-west of Heaton-hall, are the wastes of ancient collieries, long since abandoned; and the conductors of the mine, well aware of the great body of water they would have to contend with when they approached these boundaries, had encreased the number of their steam-engines to three, (one of which is of the power of one hundred and thirty horses,) the whole being capable of drawing 1,200 gallons each minute; and, by this prudent precaution, had already freed themselves from the water pressing upon them from the west; but that accumulated towards the north-west was still to be let off. For this purpose, a drift was driven in a direction to perforate the old workings; near Heaton Burn, a little to the north, and by east of the hall, where the remains of numerous pit-heaps are to be seen. An up-cast dike of eight fathoms had just been passed through: this should have served to point out the spot where the miners of former times were, from necessity, likely to suspend their labours; and now all due precaution should have been used to guard against impending danger.

This drift in the stone had been driven in a sloping direction upwards, to regain the seam, and two feet of coal already formed its roof. At four o'clock on the fatal morning, Mr. Miller, the resident or under-viewer, visited the men engaged in this operation; and, a dripping of water from the roof being pointed out to him, he gave directions that the work should be squared up; and said, he would send in the borers at nine o'clock, with the next shift, to ascertain whether the water proceeded from the wastes or no. In less than a quarter of an hour after this conversation took place, the water began to run more freely through the chink, and the two drifters, becoming rather alarmed, sent their boy to apprize two other men, who were working near them, of the state of the mine; also directed him to go to the crane, where the corves of coals are delivered from the boardways into the waggon or rolly-way, and acquaint the whole of the men in the pit of their danger. The youth asserts, that no one was at the crane when he reached it; but this is altogether improbable; and no doubt is entertained, that impelled by fear, he made the best of his way to the shaft and escaped. The two workmen, first

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first mentioned, had now quitted the face of the drift, and one of them, recollecting that he had left his jacket behind, proposed to the other to return and see how the *water was coming off*; but, at this instant, a frightful crash, accompanied by a violent gust of wind, which extinguished the candles, warned them that an immense torrent of water was rushing into the mine; they fled precipitately towards the working shaft, distant about a mile, and, as the water of course flowed first down the lowest level, reached it just in time to save their lives. The two men who were working near them, the boy before-mentioned, and fifteen other men and boys, who were on the rolly-way, were so fortunate as make their escape, but not till the last of them was up to his waist in water. Every possibility of retreat to those left behind was now cut off; and, shocking to relate, SEVENTY-FIVE human beings, including Mr. Miller, were shut up in the workings towards the rise of the colliery, either to perish by hunger, or die for want of respirable air; and twenty-four hours elapsed before the water rose to twenty-five fathoms in the engine-pit, if it could even then displace the air confined in the higher part of the mine. Some faint expectations were entertained during the course of the first day, that a communication might be opened to these unhappy people, by uncovering and descending through one of the old shafts, at Heaton Banks; but, before the scaffolding was reached, the surrounding earth fell in, and every glimpse of hope vanished. Workmen are now busied in clearing out a shaft in front of Heaton-hall, but, owing to rubbish which has accumulated at the bottom, and the carburetted hydrogen which is ascending in great profusion, much time is spent before that part of the workings can be inspected, where most of the pit-men were known to be employed when the accident took place. The sufferers, who thus found a living grave, have left TWENTY-FOUR widows and SEVENTY-SEVEN orphans, besides Mrs. Miller and her eight children, to deplore their untimely fate. I am happy to add, that a subscription is now on foot to relieve the pecuniary distress of their families. N.

P.S. Thirty-seven horses were in the mine at the catastrophe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request a slip from your tree of immortality, for my *Testudo Lusitanica*, with my particular civic respects to the readers of your Magazine, whether in number or volume, five centuries hence. Mine, not yet three years old, may not, it is true, reach the mature period of two hundred and sixteen years; a matter yet of small moment, whether to itself or me, provided he so long live in your deathless pages.

This is probably a variety, differing in certain respects from the *testuda græca*, celebrated in your last Number by Mr. Murray, particularly as it is carnivorous, rejecting lettuce, dandelion, and all kinds of green food and fruits. It was purchased in the market at Lisbon, in the spring of 1813, for some fourteen or fifteen pence, by the wife of a British officer, with whom it travelled across Spain and France until it arrived here. It was reported by the seller to be about a year old, and weighed, on the present May day, one pound, bating half an ounce. The livers of poultry are its favourite food, but it commonly subsists on any liver, or raw flesh, cut into shreds and in water, consuming a far less quantity than a blackbird, and making less excrement than a mouse, in truth, scarcely any. It eats scarcely any thing during the winter, remaining in a torpid state, in the corner of a room, or wherever placed. At any other season, it habitually fasts several successive days, in dull or cold weather, reviving with the appearance of the sun, and shewing a desire to eat by its briskness and action. It has never been observed to eat out of water, the mode of feeding it being to place it in a large dish, the water deep enough nearly to cover it, and the meat being cast in, it thrusts its head to the bottom and seizes the food as if a living prey. It drinks and remains in the water, seldom longer than half a dozen minutes, when, disinclined to eat, it generally shews dissatisfaction, and a desire to quit the dish. It swims well in a brook of clear water, appearing to enjoy it.

The sense of hearing in this animal appears not very acute, but it evidently notices persons and things around it, having bright and good eyes. It is of a fond and caressing nature, taking great delight in being nursed and placed close to the human face and neck, and having its throat stroked. It stretches out its neck, and erects its head toward the sun. A good-natured bitch of the harlequin breed has conceived a great attachment to the tortoise, and seems to think it her bounden duty to defend it from all intruders,

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traders, sitting over it, nor would it be safe for a stranger, in that circumstance, to approach; the bitch even shews a desire to suckle it. It passes the day upon the garden mould, when fine weather; the night, in a bed room, being the most cleanly of all animals, and totally void of scent. With respect to the tortoise whilst young, it is not true that it is proof against all injury by the imposition of weight or any other means, since this one has apparently received a hurt in the thigh; and the tortoise would, doubtless, suffer pain on being violently moved or thrown about; as I have seen a cat, notwithstanding the old proverb, almost mortally wounded on being thrown from a considerable height.

There is, I am informed, a tortoise, upwards of a century old, in the archiepiscopal garden at Lambeth; and I recollect to have seen one in the garden of Mr. Gravenor, then an apothecary, and one of the chief magistrates of the town of Ipswich, in the year 1768. It was said to have been there either twenty-eight or forty-eight years, I have forgotten which; whether or not it may exist there still, some Ipswich correspondent may be able to inform you.

Somers Town. JOHN LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH I could gratify your correspondent, ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ, who so indulgently notices my endeavours to be of some little use to call the attention of others to astronomy. But I know not the prices of any of the great works he mentions; and our catalogues in general are miserably deficient in foreign astronomy. And, as it seems the determination of our ministry not to suffer the Temple of Janus to be shut in our days, Urania and her sister Muses must suffer accordingly. I have barely seen Bode's Atlas.

I have an Atlas Celeste, published in small quarto, at Paris, about twenty-four years back, being an improvement on Flamstead's British Catalogue. There is little doubt but that it has been re-edited with further improvement under the auspices of that true friend to astronomy and the sciences and arts in general, (himself an astronomer and man of science, &c.) Bonaparte, against whose throne war is again raging.

Many years past, I saw a small and very desirable atlas, by Zach, none of whose works I have been able to procure. This mention brings to mind another friend to astronomy, in the person of the King of Saxony.

Would to Heaven, that, instead of warring against one of the great *foci* of science and of the arts, and against one of the greatest and best friends they have ever had, instead of setting up and pulling down kings, parcelling and allotting kingdoms and states, and transposing populations by hundreds of thousands like so many herds of cattle, we were mounting batteries of telescopes instead of cannon, making peaceful conquests in the heavens, exploring and dividing farther and farther the starry regions. And that London, Paris, Berlin, Weymar, Lilienthal, Bremen, Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Philadelphia, Calcutta, Dublin, Glasgow, Rome, Bologna, Elba, Milan, Toulon, Dijon, Marseilles, Vienna, were all in philosophic confederacy for the promotion of astronomy, peace, and general happiness. Peace might be eternal, if mankind were allowed to learn its habits, glories, and blessings.

Tronton-Hall. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SATISFACTORY classification in chemical science is an object of no mean importance,—how difficult to be attained, those acquainted with chemistry but too well know. The most perplexing part is that which relates to the rank of iodine and chlorine, and with which the basis of fluoric gas has, probably, some analogy.

I have, in my "*Elements of Chemical Science,*" recognized three classes: the first comprehends the agencies of light, caloric, and electricity, as the effective energies to which chemical phænomena may be referred. The second treats of supporters of combustion; or of those substances capable of combining with inflammable bodies, thus—oxygene, chlorine, iodine, and fluorine. The third relates to combustible substances, such as the metals, sulphur, &c.

M. Thenard has proposed to place iodine in the rank of combustibles, because it combines with oxygen; and also chlorine, and these to succeed sulphur, with which they have an analogy, since, like it, they form acids in combining, whether with oxygen or hydrogen; and, after remarking that the acidifying principle resides not in them, but in oxygen and hydrogen, he adds—hydrogen, besides,

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sides, is capable of acidifying sulphur, i.e. of forming sulphuretted hydrogen, which has the general properties of an acid.—*See Traité de Chemie, Tome 2, p. 745.*

It may be proper that I now give my reasons for dissent from such an arrangement:—1st. Oxygen, iodine, chlorine, and fluorine, are attracted by the positive pole of the voltaic circle; that is, they are negative with respect to positive electricity, whereas the metals, hydrogen, sulphur, &c. are attracted by the negative pole, and are positive with regard to it, or negative with respect to oxygen, &c. 2d. The four mentioned are entitled to the name of supporters of combustion, i.e. they combine with those bodies which are attracted by negative electricity, and generally effect their combustion.

On the whole, I think that acidity and alkalescence are mere affections of matter; thus, twenty-two parts of oxygen, and seventy-eight parts of nitrogen, form atmospheric air: reverse the proportions merely, and aquafortis is the produce. Again, potassium (a metal) and oxygen form an alkali; another metal, e.g. arsenic and oxygen, an acid. In a neutral salt, the acid and alkaline characters are extinguished. Many similar examples might be adduced. If Thenard says these combine with each other, thus chlorine with oxygen, forming euchlorin; —it may be replied, so do the combustible bodies, as, for example, sulphur and potassium, &c.

I do deprecate the mode of reasoning employed by Thenard, in his allusion to Sir H. Davy. It is certainly illogical, and may do on the other side of the British channel, but cannot be admitted on this side. I affirm that Davy has the exclusive merit of adopting the idea of chlorine considered as an element, and of maintaining it against considerable opposition, while some of his experiments appear pretty conclusive, though probably not decisive. But, lest I may be deemed to warp the meaning of M. Thenard, I shall let his own words speak.

Compare the following, *Traité de Chemie, Tome 1, p. 585,*—"M. M. Gay Lussac et Thenard la determinerent plus exactment, et firent voir qu'on ne pouvait *décomposer le gaz muriatique oxygéné qu'en le mettant en contact avec* un corps *capable* s'unir avec les *deux élémens* de ce gaz, ou avec l'acide muriatique; ils annoncèrent en même temps qu'on pouvait expliquer tous les phénomènes qu'il nous présent, en le regardant comme un corps simple, ou comme un corps *composé*. Cependant ce dernière opinion *leur parut plus vraisemblable*. M. Davy, au contraire, embrassa la primière, *l'admit exclusivement*, et chercha à la fortifier *par des expériences qui lui sont propres*—" with

Traité de Chemie, Tome 2, pages 745 and 746.—"Ce n'est que près de dix-huit mois après que M. Davy a considéré ces deux hypothèses, et a adopté la première, *qui nous appartient exclusivement*. Forcés de choisir entre l'hypothèse qui consiste à regarder comme un etre simple, ou comme un etre composé, nous avons donné la préférence à celle-ci. Depuis la decouverte d'iode, la nouvelle hypothèse devient la plus probable."

The second volume was published some time after the first; and the first, unfortunately for M. Thenard, before the discovery of iodine. M. Thenard's sentiments are disingenuous as they are unphilosophical. The title of Davy is clear and unequivocal; and the words of Thenard himself, to use the sentiment of Davy, "stamp a value on it."

Royston, Herts. J. MURRAY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING fixed a piece of pasteboard in the frame of a dressing-glass, in which I cut an opening or slit, a little larger than the bulb of a thermometer, and of a sufficient length to let the whole extent of one of the prismatic colours pass through; and having placed a very sensible mercurial thermometer on an inclined plane of wood, covered with white paper, I placed the plane behind the frame sustaining the pasteboard on a table. I now set a prism, moveable on its axis, in the upper part of an open window, at right angles to the solar ray, and turned it about, till its refracted coloured spectrum became stationary on the table, placed at a proper distance from the window. The experiment was so regulated, as to let the rays of one colour pass through the opening in the pasteboard, and fall on the thermometer, which, when placed in shades behind the screen, stood at 50°.

Experiment 1.—Having arranged the thermometer, I allowed the red, or, more correctly speaking, the orange rays to fall on the bulb. In five minutes it rose from 50 to 58, or eight degrees.

Experiment 2.—I lowered my thermometer to 50°, by plunging it in some dry

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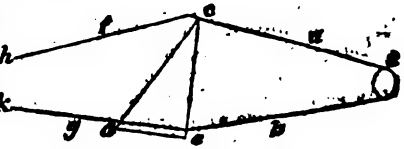
dry sand at that temperature, and then re-placed it on the inclined plane; on bringing the green rays of the spectrum through the opening, so as to immerse the entire thermometer, as in the former experiment it rose from 50 to 54, or gained 4 degrees.

Experiment 3.—Having again reduced my thermometer to 50, I placed it on the inclined plane, and, having allowed the violet rays to fall on it, the rise was from 50 to 51, or one degree.

So far these three experiments, assimilated as much as possible to Dr. Herschel's, would seem to confirm the inferences drawn by that celebrated astronomer. However, so early as the year 1802, when at Edinburgh college, attending Dr. Hope's scientific and interesting lectures on chemistry, I was led to doubt the conclusions drawn from those experiments. I did not, at that early period, venture to oppose such high authority.

Experiment 4.—Having finished the former experiments, I removed the pasteboard screen, and in its place interposed a sheet of white paper; this paper, on which the spectrum was received, I gradually approximated to within one inch of the prism, where it was properly fastened on a stand. The spectrum, at this distance, was a quarter of an inch in breadth, bounded on the one side by orange and yellow rays, and on the other by blue and violet; white light occupied the middle. This white light was much more powerful and luminous than the surrounding sun-beams; indeed, it appeared exactly like the light concentrated in the focus of a convex lens, which made me strongly suspect that it was likewise more calorific. Nor was I mistaken, for on placing the thermometer in those rays, it rose in ten minutes to 81; the heat of the neighbouring sunshine being only 70. The thermometer rose and fell alternately as it was removed in and out of the spectrum. From this experiment we must infer, that Dr. Herschel made his experiments, not only on the heat of the solar ray, but likewise on the heat accumulated by the conveying power of the prism. Indeed, it appears rather singular, that the action of this well-known instrument should have been so superficially investigated. Every glass wedge must produce a focal heat, for those rays in the vicinity of the angle must be more powerfully refracted than the others; consequently, at a given distance, the heat and light must be condensed. Let us suppose a triangular glass wedge, or prism, to be represented, resting on its base, in the following figure:



a b two rays of light, coming from the sun *s*, strike on the prism *c d e*. The ray *b*, near the base, is but slightly refracted; whilst, on the other hand, the ray *a*, coming through the upper refracting angle, is considerably bent towards a perpendicular. The letters *k k* represent the prismatic focus, for, if the quantity of heat and light contained in the spaces *f g* is, by the refracting power of the prism, conveyed into the smaller spaces *k k*, consequently *k k* must be more luminous and calorific than *f g*. In my next paper I shall endeavour to shew, why the red rays are more calorific than the green or violet.

Experiment 5.—June 23, 1814, at half past two in the afternoon, the sun shining through an open window, fronting the west, I placed a highly sensible and correct thermometer (made by Mr. Bath, of the Cork Institution,) on a sheet of white paper, resting horizontally on a writing-table. In five minutes it rose in the full sun beams to 82½°, and, after remaining for some time stationary, I held a large prism at about one inch distance immediately over it, and in such a manner as to convey the rays of light as much as possible to the prismatic focus, and also to immerse the entire thermometric bulb and cylinder in a spectrum of transmitted light. I need scarcely again remark, that this spectrum was composed of median white light, bounded on the one side by orange and yellow, and on the other by blue and violet. In five minutes the thermometer rose to 101, or, in other words, the transmitted light was heated 18½ degrees above the full sun-shine, by passing through the prism. On removing the prism, the thermometer in five minutes fell to 85; and, on again immersing it in the spectric light, it rose to 101. About half past three I ended these experiments, simple in their manipulation, and obvious in their inferences.

J. Reade, M.D.

Cork, April 4, 1815.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT (*supra* page 317,) seems startled at my questioning the power or the justice of compelling the Bank of England to pay its notes in gold and silver. It is, however, my opinion, paradoxical as it may appear, that the Bank of England is, and ever will be, perfectly solvent; that it has good security in its coffers for every note in circulation; but that it never can be compelled to pay its notes in gold or silver, even if the Restriction Act were immediately repealed. Moreover, there are many strong reasons to shew that they ought not so to pay their notes.

Its notes are promises to pay on demand. These are its debts. Its effects are a store of gold, long ago accumulated and paid for out of its profits; good bills of exchange, all payable in two months or ninety days; exchequer bills purchased of the government; omnium and lottery tickets taken in pledge. For every article of these effects, except the gold, which is a dead stock, there is a corresponding note in circulation to the value of about 30,000,000*l*. Its effects balance its debts with a profit, and probably the gold is all profit. What better security can be had for payment? what more solid fund for the supply of a circulating credit can mercantile genius invent? Positively none.—Yet it is plain as church-way path, that, unless the directors of the Bank are insane, they will never pay their notes in gold, and never can be compelled to pay them.

Give the order to pay in gold and what will they do? They cannot pay every one. To issue, probably, six or eight millions of guineas, would only be to create a difference or agio between gold and paper, and to send the gold to the continent. They will, or they ought to stop payment instantly. Will not their notes then be discredited? No.—They will rise in value, and day by day purchase more goods. The acceptors, indorsers, drawers of bills in their hands, will all have to pay a great part of 30,000,000*l*. within two months, and will for this purpose be obliged to collect bank-notes, and give them to the bank-exchange for the bills. The government must do the same to discharge its debt to the bank. The dealers in omnium and tickets will bring back notes and take up their pledges. Thus, in two months, will the paper all have disappeared, and the Bank of England have proved its solvency.

The gold still remains in the coffers of the Bank; the proprietors of bank-stock are the only persons who have any money; land and goods sell for almost nothing; the quartern-loaf is at three-pence or less; the whole state is in confusion, till a just medium of circulation is provided.

If any of your correspondents can gainsay this clear deduction from the nature of a bank of circulation, which, under the management of a corporation like the Bank of England, is always solvent, yet will never actually pay in money, save for the purpose of carrying on a delusive system of credit, he will oblige me, by detailing the compulsory process, the *modus operandi*, (the manner of the operation,) which is to make such a bank rashly give away all its property, merely to sustain a fancied notion of generous punctuality, so palpably against its own interests.

When it is said, that the stock has been purchased with gold, it should be remembered the state, and not the bank, is accountable for the dividends; and that he who expects the national debt ever to be paid, is more credulous than the Jew *Apella* himself.

What is the consequence to be deduced from this. All such banks are mere machines for the circulation of paper credit. They lend their own bills in exchange for other securities. They pay or liquidate their debts, not with cash, but by a mere set-off, one debt cancelling another. They never issue gold but with the hope of its coming back again, and to keep up a sort of farce which is necessary to paper credit. —(*See Elements of the Science of Money.*) J. PRINCE SMITH.

Gray's Inn Square; May 1, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the request of a Herefordshire farmer, in your last publication, I send you, for his information, the following extracts from a book in my possession, containing a letter on the subject from Dr. Ambrose Dawson, of Craven, in Yorkshire, to Dr. Monro, of Jermyn-street, London, written in the year 1777; and another from Dr. Dodswell, of Gloucester, to the same.

"Hydatids, sturdy, staggers, or turn-giddy, is occasioned in black cattle and

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sheep by a bag of water within the skull.

"Sheep, of one or two years old, are most liable to this disease, and are found to turn about to the right or left, as the bag may be situated. On a careful examination of the head, after the disease has continued from six weeks to two or three months, a soft place is commonly found in the skull, about the size of a shilling, and almost always on the back part near the horns, and not unfrequently under one of them, when by accident the horn has been knocked off, and the animal cured, and it has even been struck off purposely with success. On discovering the soft part, it should be punctured with an awl, or some such instrument, made warm; when the sheep is to be thrown on its back, and by stopping its breath so as to make it struggle, a quantity of water is forced through the orifice, and sometimes also a part of the skin, or bladder; the sheep is instantly relieved by the discharge, and, if the bladder be entirely removed, perhaps cured by one operation, which is to be repeated in case of relapse. But, as this mode sometimes fails, it were better to trepan them, by raising the skin over the part affected, and with a proper knife take out a square piece of bone, perhaps an inch square if a heifer, but smaller for a sheep; and with a skewer, or any better instrument, properly adapted, draw out the cyst, or bag of water, replace the bone carefully, as well as the skin over it, and rub a little butter and salt thereon, or apply, what perhaps is better, a little warm pitch to it, and over that a layer of cloth covered with pitch also."

Feb. 16, 1815. G. A. F. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to request information relative to the collateral descendants of Sir Thomas Bodley. We learn, from a biographical notice of this great man, that he was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Bodley, born at Exeter, March 2, 1544; and that, after founding at Oxford the library which bears his name, he died January 28, 1612. Now, if any of your numerous correspondents could communicate the names of his brothers, with particulars relative to their descendants, they would greatly oblige a

April 6, 1815. CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself under considerable obligation, if, through the medium of your liberal and entertaining work, some of your correspondents could transmit me a brief account, with any anecdotes that may be known, of Mr. James Love, who has long since made his exit to that "bourn from whence no traveller returns." He was an actor of considerable merit about the middle of the last century, and was particularly famous in the celebrated character of Falstaff; he had likewise some genius as a dramatist, several of his pieces having been performed with considerable success at Drury-lane Theatre, where he had an engagement. He afterwards became manager of the Richmond and Edinburgh theatres for many years.

Islington; April 20, 1815. J. D. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN anonymous writer has written an intelligent tract, entitled, *Practical Observations on Telescopes*, an instrument in which he appears to be an experienced *connoisseur*. And, as this species of fine taste is rare, and also very costly, I have noted beneath a few of his observations, which all your scientific readers will feel to be either curious or useful.

1. Dr. Herschell's first catalogue of double stars was made with a Newtonian telescope, of not quite seven feet focus, and with only four inches and a half aperture, charged with a power of 222. The second catalogue was likewise made with a telescope of similar construction, but with an object metal of six inches and a quarter diameter, and magnifying 227 times. The third was composed with the same instrument, excepting the eye-glass, which was changed for one which gave the telescope a magnifying power of 460.

2. The highest magnifying power a Gregorian telescope will carry for day purposes, without overbalancing its illuminating power, will be given by multiplying the diameter of the large speculum by 30; for planetary observations, by 30 or 40; of an achromatic, by multiplying the diameter of the object-glass by 50; and for astronomical purposes, by 50: varying more or less, according to the goodness of the object-glass, and the figure and reflective powers of the specula, and the condition they are in, especially the state of the small speculum.

3. The best opera-glass is constructed with a single plano-convex object-glass, of an

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an inch and three-quarters focus, the diameter about an inch, with which an eye-glass is used, about an inch double concave: the length, when in use, is about three inches: this magnifies full three times and-a-half, which is as much as can be used in a theatre.

4. The author advises those who need the help of concave glasses, to be content with as shallow ones as possible; and for distant objects to use a small opera-glass, which, having an adjustable focus, if it only magnifies once, will be infinitely better than a single concave, because it can be exactly adapted to any distance. Those who use convexes, should be content with as little assistance as will enable them to read a Newspaper by candlelight, always using a reading candlestick with a shade, to shield the eye from the glare of the candle: this is of the greatest assistance to the sight, by preserving the sensibility of the optic pupil, which inevitably adjusts itself to the brightest object.

5. The most difficult object to define in the day-time, and the best test of the distinctness and correctness of our instruments, is the dial-plate of a watch when the sun shines upon it, placed about one hundred feet from the glass.

6. The thirty-inch achromatic, furnished with three day eye-pieces, magnifying about thirty, fifty, and seventy times, will be found sufficient for all the uses of a day-telescope.

7. The astronomical Mr. Aubert always gave an unqualified preference to the forty-six inch, which has three object-glasses of three inches and three-quarters aperture, to all other telescopes. The treble object-glass forty-six inch achromatic, was Dr. Maskelyne's favourite instrument, and that which he made most use of.

8. The rapid rotatory motion of the earth prevents the application of a higher power than 300 times being used with any advantage.

9. It may be considered a general rule, that to find the most effective magnifying power of a telescope for planetary use, multiply the diameter of the object-glass by forty or fifty: to bear more it must be a very fine instrument, and the planet near the meridian; by the proximity of the object to which, the application of magnifying power must always be governed.

10. With a good achromatic, of forty-six inch focus, and a treble object-glass of three inches and five-eighths in the clear aperture, the author has seen that most minute point of light near the pole-star, with powers of 40, 80, 150, 250, 350, 420, 700; and even with 1123 times the small star was still visible. He regards the polar star as a test of the perfection of a telescope, as to its light and distinctness; because it is easily found, and always visible.

Feb. 1815. AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS M. de Guignes has not explained the whole of the interesting extract given in your last Number, particularly the *dark regions*, permit me to supply it. An eastern author existed, called Abdias Babylonius, who is pretended to have personally known our Saviour, to have followed Simon and Jude into Persia, and to have taken the name of Babylonius, from having been first bishop of Babylon. He wrote "the Lives and Virtues of the Apostles," in Hebrew, which Eutropius, his disciple, translated into Greek; and Julius Africanus, into Latin." His writings are affirmed to be fictitious, in much relating to the Apostles, by Sixtus Senensis, Biblioth. l. ii. Al. Cosse, Dial. ii. c. i. p. 170. Baron. Annal. i. anno. 44, 51. Anth. Possevinus v. Abdias. Bellarmin. Script. Eccles. sæc. i. Jac. Gualter. in 1 Sæc. à Christ. p. 18. This man, in his Life of S. Bartholomew, (l. 8,) has the following passage, as literally translated into English. "Historiographers assert, that there are three Indies. The first is Indias, which extends to Ethiopia; the second, which reaches to the Medes; the third, *which makes an end; for, on one side, it has the region of darkness, on the other side the ocean.*"—*Tertia, quæ finem facit; nam ex uno latere tenebrarum regionem geret; et alio latere Mare Oceanum.*

This region of darkness was the northern part of the world, because, during certain times of the year, the sun never appears, and at intervals the air is misty, like twilight. This is an old opinion, and the *dark regions* are terms applied to the countries near the Arctic Pole, by Strabo, l. i. 10, quoting Homer; Plin. l. 4, c. 12, l. 2. 68. Solinus, Polyst. c. 13. Pomp. Mela, l. 3, c. 2, seq. Cæs. Bell. Gall. l. 5; and by the modern authors, Olaus Magnus, Maginus, Bosinius, Paulus Jovius, Sim. Marolus, and Paul the Venetian, l. 3, c. 49. Paulus Jovius peoples this dark region with Pigmies.

As to the term *India*, it was a word commonly applied, both by ancients and moderns, to any region before unknown and far distant; because, among the ancients, the eastern regions beyond the Indus was deemed the end of the world. Gaspar Sanctius (Comm. in Isai. c. ii. num. 19, p. 36,) has this passage: "*India à nobis communiter vocatur quæcunque regio antea incognita, longeque dissita, quia ex incognitis longinquisque regionibus*

onibus ea quam Indus fluvius perlait, primum explorata est."

It ought to be added, that Mercator, Turnebus, Bocius, and several others, apply to America and the West Indies the following passage of Plato, in Timæus:—"Your city (that of the Athenians) is formerly reported to have resisted innumerable troops of enemies; who, proceeding from the Atlantick Ocean, besieged nearly all Europe and Asia. For then the strait of the Pillars of Hercules was navigable, having in the mouth, and, as it were, porch of it an island larger than Libya and Asia together, through which there was a passage to other neighbouring islands, and from them to a continent, adjoining the sea." This island he supposes to have been swallowed up by an earthquake, but to have been memorable still, by a shallow, where it stood, which rendered the sea innavigable. This shallow is supposed to refer to the large quantities of green sea-weed which Columbus found in his first voyage.

This passage of Plato is treated as fabulous, and justly so; but there is very good reason to think, that there are numerous passages in ancient history so regarded, which are founded upon events and traditions utterly unknown to us, perhaps often only perverted into romance by ignorance or superstition.

It is assuredly affirmed, of Columbus, by Anth. Herrera, (Hist. Genes. Ind. Dec. i. l. i. c. ii. and iii.) that he was led to the discovery by some monuments of the ancients, and other proofs, aided by the ship-wreck on an unknown land, in 1484, of a person pretended to be a Spaniard, by some a Portuguese, and named Alphonso Sanchez, who died at Madeira, in the house of Columbus. This may be an invidious fabrication; but, there is sufficient evidence from authorities before the birth of Columbus, that, though the actual discovery might, yet neither the prepossession or attempt did, originate with him. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE we appear to acknowledge the terseness of expression which distinguishes the French prose, we seem little affected by the melody of French verse; or rather, we are unwilling to admit that it possesses any melody whatever. It is, however, certain, that one nation can very imperfectly judge of those rules of harmony which govern the language of another. Laharpe, after quoting Voltaire's witty sarcasm, that "the English gained two hours a-day on their neighbours by eating half their words," and after observing that our inarticulateness, as to the vowels especially, seemed to shock the very principles of articulation, finishes by informing his readers that "the English too pretend to a harmony of their own, no less than their neighbours; and that doubtlessly they must be believed, provided they admit in their turn, that the harmony exists but for themselves."

However angry we may choose to be at the flippant remark of the French Quinctilian, (as the French themselves are pleased to call him,) we are, ourselves, in the habit of applying equally hard terms to the French versification; and, seemingly, for the same reason which influenced Laharpe; viz. that what we do not understand we cannot believe to exist.

The author of "Hints for the Education of a Princess" has asked, "What should we think of an epic poem, written in the measure of—

"A cobler there was and he liv'd in a stall."

Here an attempt is made to prejudice the judgment by a ludicrous association. There is no essential property of levity in the anapæstic measure, for it has been employed with effect on solemn subjects:

But when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn?
Oh! when shall it dawn on the night of the grave? BEATTIE.

The answer, however, is, that unhappily such is not the standard measure of the French, which is Alexandrine. It was, I believe, an old French epic, in twelve-syllable verse, on the subject of Alexander the Great, which gave rise to the term itself.

The syllabic emphasis which forms the peculiarity of English pronunciation, added to our close-compress method of articulating, has led to this error in the recitation of French verse. In their poly-

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* Lord Byron commits a similar oversight in identifying a Romaic measure with a burlesque ballad; (see the Notes to Childe Harold.)

A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters.

Set the rhythm to a different sense, and the ludicrous air disappears:

The mountains lift their verdant heads, the snows in torrents rolling

syllable

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syllabic words, the French do not lay an emphatic stress upon one syllable more than on another: the emphasis is evenly distributed. The French detect an Englishman by the emphatical importance which he gives to one syllable over the rest. It is this habit, peculiar to his own language, which induces him to cut short the time of the French heroic; which, however, should be read, not with the usual huddled dance of cadences, but slowly and distinctly, with a slight impalpable breathing on the unaccentuated vowels; (except where vowels meet, when they are melted into each other:) as these equally contribute with the accentuated vowels to fill up the syllabic complement of twelve times. Let the verse of Racine, on a dragon, be marked in compliance with the vulgar error:

Superbe se répousse en replis tortueux,

it will appear anapæstic, and equivalent to—

Oh! then may the tempest in gentleness blow;

but, if it be marked according to the true rhythm, and recited, not 'trippingly on the tongue,' but with the proper elongated tone and open enunciation, it will exactly answer to the six-foot, or twelve-syllable, old-English heroic:*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Se cour	pe se	récourbe	en ré	plis tor	tueux.					12

Caught by the horse-hair plume that dangled o'er his head.

It might be asked, "what should we think of an epic poem, or a tragedy, in the metre of Drayton's Polyolbion?" without exciting any thing of a smile; and such as the metre of Drayton, is that of Corneille and of Voltaire.

The following lines, seemingly copied from Addison, exceed the original in sonorous grandeur:

Ou toi que du vrai Dieu les ministres terribles,
Ces puissances des cieux, ces êtres impassibles,
Environnés des vents, des foudres, des éclairs,
D'un front inaltérable ébranlent l'univers.
HENRIADE.

Or, as the true God's awful ministers,
The powers of Heaven, impassive beings, wrapt
In whirlwinds, thunders, lightnings, lift unchang'd
Their calmly dreadful brow, and rock the world.

The charge of mechanical, so constantly preferred, seems at least as little deserved by the French couplets as by those of Pope: but, in fact, the French verses often flow easily into each other:

Que dis-je? ah! libre enfin des chaines de la ville,
Ne pourrais-je à mon gré, solitaire et tranquille,
Confier aux hameaux le reste de mes jours?
Le luxe des cités et le faste des cours
N'ont jamais ébloui les régards du poëte:
Il songe, en les fuyant, à la douce rétraite
Où sur des frais gazons, sous les ombres verds,
Il pourra mediter et soupirer les vers.
Légouvé.

Why may I not, free from the dangerous town,
Alone and tranquil, call my hours my own,
And trust to hamlets my remaining days?
The city's pomp, the court's voluptuous blaze,
Has nought that dazzles in the poet's eyes;
In thought to that serene retreat he flies,
Where on fresh turf, beneath some verdant plane,
He may, at leisure, muse and sigh his murmur'd strain.

With examples of imitative harmony their poetry abounds:

Diversified echo.]

Sous les coups rédoublés tous les bancs rétentissent:
Les murs en sont émus: les voûtes en mugissent;
Et l'orgue même en pousse un long gémissement.
BOILEAU.

Beneath redoubled blows the benches ring;
The firm walls rock, the vaulted roofs rebound;
And the deep organ breathes a long and groaning sound.

Distant sound.]

L'air siffle, le ciel gronde, et l'onde au loin mugit.
VOLTAIRE.

Air whistles, roars the heaven, the surge at distance howls.

Extended space.]

D'où l'oeil découvre au loin l'air, la terre, et les flots.
ID.

Whence air, and earth, and sea, rush boundless on the sight.

The lively airiness of the French lyric measures may be instanced in the following

* Mr. Grant, in his intelligent essay on Ancient and Modern Prosody, quotes, as evidently anapæstic, the line "*Il suffit qu'il soit homme et qu'il soit malheureux*;" but it is only anapæstic when pronounced in the English manner; and no Frenchman would read it so.

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lowing paraphrase, from an ode of Horace: 2, 8; in Barineu:

Helas! il te sied trop bien
D'etre parjure et volage:
Viens tu de trahir ta foi?
Tu n'en es que plus piquante:
Plus belle, et plus séduisante;
Les coeurs volent après toi:
Par le mensonge embellie,
Ta bouche a plus de fraicheur;
Après une perfidie,
Tes yeux ont plus de douceur.
LAHARPE.

But their lyrical numbers are, also, sometimes majestic, and sometimes soothingly tender: the fall from a long to a short verse is, in that language, inexpressibly pleasing:

Ont-ils perdu l'esprit? ce n'est plus que poussière
Que cette majesté si pompeuse et si fière
Dont l'éclat orgueilleux étonnait l'univers:
Et dans ces grands tombeaux où leurs âmes hautaines
Font encore les vaines,
Ils sont mangés des vers. MALHERBE.

Could those haughty spirits die?
That fierce and vaunting majesty,
Whose pompous glare a universe dismay'd,
Is now but ashes and a shade:
And deep within those tombs of massive state,
Where still their souls affect the great,
On each majestic form
Riots the ravening worm.

Le malheur de ta fille au tombeau descendue,
Par un commun trépas,
Est-ce quelque dédale où ta raison perdue
Ne se rétrouve pas?
Elle était de ce monde, où les plus belles choses
Ont le piré destin;
Et rose, elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses,
L'espace d'un matin. MALHERBE.

Is it some labyrinth strange and wild,
Where lost thy reason strays;
That she, alas! thy hapless child,
Within the common grave decays?
She was a thing of this frail earth,
Where fairest creatures soonest fade;
A rose, she had a rose's birth,
And wither'd by the evening shade.

It is singular, that the earlier French poets, like our own, indulged the freedom of running their couplet verses one into the other; which the French call *enjambement*. This practice, as with us, may have been judiciously discontinued; but it seems to prove a strength and flexibility in the French metre, which we are commonly very unwilling to recognize. The curiosity of the following extract from the ancient and rare poem of "the Divine Week," will excuse its length.

Trois fois cinquante jours le général naufrage
Dévasta l'univers: enfin d'un tel ravage
L'immortel attendri, n'ent pas sonné si-tôt
La rétraite des eaux, que soudain flot sur flot
Elles vont s'écouler: tous les fleuves s'abaissent:
La mer rentre en prison: les montagnes renaissent:
Les bois montrent déjà leurs limoneux rameaux:
Déjà la terre croit par le décroit des eaux:
Et bref la seule main de Dieu darde-tonnerre
Montre la terre au ciel et le ciel à la terre.
DU BARTAS.

Thrice fifty days the universal flood
Devastated the globe: but, touched at length
With that drear havock, scarce th' Eternal bade
The deeps retreat, when sudden wave on wave
Slides soft away, the rivers smooth subside;
The sea within its rocky prison rolls;
The mountains re-emerge; the woods put forth
Their slimy boughs: encreasing earth now gains
On the decreasing waters: the sole hand
Of thunder-darting Deity displays
The earth unto the heavens, the heavens to earth.

Bristol, April 20. HERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENOUGH certainly has been said respecting "detonating balls," and, if in consequence they cease to become the play-things of children, so much the better. At the same time I beg leave to remark, that more of danger is attached by your correspondent, Mr. J. Murray, to the handling the fulminating silver, of which they are composed, than it really deserves, as I have often made more than a hundred grains at a time, and taken it from the filter with a spatula, or knife, without any accident. I do not mean that great caution should not be used in experiments of this kind, but exaggeration of danger often prevents the complete investigation of the properties of these curious compounds. There are three distinct sorts, bearing the respectable names of the discoverers—Berthollet's, Chenevix's, and Howard's. The first is by far the most dangerous; the last is prepared with much more facility than the second; and, as I have often made

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made considerable quantities of it for my own private amusement, the method I adopted may not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers. I dissolved one hundred grains of pure silver in three ounces of the strongest and purest nitric acid, diluted with two ounces of distilled water, assisted by heat. When the solution was complete, and sufficiently cooled, I added three ounces of the purest alcohol I could obtain by re-distilling the spirit of wine of commerce, several times, over muriate of lime that had been previously submitted to a white heat, and just suffered to cool. The alcohol was added to the solution of silver, in a tall cylindrical glass vessel. If bubbles of ether did not speedily begin to appear, I placed the glass vessel in a large bason of hot water, near to boiling, which soon causes the desired effect, till the most violent action and reaction ensue, producing a large quantity of nitric ether, which I have sometimes collected in appropriate vessels, and in the mean time a white powder is gradually precipitated. Immediately on the effervescence ceasing, I pour off the supernatant liquor, and add some quantity of distilled water; this also is poured off, and the powder then thrown upon a filter, and still further washed with added portions of water. The powder is then suffered to dry in air, (invariably amounting to more than the weight of silver employed,) and may be removed into small phials at pleasure. It is requisite to be particular in adding water upon the action ceasing, to prevent the reaction of the nitric acid upon the powder, which would speedily convert it into a simple oxide, possessing no detonating property.

A glass rod dipped in concentrated sulphuric acid, and instantly applied to a few grains of it, a violent explosion ensues. Light changes the colour, but takes not away the detonating power. Heat, a blow, or friction, have the same effect as the sulphuric acid. It is considered as the most virulent of metallic poisons, producing on animals dreadful convulsions, when taken in small quantities only.

Mr. Murray states in his letter, in your last Number, "a series of experiments which I have had the good fortune to institute on vegetable poisons, &c." May I be permitted to ask Mr. Murray, if he have made any analysis of these vegetable poisons, and of the *eau medicinale*, to enable him to corroborate the conclusion of Mr. Want, of its being identical with the *Colchicum autumnale*? Or does he wish us preposterously to believe in their identity, from any apparent sameness of action on the nerves of frogs? Will Mr. Murray have the goodness to inform us if sedatives, thus applied to nerves, produce the same effect as when taken into the stomach? Or does he mean they will act by paralising the muscles in the same manner as if the nerve be tied up or cut in sunder? Enquiries of this kind are highly interesting; it is desirable they should be explicit and easily understood.

Ipswich; March 6, 1815. J. A.

N.B. Fulminating silver does not fire gun-powder when placed upon it, or mixed with it loosely; but envelop them in paper together, and the whole will be exploded and fired together, by being struck violently with a hammer upon an anvil, or some other hard substance, as I have found upon trial.

I paid for a new edition of Holden's Directory some years ago; will any of your readers do me the favour of informing me if it be yet published?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent regulations adopted by some of the leading farmers and land-owners, in this and other counties, on the recommendation of the grand-jury at the late summer assizes, particularly in the Bury district, to prevent the poor from gleaning, (a custom which has been established, without any local restrictions, from time immemorial,) *except at certain hours of the day*, appears to have excited, as was naturally to be expected, considerable dissatisfaction among the indigent and labouring part of the community; and which would seem, on reflection, to be an unwarrantable act of a self-constituted authority, equally at variance with every acknowledged principle of rational freedom and vital Christianity.

So unjust and unprovoked a combination of the principal owners of landed property, immediately following the restoration of peace, when the poorer classes were encouraged, by the late national rejoicings, to indulge the reasonable hope of soon experiencing some little abatement of their long and cruel sufferings, occasioned by a protracted war, is surely deserving of public exposure and abhorrence, unless some cogent reason can be assigned to demonstrate the necessity or propriety of the measure.

Against any attempt to defend this obnoxious proceeding of the landed interest, on the broad ground of public necessity,

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there exists, I apprehend, a moral impossibility. To show its accordance, in the slightest degree, with the plain principles of sound policy or prudence, will greatly exceed, I firmly believe, the ordinary powers of human ingenuity. In fact, it strongly betrays, both in its avowed advocates, as well as in its original projectors, the most deformed and hideous features of unfeeling cruelty and avarice. Every unprejudiced observer, accustomed calmly to notice the progress and vicissitude of passing events, will necessarily view it as an artful and wicked contrivance of the landed interest to aggrandize themselves at the expence of the impoverished part of the people; till a clear and satisfactory explanation into the real causes of this new sort of general bye-law, or local regulation, shall have publicly appeared in an authentic form. That its immediate operation will not fail to prove highly detrimental to the true interest and welfare of the labouring poor, no reasonable doubt can be entertained. And it will not, I think, be hastily pronounced a mere gratuitous or random assertion, void of any solid foundation, to represent this odious transaction of the agricultural body, as indicating a manifest intention entirely to exclude the industrious and destitute poor from every fair prospect of obtaining, by their own voluntary and personal exertions, (at a time when all the necessary articles of life continue to maintain an exorbitant price,) any effectual or serviceable relief for themselves and their starving families. For the natural consequence of this arbitrary act will, unquestionably, prevent them from deriving, in future, any real or lasting advantage in the annual exercise of a lawful privilege, which has hitherto been an unfailing source of substantial benefit; and, probably, a principal cause of the long and undisturbed state of the public tranquillity during the late most expensive and sanguinary war.

That there is a design in agitation to reduce the poor in general to a hopeless state of absolute dependence on the casual and ostentatious bounty of the rich, the present ungenerous system of total exclusion from the usual liberty of gleaning at all hours of the day, renders abundantly evident to the meanest understanding. Indeed the recent regulation may be justly regarded as the certain forerunner of a settled determination in the landed interest, entirely to abolish the common and long-established custom of gleaning altogether. To this final result, their general proceedings, of late years, (the apparent object of which is, under various pretences, and by gradual degrees, to offer every possible impediment which can be devised, to discourage the industrious poor, thousands of whom, from their tender age, are incapable of any other useful employment, in the pursuit of their usual occupation at this season of the year,) have a direct and uniform tendency.

This would plainly and clearly appear to be the ultimate purpose of the present prohibition, unless some satisfactory reason be adduced to justify its general adoption at this particular period. No colourable pretext or cause, that I know of, have yet been offered in support of the new and extraordinary regulation concerning gleaning, by which the poor sustain a serious injury, and the farmers receive a proportionable benefit, in taking advantage of the stated intervals to turn his horses and cattle into such fields as are cleared of corn at a late hour of the day, (which he may, at any time, so order and direct to suit his own private profit and convenience,) to consume and destroy the scanty remnant left upon the ground; which has, from the remotest periods of antiquity, ever been regarded as the common and undoubted property of the poor.

That the more powerful and opulent part of the laity should sedulously endeavour, by all practicable means, to circumscribe the narrow bounds of human liberty, and oppress the labouring poor with unnecessary rigour, is, indeed, a lamentable circumstance of common occurrence, that deserves the severest reprobation of every liberal and enlightened mind. Yet so it is, even in a country which claims a paramount precedence in the foremost ranks of justice and humanity; and which proudly boasts a superior degree of political and social liberty over the rest of the civilised world! Our provincial magistrates, and their humble imitators, the principal farmers and landowners, would seem, by their general proceedings at the quarter-sessions, to regard the groveling croud of a hungry plebeian population below them, as an inferior order of human beings; whose only duty consisted in a careful attention to the obvious rules of passive obedience, and an implicit submission to the ruling powers. They are probably prompted and encouraged to pursue an arbitrary course of conduct, from a full conviction of the total inability of the poorer classes openly to assert and enforce their imprescriptible

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scriptible right of gleaning, at all hours, without being subject to any interruption; or to oppose any effectual resistance to unmerited oppression. But that any clergyman of a Christian church should be found, actuated by a similar spirit of inconsiderate selfishness and harsh insensibility, deliberately putting his name to the prohibiting regulation in question, can hardly fail to excite both sorrow and surprise in every true friend of his country, and defender of the British constitution.

Ipswich; Sep. 14, 1814. BENEVOLUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD not have imagined occasion would have arisen, at the present period of generally-diffused information, to have noticed such ignorance of the most familiar commercial principles as occurs in the comments of your correspondent upon the bankruptcy of bankers; and I confide in the liberality which has ever distinguished your most valuable Magazine, that opportunity will be afforded me for pointing out the fallacy and mischievous tendency of his angry strictures.

Does your correspondent expect that he will convince any person, that what is misfortune in one class of persons, is "moral delinquency" in another? That whilst one bankrupt escapes, by restoring all remaining property to his creditors, another bankrupt, after similar restitution, should be farther visited with "personal punishment?"—These, Sir, may be the conclusions of a vindictive creditor, but they are no proof of wisdom or of justice. Insolvency, in general, is considered in too trivial a point of view; and bankrupts, who have squandered away the property of their creditors, obtain their release with at least equal facility with the honest, yet unfortunate, debtor. But this remark cannot be restricted to any one class of traders. Improvident characters and speculators are found in all trades, and let us not attack one set of agents, when the mischief lies in the system itself.

Mr. Prendergast's view of the subject of banking is a very peculiar one. According to his theory, the banker has neither "necessity of risk," nor "possibility of failure."—"Men lend him money and receive no interest."—"He does not trade upon his own capital, and his profits are certain." In short, nothing less than *original sin*, and inclination for wickedness, can ever lead him into insolvency! The whole of this statement may be very needful for the purpose of calumniating a profession, or misleading the public opinion; but, at the same time, it is very untrue, and, if in any manner confided in, would be the cause of much mischief.

The failure of a banker is an extraordinary event, and therefore attracts much attention, even from those who do not suffer from his insolvency. The common cause of such failure, is the insolvency of the debtors of the banker; for, in spite of such half-informed persons as your correspondent, tradesmen will borrow of the banker, and he has no talisman to ensure his repayment. If his debtors break, his own property is deteriorated; and he might close his doors if he refused to lend money upon the trade bills of his customers, or required the mortgage of an estate as a security for every loan.

There are exceptions, undoubtedly, to this general cause of insolvency. Men, for the delusive prospect of gain, will hazard more than they are worth, and consequently involve others in the ruin of their speculations. But what class of traders is exempt from this imputation? Does it not attach to every description? And is it not most unjust to load one branch of the community with the obloquy which arises from the delinquency of scattered individuals?

The first requisite of a banker is money, and his stake in the hazard of business is* greater, in proportion to his profits, than that which is embarked by any other description of tradesmen. If he is not known to possess much property at the outset, his neighbours will not give him their confidence. If he is imprudent in his advances, or embarks in a variety of trades or in speculations, the public are perfectly competent to the exercise of a proper vigilance, without the inefficient and unwise enactment of a penal statute. There is a quackery in legislation as well as in medicine, and insolvent debtors' bills and new bankrupt laws are of this class. So many of the trades of peace have been ruined, such competition prevails in every branch of remaining trade, and so enormous are the demands in the way of taxes, to support a war system and an extravagant government, that men's minds are on the stretch

* Mr. Colquhoun's *guess* at the capital of country-bankers, is *erroneous*. It is another instance of that gentleman's fondness for *round numbers*.

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stretch to devise the means of living; old principles of morality are shaken, and there is a bias formed in the inclination of an embarrassed man, to escape from his difficulties by wronging his creditors.

This is strikingly exemplified in the *operation* of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, which is as different from its *theory* as darkness is from light. Never was an act founded upon purer principles, or more likely to promote justice during an era of peace, when men are not made dishonest by excessive taxation, nor desperate by commercial embarrassments. But the number of insolvent debtors is greater than has heretofore been known. There is less reluctance at incurring debt, and greater necessity for giving credit, than ever; and this act turns the balance of temptation on the side of dishonesty, leaving the creditor, who has been defrauded of his property, to the derision of his debtors; and tempting him, in the season of embarrassment, to pursue the same familiar career of dishonesty and deliverance.

And, what is truly the cause of the columns of the Gazette being filled with bankruptcies, our gaols with debtors, and the minds of traders with discontent? It is to be found in the prevalence of a war spirit and a war system; in that jealousy and quickness of quarrel, which support the government in every act of hostility, for which they can find the shadow of an excuse. The majority of the people blindly uphold this sanguinary system, and none more earnestly than many of the most strenuous advocates of the Bible Society, who praise with their lips the blessed Gospel of Peace, yet violate its most holy precepts, in hesitating not to spread death and misery over the beautiful earth!

Taxes are the deadly, but inevitable, fruit of the poison-tree of war. A paper circulation is become an essential part of our commercial system; and nothing can correct the numerous disorders of the state, but a perseverance in peace, and a change in the dispositions of the people and government towards neighbouring nations.

Birmingham; P. M. James.
April 10, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY by chance met with a letter from Colonel Menby, publicly addressed to the Humane Society, on the subject of his own inventions, where he says, speaking of a method of saving people from a wreck:—"The ladder might be also made buoyant, by means of the excellent invention of Mr. Eschauser, the life-preserving cork mattress, a subject which has already engaged the attention of this benevolent society." And then follows this note:—

"I feel a desire to give publicity and commendation to the ingenuity of every person who employs his talents for the public good.

"Last winter, I also learned, that Mr. Constantine Jennings, who has been patronized by Lord Stanhope, has procured a patent for stuffing hammocks with raspings of cork, and that he has refused a considerable sum for it.

"Also, that the parliament have rewarded several inventors of various means of saving seamen's lives."

Now, permit me to claim a place for a short extract from Nicholson's Philosophical Journal of October, 1810, p. 136, 7th article, entitled, "*A Scheme for Preserving the Lives of Persons Shipwrecked*; by G. Cumberland."

"I take the liberty to propose the publication of some crude reflections on a subject of very great national importance; and, although once presented to the admiralty,* without producing even an acknowledgment, I feel that you will not think such an idea fit to be totally rejected; as, if not immediately put into practice, it may, by being recorded, be the means of ultimately producing, from better heads, some improved provisions that shall render naval services less dangerous to those who are the support, the defence, and the bulwark of the nation.

"The grandson of the man who first invented the bending of ship-timber, by means of hot sand, in the very cases which are now filled with boiling water; who ruined himself by expending £16,000 to enrich his country, was rewarded with a delusive patent, and left his children in want; may be allowed to be disinterested, in any proposal he makes for the benefit of a navy, that, as individuals, has only been to them productive of disappointment and irretrievable loss.

"About six years past, a solitary inhabitant of a promontory projecting into the Severn-Sea, called Weston-super-Mare, I amused myself much among the rocks there, and spent many hours studying the action and forms of water when impelled in the figure of a wave; it being my opinion, at that time, as it still is, that the forms water takes from motion are so determined, that, even in sculpture, they

* My letter was addressed to Lord Melville, when first lord.

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may be represented with correctness; and that nothing would better teach us the art of representing motion by fixed lines than these images, so often repeated with exactness.

"On these occasions, I frequently observed extensive masses of the sea-weed, called tang, on that coast, (and which the farmers burn for manure,) floating into the hollow coves below me, on the surface of the most tremendous waves, and forming, if I may so express myself, a green carpet, that, undulating on the broken wave, was never submerged, although continually varying its surface; and on which, as on a resting place, birds frequently alighted, or sat to repose themselves, as if it were a verdant down.

"On a coast so remarkably dangerous, where no boat could land, even in comparatively tranquil weather, these *safe-rafts* became very interesting, and led naturally to the thought, whether such a sort of raft might not be constructed of other materials, fit, *instead of birds, to carry men:* the result of which was, it appeared to me, that, if each sailor in a man-of-war had a cork mattress, and these mattresses were all linked together by cords, such a float, capable of landing safely even on breakers, above low-water mark, would be produced.

"Pleased with the thought, I went directly to Bristol, and consulted a cork-cutter there as to the quantity of cork necessary to support a man; and soon found that a very moderate weight would do, and that cork shavings were then worth only eight-pence per bushel, and chiefly sold for firing, or to make guards to privateers to fill the nettings.

"It therefore struck me, that, as mattresses are necessary in the navy for the hammocks, and nothing dryer than cork, or easier to shove into a thin elastic body, it might answer the above end, to fill these mattresses with this substance, in a proportion equal to the support of a single man; and then a mass of them thrown overboard, linked together by ties at each corner, where cords should be always attached, would form an extensive raft, capable of sustaining, out of the water, as many men as there were of these mattresses united, and thus conveying them on the tops of the waves, and depositing them safely on shore, or even on the surface of rocks, when the sea retired with its tide.

"To contemplate such a thought in imagination is truly delightful; but, to believe, as I do, that the thing is practicable with ease, and not communicate it to others, is impossible; I have therefore done all in my power to extend the idea from my own bosom to the mind of the public at large, having first addressed my wishes and plan to that quarter where the power of putting it extensively in execution alone exists. As your Journal must ultimately reach all countries, I therefore wish to deposit these reflections in it, in the hope that they may thus be extended to some practical benefit, if not to ourselves, to our neighbours, or some distant clime where the coasts are equally dangerous; for all other rafts that I have either seen or contemplated, have this great defect—that they come on shore with too much force, and that the blows they receive either disjoint them, or throw off the people; that their wrecks are more dangerous than the rocks they strand on, and that, every time they pitch, those on them are covered, and some are never able to regain their hold, or rise again above water."

Now, my reason for desiring you to re-publish this paper is, that every one may see, that there is no occasion for a patent to make these mattresses, as I, who sent the plan to the Admiralty before 1806, have not taken out one; also, to extend the plan more generally, by means of your useful Magazine, ever attentive to public good. Whether Mr. Eschauzier or Mr. Jennings ever saw my paper in Nicholson's Journal, I cannot tell; but I think it is probable the idea came from thence, and, if so, I have a greater right to the merit of it than any one; and, although I never asked any reward for my invention, am as much entitled to it as those who did for other inventions to save seamen. Why I never received any answer from Lord Melville, I have lately learned from a speech in parliament, viz.—That these mattresses would enable every sailor who wanted to desert to quit the ships, especially in a river that had a strong stream, or on a coast where a strong tide flowed in; but, as that can be no objection in merchantmen, we cannot give the idea too great extension.

Bristol, Apr. 29. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING perfectly ignorant of agriculture, and the arts connected with it, I have often been tempted to doubt whether I ought to believe the evidence of my own senses, and the suggestions of my own reason, or allow myself to imagine that some things, obvious to me, could be overlooked by the many great men whose names adorn Agricultural Reports, and who are ardent in the cause of improvement, or whether such things are not overlooked, but that ignorance and obstinacy oppose their leaden barriers to the efforts of those who know

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what is right, but who cannot enforce the practice of it. When I have beheld the prodigious waste of animal power in carrying on work in England, it has often struck me with astonishment! I can easily sympathize with a poor farmer who has his rent to pay, with perhaps only a short lease, and little money to spare, if he should be unwilling to attempt any expensive species of improvement; but, when it is obvious that labour may be equally well carried on, as it now is, at one-half of the expence, by abridging the number of horses employed, I confess, I feel both surprise and contempt for those who obdurately persevere in such conspicuous folly. This thought, which has very often occurred to me, was brought forcibly to my mind this morning by observing my father's servant engaged in ploughing a steep field, such as in England would be called a hill—the soil, stiff clay; with only two small horses in his plough. The animals were going up hill, at a sober steady pace, seemingly with little exertion, and without any other guide or direction but an occasional pause in the ploughman's song, filled up by the words of command, *hap* or *wynd*, the synonyms of the English *je* and *ho*. I never saw a plough going in such steep and coarse ground in England, and have no idea how many men and horses a farmer there would deem necessary to overcome such a Herculean labour; since, in the finest fields along the banks of the Thames, where the ground is nearly a dead level, and the soil might be turned with a clasp-knife, they have four horses and two men to each plough.

An English waggon drawn by eight, ten, or twelve elephantic horses, with four inches of fat upon their ribs, while the lazy driver rides a little Welch poney by their side, is a strange and awkward sight to one accustomed to see the mode of conveying goods in Scotland. Instead of enormous waggons made of cast-iron, so heavy that a couple of horses would be required to drag them empty, goods in Scotland are conveyed in small light carts, which the carriers know how to pack so judiciously, I had almost said scientifically, that one of that small muscular breed of horses, employed there for draught, can with ease drag from a tun and a half to two tuns, twenty or thirty miles a-day, and go back again with the empty cart. Indeed, the cart is seldom empty even in going back, and is often loaded. Those who know the average weight conveyed in the huge English waggons, may easily calculate the difference between the two modes. These small horses are probably fed at the half of the expence of the colossal dray animals of the south; but let it not be supposed, that they are subjected to cruel treatment, or forced to exertions beyond their strength. They are often fourteen years on the road, perpetually thus employed conveying goods, and are in good condition at the last, which could not be the case unless they were well taken care of. It seems to be often forgotten in England, that it is not as much food as an animal is capable of consuming, that is necessary to its well-being. I wish all who feed either horses or themselves could have the simple truth impressed upon their minds, that only a certain proportion of nourishment and of rest is conducive to health and strength. All beyond, tends to produce obesity and disease. How small the quantity is necessary to the preservation of these great blessings, we may may learn of the Irish peasantry and the Scotch highlanders. To feed animals for slaughter till they are too fat to be eaten, and those for labour till they are too unwieldy to perform it, seems a very erroneous species of improvement.

In Wales, I saw nearly similar waste of animal strength as in England, and that, sometimes, cruelly misapplied. There, they have long, very narrow, ill-constructed carts, which carts contain so much as a one-horse Scotch cart, and in these, by long rope traces, they very often yoke two milk-cows abreast, with sometimes one, sometimes two horses, or mules, as leaders. I have seldom seen any thing that more powerfully excited my pity than the state of these poor cows, perspiring under the lash of the driver behind, and dragged to a gallop by the horses before; their hoofs beat out to the most prodigious breadth by this unnatural toil, and their whole aspect and gestures bespeaking wretchedness and rage, as if conscious of their misusage.

In Ireland I saw none of this waste of strength, unless where the English modes of farming and conveying goods are adopted. But there the carts are small, and so utterly rude and inconvenient in their construction, that there is great room for improvement. The carts, I saw, were merely a platform, about four feet square, without ledges, laid upon the shafts, and supported behind by the piece of cross wood which unites them. This

sketch

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sketch, from memory, may give an idea of these simple carriages.

Each country might derive many advantages by adopting some of the practices of the sister kingdom, and abandoning some of its own. The saucy English farmer might till his ground at the half of his present expence, by deigning to copy his northern neighbour's mode of managing his carts and ploughs; and were this last to look to English cleanly neatness, which costs nothing, and learn to blush at his own wasteful filth, the whole nation would have reason to rejoice. From Ireland, we might learn the art of burning clay for manure; and from Wales, we might learn the use of a most excellent succedaneum for coal; and I hope your reasoning may succeed in persuading some of the poor of England, who are suffering the pinchings of cold, to give it a trial. Equal quantities of culm, or dross of coal, and sea-mud, such as the slime from the traces within high-water mark, are mixed together, as sand and lime are in making mortar. This, in Wales, is laid up for use in large masses, in sheds or cellars. Every morning as much of it as may be needed in the course of the day is wet with water and stirred with a spade, until it is of such a consistence as will adhere, when it is rolled with the hand into balls about three or four inches diameter. Six or eight of these are laid in rows upon the fire. When not stirred, combustion goes on very slowly, but there is no hazard of the fire going out. When a hot fire is wanted, the slightest touch with a poker kindles the balls into a glow, and they produce an intense steady heat, with very little smoke, and no flame, most peculiarly well fitted for all culinary purposes. I was told that this fuel, like peat, throws out light white ashes, which makes people, who are nice about their rooms, and who are so situated as to be able to procure coal, prefer it, except in the kitchen; there, its superior merits are incontestable.

Although fuel in many parts of Scotland is extremely dear, and although the dross, or small, of the greatest part of Scotch coal does not cake and burn like the English, and of course may be got at a very trifling expence, and although the sufferings of many from cold must be extreme, I have never been able to persuade even one to try this composition, so cheap and so easily made. It is not very easy to calculate what degrees of privation and inconvenience that lowest order, called the poor, will indure in Scotland, rather than exert themselves, in mind or body, for their removal. That species of indolence, so inimitably depicted in the Cottagers of Glenburnie, is, in this class, so extreme, as to induce us to believe that, to them, hunger, cold, rags, and the utmost excess of pollution in their persons and dwellings, are not evils.

Banks of the Clyde; Feb. 15, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of a* MORNING'S WALK *from* LONDON *to* KEW.

THE sequestered village of Roehampton consists of about thirty or forty small houses, in contact; and of a dozen monastic mansions, inhabited by noblemen and well-accredited traders. Each of the latter being surrounded by twenty or thirty acres of garden and pleasure grounds, and bounded by high brick walls, which in every direction line the roads, Roehampton presents to a stranger a most cheerless aspect. As the plantations are old, the full-grown oaks, elms, and chesnuts, within the walls, add to the gloom, and call to mind those ages of mental paralysis when Druids and Monks gave effect to their impostures by similar arrangements.

They serve to prove how slavishly men are the creatures of imitation; how seldom, in how few things, and by what small gradations genius gives a novel direction to their practices! When this island was overrun with beasts of prey, in the shape of quadrupeds, and lawless bipeds, the baron and the man of wealth found it necessary to shut themselves within castellated mansions and circumvallated domains; and hence the vulgar association between such establishments and a presumed high rank of their occupiers. The state of the country and of modern society renders them no longer essential to security; yet they are maintained as the effect of a false association; and half the stimulus of avarice would be lost without the anticipated grandeur of a monastic establishment, buried in the centre of a wood, and cut off from the cheerful world, and the healthful circulation of the atmosphere, by damp and moulder-

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ing walls! It does not signify how apparently dull, how unappropriate to fixed habits, how unvarying the inanimate scene, how much the inmates may be visited by low fevers, agues, rheumatisms, and pulmonary affections; the manor-house, or the ancient monastery, which has for ages been the residence of nobility, becomes, in consequence, the meed of wealth, and the goal of vulgar hope, to be patiently endured, however little it may be enjoyed! Pride will feed upon the possession; and, if that master-passion is gratified, minor inconveniences will have little weight in making the election.

I confess it—and I make the declaration in the humble form of a confession, in the hope that those who think I have sinned, will be led to forgive my error—that I could not help thinking that the inhabitants of the humble cottages by the way-side, whose doors stood wide open, whose children were intermingling and playing before them, whose society is restricted by no formal reserves, whose means depend on their industry, WHO HAVE NOT LEISURE TO BE UNHAPPY, who cannot afford to stimulate their appetites so as to enfeeble themselves by the languor of repletion, or disease themselves by the corruptions of plethora, and who would have no wants if the bounties of nature were not cruelly intercepted,—I could not help feeling, that such unsophisticated beings experience less care, less self-oppression, less disease, more gaity of heart, more grateful sympathy, and more even of the sense of well-being, than the artificial and constrained personages who, however amiable, and however free from the common vices of rank and wealth, inhabit the adjacent mansions, with all their deceptions of art, and all their luxuries of hot-houses, graperies, pineries, ice-houses, temples, grottoes, hermitages, and other fancies with which power hopes to cheat itself into enjoyment, as an apology for its insatiable monopolies.

The inefficacy of wealth to raise man above his cares and mortal feelings has, however, of late years been so generally felt, that the rich have begun, at least in external appearance, to assume the condition of the poor. Hence, few of those mansions are built, or even restored, on whose gloomy character I have been remarking; and our proudest nobility now condescend to inhabit the chearful, though humble, Cottage. They find, or by their practices they seem to prove they have found, that the nearest approach to happiness, is the nearest approach to the humility of poverty! The thatched roof—the tiny flower garden—the modest wicket—the pargetted walls—the wattled chairs—the honey-suckle bower—the cleanly dairy—the poultry-yard—the dove-cote—the piggery—and the rabbit-pen, comprehended under the names of the *Ferme Ornée*, or *Cottage Ornée*, now constitute the favourite establishments of those who found so few comforts in marble porticoes, in walls hung with the works of the Gobelins or the Italian school, in retinues of servants, and in extensive parks. What a concession of pride—what a homage rendered to nature—what a consolation to discontented poverty—what a warning to inconsiderate ambition!

Yet our taste ought to be governed by our reason and our wants. Large families require large houses; it is therefore the business of good taste to combine capacity with cheerfulness. Nothing, at the same time, within the sphere of mental enjoyment, equals the delight afforded by well-planned garden-grounds; and it is consequently the duty of the artist to unite these with the cheerful family mansion. Here, then, begin the obtrusion, and the alledged necessity of these boundary walls, against which I have been protesting. No such thing!—Such walls, thanks to the genius and good taste of a PILTON, are become unnecessary. We may now, without walls, have secure boundaries—we may keep out trespassers without excluding the fresh air—and we may circumscribe our limits without diminishing our external prospects. How different an appearance then would this village of Roehampton present—how much more tolerable to its residents—how far more healthy—and how enchanting to strangers, if, instead of monotonous brick-walls, those boundaries were formed by the magical fences of PILTON, allowing the free passage of the sun's rays and the vital air, reciprocating delightful prospects from plantation to plantation, and adding the essential charm of variety to the pleasures of possession.

The first of the houses on the western side of the road, or lane, is the truly classical seat of the Earl of Besborough, enriched with specimens of ancient statuary from Italy and Greece, and with exquisite pictures of the Italian, Flemish, and Dutch schools. Adjoining, is the highly finished residence of the Marchioness of Downshire; and farther on are the superb mansions of Mr. Gosling, a banker;

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a banker; and of Mr. Dyer. In the lane leading to Richmond Park, across which there is a delightful drive to the Star-and-Garter, is the charming residence of Mr. Temple; and, farther north, is the splendid mansion of the late Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, since become the property of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough.

Various associations in regard to its first and its present proprietor, drew my attention to the site last enumerated. I had not leisure to examine its interior, but the exterior is in the best style of such erections. The house looks to the north-west, and, being the last establishment in the descent of the hill, it commands an uninterrupted prospect, over the country to the Thames, and towards Harrow and Elstree. The front consists of a superb portico of white marble columns, in the Corinthian order, but in other respects the house is not very striking, and its dimensions are inconsiderable. The lawn falls pleasingly towards a piece of water, and on its eastern side is a fascinating drive of half-a-mile in length, to a pair of cast-iron gates of singular beauty. But the part which more particularly called to mind the unbounded wealth of its former proprietor, is a subterraneous way under the road to the kitchen-garden and to the lawns on the opposite side. It is finished like the gates of a fortified castle, with recesses and various additions, all of Portland-stone; and on the near side is a spacious hermitage.

In this house, the late Mr. B. Goldsmid resided, while he balanced the finances of the British empire, and raised for the Pitt administration those vast sums which enabled them to retard the progress of liberal opinions during the quarter of a century. After the era of a Goldsmid, the ancient instance of a Croesus sinks into insignificance. The Jew-broker, year after year, raised for the British government sums of twenty and thirty millions, while the Lydian monarch, with all his boasted treasures, would have been unable to make good even the first instalment! Such, however, is the talisman of credit in a commercial and banking country! In addition to their own funds, and to the foulds permanently confided to their prudence from foreign correspondents, amounting to three or four millions, the brothers, Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, commanded for many years, from day to-day, the floating balances of the principal London bankers; and they were among bankers what bankers are among private traders. It was their daily practice to visit most of the bankers' counting-houses, and address them briefly—"Will you borrow or lend fifty thousand to-day?"—According to the answer, the sum required was deposited on the spot, or carried away—no memorandum passing, and a simple entry in the respective books serving merely to record the hour when the sum was to be repaid, with its interest. With such credit, and such ready means, it is not to be wondered that the Goldsmids commanded the wealth of the world, nor that their services were courted by an administration which never suffered its projects to languish while their brokers could raise money on exchequer-bills! A paper circulation is, however, a vortex, out of which neither individuals nor governments ever escaped without calamity, and from whose fatality the prudence and integrity of these worthy men served as no adequate protection. A whisper that they had omitted to repay a banker's loan, at the very hour agreed, first shook their credit, while some changes in the financial arrangements of government, and the malignity of some envious persons, for rivals they could have none, led to a fatal catastrophe in this house in regard to one brother, afterwards to a similar tragedy at Merton in regard to the other, and finally to the breaking-up of their vast establishment. Whether their exertions were beneficial to the country may be doubted; this, however, is certain, that the Goldsmids were men of a princely spirit, who possessed a command of wealth, during the twelve or fifteen years of their career, beyond any example in the domestic history of nations. In this house Benjamin repeatedly gave banquets, worthy of his means, to the chief branches of the royal family, and most of the nobility and gentry of the realm; and it deserves to be mentioned, to his honour, that he was the constant patron of literature and of distressed men of letters. Abraham, in like manner, gave royal entertainments, and was the unshaken friend of Lord Nelson, and of the interesting widow of Sir William Hamilton, whose recent premature death may be considered as a consequence of the misfortunes of her generous protector.

About two years since Lord Ellenborough purchased this estate, but I learnt that, as Lady E. did not enjoy good health in it, the continuance of his residence here is uncertain.

Adjoining

Adjoining the splendid iron gates which lead into these grounds, stands a house memorable for the violent effects of a thunder storm. The records of the year 1782 probably describe the minutiæ of these phenomena; but, happening to meet, on the premises, with a man who witnessed the whole, I collected from him the following particulars:—He related, that, after a pleasant day in September, a sudden storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain and wind, took place, which lasted not more than ten or fifteen minutes. That, believing "the world at an end, his master and family went to prayers," but, on the noise abating, they found that their extensive barn, with various out-buildings, had been entirely carried away, parts of them being found, on the following morning, on Barnes Common, at the distance of a mile, and other parts scattered round the country. He related also, that two horses which were feeding in a shed, were driven, with their manger, into the ditch on the opposite side of the lane; and that a loaded cart was torn from the shafts and wheels, and carried into an adjoining field. A crop of turnips were mowed down as with a scythe, and a double row of twenty or thirty full grown elms, which stood on both sides of the lane, were torn up by the roots. One man was killed in the barn, and six others were wounded, or so severely shocked as to require relief in the hospital.

Having never before met with a case of such total destruction from the action of electricity, I consider these facts as too interesting to be lost. It may be worth while to add, in elucidation, that the mischief was doubtless occasioned by an ascending stroke, or rather, as the action extended over a surface of three or four acres, by a succession of ascending strokes. The conducting substances were dry or imperfect, and thence the violence of the explosions. This is neither the time nor the place to expose the erroneous views still entertained of a power which is only known to us by experiments made within a non-conducting atmosphere, whose antagonist powers, or peculiar relations to it, afford results which are mistakenly ascribed to the power itself, as properties *per se*, and thence we err in all our views of it. Are we warranted in calling in an independent agent to account for phenomena which are governed in their appearances by every different body in connection with which they are exhibited, and which can be produced only in certain classes of bodies in fixed relations to other bodies? Can the cause of phenomena, of which we have no knowledge but in the antagonist relations of what are called conductors and non-conductors, be philosophically considered except as *the mere effect* of those nicely-adjusted relations? Can that power be said to be distinct from the inherent properties of various matter which can never be exhibited except in contrast, as *plus* in one subject and *minus* in another, or, if positive in A, necessarily and simultaneously negative in B. Does not such relative existence resemble the effect of the *plus* and *minus* signs in an algebraic equation, which, when so opposed, indicate *nothing*? Is electricity one fluid and galvanism another; and are there two electricities, the vitreous and the resinous? Is there a matter of heat, latent or in action, and also a matter of light? Are bodies surrounded by atmospheres producing cohesion, reflection, inflection, and refraction? Does the phenomena of magnetism arise from a generic effluvia? Is the common principle of vivification, which exhibits analogous effects in all vegetables and animals, another of these agents? And, above all, are the planetary motions produced by the combined action of an attractive effluvia and a distinct centrifugal force? Or, rather, as we know none of these agents except through phenomena which are dependent on variously-constructed matter, may not all their complicated results be referred to the correlative action of matter and space; or of matter in its crystallized, fluid, and gaseous accidents, on the medium which is necessarily co-existent with space, and perhaps antagonist, in various degrees, to those accidents of matter? At any rate, is it rational to suppose that the CAUSE of CAUSES operates in the production of natural phenomena by such complicated machinery, and such involved powers as men have forced into nature, for the purpose of accounting for affections of their senses or effects of matter on matter, in the measure of which they have no standard but their sensitive powers and the undiscovered relations of the agent and patient? Would it not, on the contrary, be more consistent with the professions of philosophy to dismiss all the occult powers, which are the signs of our ignorance or superstition, and to search for the SECONDARY CAUSES of all phenomena, as well between the smallest as the largest masses in the immutable laws of ARITHMETIC,

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METIC, GEOMETRY, and MECHANICS, whose simplicity, sublimity, perfection, and immutability, accord with our deductions in regard to the attributes of the OMNISCIENT ARCHITECT and OMNIPOTENT DIRECTOR of the universe?

This, however, is certain that such catastrophes as those described could never occur if the imperfect conductors of which our buildings are generally composed were encompassed by more perfect conductors. The ridge of the roof of every house should be of metal; and, if that metallic ridge were connected with the leaden water-pipes, and by them continued into the ground, all buildings would be protected. A descending or an ascending stroke would then find a conduit, by which to pass, or freely propagate its powers, without the violent effects that accompany its passage through air and other non-conductors. The rods of Franklin are toys, which were ingeniously contrived in the infancy of this branch of science, but which ought now to be forgotten.

Before I dismiss this interesting topic, I would ask whether the striking or the transmission of the power called electric does not always afford evidence that at the particular spot there exists, beneath the surface of the earth, either a vein of metallic ore, a spring, or some other competent conductor, which the power called electric is seeking to reach, when the antagonist non-conductors produce their destructive phenomena? Does not the power or vacuum created by the change of volume in the aqueous vapour of the cloud, regard only the perfect conductors prepared to receive it, however deeply they may be concealed beneath the surface of the non-conducting or imperfectly-conducting soil and vegetable surface? Were it not so, would not the stroke always affect the highest objects, or prefer palpable conductors in moderately elevated sites? In this instance 200 degrees of the horizon were more elevated than the place attacked, while the destruction proves that the superfices invited no accumulation here. Must not then the predisposing and operative cause have existed beneath the surface; and, hence, will not the selection of lightning, in most cases wherein it prefers lower sites, afford evidence of the existence of metallic strata, of springs, and of conducting substances; the discovery of which by such natural test, may be important to the owner of the soil?

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion which you have afforded, in your Magazine of February last, to an article on the Abuses in the Execution of a Commission of Lunacy, induces me to address you on a subject that appears to me to deserve equal, if not superior, attention, and to call loudly for some alteration.

The matter may perhaps strike me the more particularly hard, from the circumstance of its having first excited my surprise in the case of an acquaintance; but I am convinced, that any cool-judging, dispassionate person, will agree, that the grievance to which I solicit your attention, must often bear very oppressively on those who ought to have every difficulty removed, and who are the least able to procure redress.

My friend (for I scruple not to call him by that name) was recently tried at the Old Bailey, on a charge of felony, and acquitted; and it was not till his innocence had been established, beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the clearest evidence, and it was very manifest that he had been the object of a most malicious prosecution, carried on for the sole purpose of extortion, but which he had resisted in the firmest manner, that he could obtain a copy of the indictment preferred against him. He has, however, no particular cause of complaint; for, on enquiry, it proves to be the constant practice (however hard) never to allow a prisoner a copy of his indictment until after his trial and acquittal, and not even then unless his innocence is so plainly proved, that the judge (as in the case of my friend) grants him one as a matter of indulgence, that he may bring an action or indictment against his prosecutor for a conspiracy, or malicious prosecution. Indeed, so particular are the officers of the court, that it is not possible for the prisoner's solicitor to obtain even the most transient glimpse of the indictment against his poor client, much less an office-copy.

There seems to be a great inconsistency that such a thing should be withheld at a time when its consequence is so great to the prisoner, and should be granted only when its value is become so much deteriorated, that it is almost a matter of indifference to him the obtaining it or not.

In all civil proceedings, where only the property is liable to be affected, the pleadings are open to the inspection of

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every person on application, whether interested in the suit or not; but, in the case where both life and property are at stake, it is not possible even for the prisoner to know, till the hour of his trial, when he hears the indictment read by the clerk of arraigns, with what he is charged, and consequently with what evidence to be prepared to rebut that charge.

It was to this unaccountable circumstance that the late unfortunate Mr. Blackburn alluded, when, in his defence, he solemnly declared, that till the time when he heard the indictment against him read in court, he was completely ignorant of the particular crime for which he was indicted, and to disprove which he was then expected to adduce evidence.

The English Criminal Code, so famed for its humanity in general, seems here to be lamentably deficient; for what greater act of injustice and inhumanity can there be, than the putting the prisoner on his trial for an alleged offence, when, from the very mode of conducting that trial, it is almost impossible that he can be able to produce witnesses to exculpate himself.

April 15, 1815. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a* TOUR *in* NORTH WALES, *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETT'S HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER I.

Mallwyd, July 26, 1796.

AS I mounted my pillion, behind the servant, and set out on the romantic expedition of riding into Wales, you said nothing; but your looks threatened me with all sorts of misfortunes. May heaven avert your prophecies! May it keep our horses from starting and stumbling! Fatigue I dread not! and bad weather I can bear!—Before roads were made for wheels, a lady commonly travelled on a pillion; and can it be less safe now roads are better? You are only unaccustomed to it. My noble and spirited animal, though not intended by nature for such double drudgery, has proved that your fears were groundless, and has carried his burden with great propriety.

At Shrewsbury it was the assizes, and a bishop was to be tried for a riot. The novelty of the case had filled every house. At the Lion we could not get beds; and met with the same fate, successively, at the Talbot, the Bell and Raven, and the Fox. At last we were fortunate enough to procure admittance into an alehouse, or, more correctly speaking, a farmer's inn. Fatigued with having ridden twenty-six miles, I desired to be shewn into a bedchamber. It contained two beds, and I supposed it was the dormitory of the maids of the house; but our landlady assured me it was her own room; that she was clean and wholesome; her parents just, and true, and upright; and I might with safety lie down on her bed. She added, that her temper was such she could not bear to see people in distress; that she had taken us in out of compassion; would give us a broiled fowl and mushroom sauce for our supper; and procure me a bed in a private house. Further, she advised me to be patient, and submit to what I did not like; for she knew we could not do better. Her last argument we could not doubt, for we had tried our utmost to do better.

I took the counsel of my landlady; a morsel of her bread and butter, and a glass of wine; and lay down on her own bed. The decorations of the room amused me. I could not number the different articles, without removing what I had no mind to touch. It is sufficient to say that every imaginable piece of female apparel was scattered on the floor, strewed on the chairs and chests, hung against the walls, and pinned to the curtains. My landlady frequently bustled in and out of the chamber, to fetch something she wanted, or deposit something she did not; and, as I shut my eyes, to avoid further conversation, I heard her say to one of the assistants, "The poor *cratur's* tired to *death*, and fast asleep."

At nine o'clock the provident care of Mrs. Notable had got a vacant parlour, and I was summoned down to our broiled fowl. This parlour, about eight feet square, smelled so strong of tobacco that I feared it would overcome my inclination for my supper. But I opened the window; the air of the stables, which rushed in, made it tolerable; and, with a dirty table cloth, and knives that deserved to be chained, we made a hearty meal; to which laughter was a better sauce that even mushrooms.

The next morning, having declined a glass of brandy, courteously offered me by mine hostess, we rode about twelve or thirteen miles, and crossed Offor's Dyke. It is Wales immediately: the country hilly; the views enchanting; the Breidden Hills, mountains to me, rising on the right. We passed the Severn on a wooden bridge; dined at Pool; and

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saw Powis Castle, with its terraces, overlooking the beautiful Vale of Montgomery.

The road to Llanfair is over barren hills. The town is surrounded by such; but is built on a smaller one, with a steep descent of rock and wood to the river Vyrnyw.

To soften the ill impression of the uncouth assemblage of consonants in the Welsh names of places, I will give you a few rules for their pronunciation.

W is always *oo*.

Dd is the same as *th* in *that*.

Ll is different from any English sound. It is formed by putting the tip of the tongue against the back part of the roof of the mouth, and forcing the breath outwards.

Ch has the same gutteral sound as in the Scottish dialect. It is very difficult to the English organs of speech.

The Welsh have, strictly speaking, neither *V* nor *K*; though Pennant frequently gives both: but he is very slovenly in the orthography of his native tongue. *C* is always sounded like *K*. *F* is always sounded like *V*, and whenever our *V* is to be expressed, it is written *Ff*, as in Nant Ffrancon; *ŷ*, thus marked, is sounded like *u*; thus *fŷnnon*, a well, is pronounced *funnon*; *y* alone, as in Drws y Coed, is sounded as in French; and *û*, thus marked, has the same sound.

It is impossible not to be struck with the similarity of several Welsh and French words; or the certainty that they have the same origin. God, in French, is *Dieu*; in Welsh, *Duw*. A church, in French, is *eglise*; in Welsh it is *eglwys*. A bull, in French, is *taureau*; in Welsh it is *tarw*. *Pont*, a bridge, is the same in both.

At Llanfair we saw a funeral. The coffin was laid on a bier, and covered with an awning like a tilted waggon, over which was thrown a white sheet. It was borne on the shoulders of four men, and attended by twenty or thirty persons, of both sexes, singing psalms. The singing, as well as the service, was Welsh. There were no signs of mourning in the apparel of any; but the behaviour of all was serious and devout. Those whom I imagined to be the relations of the deceased, together with the bearers, knelt down in the aisle, around the corpse. Instead of sculpture and flattering epitaphs, the walls of this church, the simple receptacle of *the* not *unhonoured dead*, were stuck with lacquered plates, such as are placed on coffins, containing the name of each departed parishioner, and when he lived and died.

At Llanerfyl we crossed the Vyrnyw, on a wooden bridge, which I did not chuse should carry me and my horse at the same time. We breakfasted at Canoffice, remarkable only for a tumulus, of which nobody there can give any account, and the remains of a camp. We had been apprehensive of rain at setting out, and had taken the opinion of every Welshman we met on the subject. Their predictions accorded with our fears, and the event verified both, for at this place I was obliged to dry all my cloaths.

From Can-office we travelled by the side of the Vyrnyw, till it dwindled to a gutter, and then disappeared. A moment after, we found, in its stead, a stream taking a contrary course. We had met the other all the way up from the Severn, and we accompanied this down to the Dyfi. The place where both spring up is rugged, wild, and barren. It is called Dolmaen, or the Stoney Field.

The Clifion, our new-found river, ran in a deep bottom, between two ranges of stupendous hills, to Mallwyd, originally Maenllwyd Greystone, where we now are. Our road was a terrace cut on the side of the northern range, generally fenced with a hedge, now and then without a fence, sometimes on bridges thrown over streams, which poured down from the mountains across our road, and sometimes through them; while, swelled by the rains into little torrents, they tumbled in cascades into the river below. The sublimity of these scenes shook my nerves. The only way in which I could contemplate these towering hills, woody glens, and rushing waters, was on my feet. We sent the servant on with the horses, and walked nearly four miles before we reached Mallwyd, chiefly in the rain, always in the mire; but enraptured at every step we took.

LETTER II.

Mallwyd, July 27, 1796.

Mallwyd is a village on the confines of the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth, which consists of a few houses and a church; but it is situated at the conflux of the Dyfi, the Clifion, and the Mowddû; at the junction of four vales, and consequently the meeting of four roads; for here roads cannot get over hills. The eastern road we had travelled. The western leads up the Mowddû to Dolgelly, and thence to Barmouth, where we are going: the northern up the Dyfi to

Bala; and the southern vale has two roads, one on each side the river. That on the left leads to Machynlleth, and thence to Aberystwith; that on the right to Towyn and Aberdy'fi, where vale and river end in sea.

Mallwyd is the interior of Wales. Here the common people speak no English. The dress of both sexes is entirely supplied by the sheep of the country, except the shirt and neck-handkerchief of the men, and two printed handkerchiefs for the women; one worn round the neck, the other on the head, crossed under the chin, and tied behind. Over this bulky head-dress, summer and winter, in doors and out, they wear a black hat, only distinguishable from the man's by a ribbon tied round the crown. With garments of flannel and woollen, and this load on the head, shoes and stockings are a superfluity. They trudge along, bare-footed and bare-legged, with as little inconvenience as the sheep that formerly carried the burthen. The female who fills the several offices of waiting and chamber-maid at the inn, is distinguished by shoes and stockings, and a mob cap.

The diet of the common people, and even of the farmer's servants, is oat cake, or sour bread, made of a mixture of rye and barley; butter and cheese without limitation; whey curds; stir-up, made of boiled whey, thickened with oatmeal; and the servants are allowed a small portion of salted meat or bacon on a Sunday. Their universal beverage is buttermilk.

The men are thin, but tall and athletic; the women healthy, ruddy, stout, and handsome; and the children, if possible, yet more so. But I think an old woman looks older than in England. Perhaps the air of their mountains may give health and strength while youth and activity enable them to breathe it uncorrupted; and the closeness of their huts may plant wrinkles in the place of roses, when age confines them more within doors.

The best farms in this country let at from ten to fifteen shillings an acre, and sell at about twenty-eight years' purchase. There is a certain portion of mountain allotted to each, which never varies from generation to generation; and it is an established rule that no man shall send a greater number of sheep to the mountain in summer, than his farm will maintain in winter. The proportion of mountain belonging to the Hafod farms, in the adjoining county of Cardigan, is as follows:—

	Acres inclosed,	*Acres of mountain,*
Hafod farm	250	600
Dolgwyn farm	100	1200
Bwichwater farm	130	800
Dolgorse farm	160	700
Bolecott farm	60	600

The mountain part of one farm near Dinasmowddû, keeps 3000 sheep. It is divided into three distinct sheep-walks. The commanding officer of the whole is a man; the acting officers are dogs, of which are kept from fifteen to twenty. The sheep-walks are divided, not by hedges, ditches, or stone walls, but by boundaries, drawn by the eye. Such bounds as these the sheep might easily overleap, and not only trespass upon each other, but upon their neighbours. It is the business of the dogs to take care they do not. Early in the morning the shepherd climbs the mountain, taking with him three dogs. He points out to each his walk, and they immediately go upon duty. They know exactly the confines; and, by always taking that side on which the sheep shew an inclination to stray, they oblige them to remain in their proper pasture. But this post is so fatiguing to the dogs, that two or three hours is as long as they can bear it. The shepherd then appears on his stand with three other dogs, one for each sheep-walk, to relieve guard. He calls, and waves his hand; they joyfully obey the summons; and each takes his turn till night sends the flocks to rest. Invaluable would be a breed of dogs that could thus restrain headstrong man within his proper limits! that would bite the heels of every sovereign that invades his neighbour, or instigated other sovereigns to do so!

The situation of Mallwyd is charming. The mountains which encompass it are so high that it is difficult to determine whether the white specks we see near their tops are stones or sheep, till we observe them change their place. On the sides are small patches of wood, or inclosed lands, with here and there a cottage. So remote are these dwellings from the haunts of men, that, on the approach of our servant, all the women and children ran away in terror; nor could all his gestures prevail on them to return, when they found the man in the pied coat did no mischief. I entered one of their huts, which was miserably dark, with a small piece of turf moulder-

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ing

ing to ashes on the hearth. The floor was in no danger; for nothing but an earthquake could destroy it.

The range of hills on the Mallwyd side of the river look as if they had been ploughed by the hand of the Brobdingnagians, and the turf afterwards suffered to grow. The waters have worn gullies, at almost regular distances, like the furrows of a plough, while the lands between resemble immense ridges. I formerly travelled by the side of the Wye, on a terrace-road, cut near the base of such a range of hills, for some miles. Every gutter, at a distance, was a shining white ribbon; at hand, it was a small cataract. I was in a close carriage, with four horses; and our road so narrow that not a horse, scarcely a cat, could have passed us. We were obliged to follow every prominence and recess in the surface of the mountains, and our carriage and horses were continually describing the figure of a bow.

Above Mallwyd, while there is yet a meadow between the Dy'fi and the Cli-fion, there is a bridge over each. The former river rushes over huge stones; while the latter, a deep and silent stream, moves slowly between two walls of perpendicular rock. Below Mallwyd is a bridge over the united rivers, which is generally visited by strangers, on account of the romantic situation. The water dashes over broken rocks, which, in one place, form a salmon leap.

In the church-yard of Mallwyd is a yew-tree, that, tradition says, is 700 years old; and it is not easy to imagine a spot where a yew-tree could have witnessed fewer vicissitudes in the objects around, during that length of time. The rivers, the rocks, and the mountains, are immutable. The woods are the lineal descendants of those that flourished when the yew was planted. The houses, probably, differ little in number, and but few of them in convenience. The roads are undoubtedly the same; for nowhere else could they be made to pass: they are only widened to admit a carriage. The yew-tree has nine distinct trunks, one in the centre, and eight that surround it; and the circumference of their united branches is computed at upwards of 900 feet.

That you may not stand astonished at my prodigious knowledge of this principality, considering the short time I have been in it, I will let you into the secret. The wind whistled all night among the mountains, by which Mallwyd is environed; the rain beat against my casement; and I requested my father to pass the day here. I have spent the rainy part of it in studying the inhabitants; and the fair, in acquiring some idea of their country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Santa Luzia, Funchal, Island of Madeira; February 14. 1815.

EVERY one here was indulging in joy at the return of a general and solid peace, so happily established between all the nations of the world; when the arrival of a squadron of English frigates has thrown our island into the greatest perplexity. This squadron is, it appears, in quest of an American one of about equal force, supposed to have escaped from some of the ports of America towards the end of December, under favour of a snow storm; and, from hints thrown out by some of my neighbours, in the habit of transacting business with America, may, it is presumed, rendezvous at some of our neighbouring islands; which, as well as being the spot of re-union for Commodore Decatur, appears more than probable to be one for the Britishers also; they having, as you will perceive, already progressed thus far.

What, Sir, will be the consequence if these squadrons meet, neither officer knowing, or caring to know, that the war between the countries has ceased.

These officers are compleating their ships in water with the utmost dispatch, in order, as it is said, to be off in quest of their enemy, while war may still be considered legal!

The commodore, who may be respectable as a man, as I dare say he is brave as an officer, appears to be as anxious as any of the junior boys for a continuance of war, and pretends to assert as a fact, that the President of the United States, Mr. Madison, will not ratify the treaty.—"What we wish to be true, may be easily believed." But, Mr. Editor, what a heavy responsibility will attach to this officer, should he fall in with the American squadron, and, without waiting for an explanation, proceed to action; an event, I understand, if the meeting does take place, impossible (with his present notions) to avoid; nay more, so bent on war do these men appear, and so desirous of supporting what they term the maritime rights of their country, that the rights of a neutral port will be no barrier to the rancour

which

which exists against America. Their conduct at Fayal will, in all probability, be repeated, if opportunity offers, and some of us may even become the victims to this horrible thirst for blood.

Surely, Sir, one or other government is to blame: one, in not sending out a dispatch, to meet her ships of war, with orders to stop the useless effusion of blood; or the other, not less so, in having dispatched a squadron (if any ships have sailed) at a moment when the executive must have known, that her ministers had the pen in hand to sign the Treaty of Peace.

It is a sad reflection, that some hundred of lives may be sacrificed, and the horrors of war renewed, to gratify the pride or ambition of two officers in gaining a laurel which neither needed. Your opinion, Sir, though it cannot prevent consequences, may, perhaps, give an useful hint to both governments, and afford some satisfaction to a former

CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR beneficial communications on subjects connected with agriculture, induces me to offer the following extract from a provincial newspaper, as the substitution of argillacious subsoil for lime may be of importance in many situations where manure cannot be easily obtained. The experiment has been tried successfully by Mr. Wallace, Tongland, parish Galloway, and by Mr. Craig, at Cally, in the same stewartry. Two gentlemen in this neighbourhood are now engaged in proving its advantages; and I shall submit the result to you in due time. TH. N. R.

Grantown; April 20.

Directions for burning clay or subsoil as a manure; forty or fifty cart-loads of the ashes being a fair proportion to each acre of light soil.

Make an oblong inclosure of green sods, fifteen feet by ten in dimension, and three feet and a half by four in height. In the inside of this inclosure, air pipes, formed of green sods set on edge, are to be drawn diagonally, to communicate with holes left at each corner of the outer wall. The width of the pipes to admit of being thoroughly covered by a green sod. In each of the four spaces between the pipes, a fire is to be kindled with wood and dry turf, and then the whole of those quarters overspread with dry fuel; on the top of which, while fiercely burning, clay is to be thrown in pieces about the size of a man's head, completely covering the fire, and adding clay in thin layers according as the rest seems calcined. Shut up the air holes, leaving one only open, on the weather-side of the kiln. This ventilator must be altered according as the wind changes, but the air-pipes will soon be reduced to ashes; and, if the operator has been careful to keep up the supply of clay, without overloading the fire, it will continue to burn without the intervention of funnels. As the inside of the kiln begins to be filled with clay, the outer wall must be raised and maintained eighteen inches higher than the inner surface, to prevent the air from acting too violently upon the flames. If the smoke penetrates the external defence, another wall of sods must be erected from the foundation. The first will be consumed; and, by adding more and more clay, and keeping the kiln in repair with fresh sods and clay, a large quantity of ashes may be obtained; but it is not advisable to make the inclosure of great extent, as the workmen could not reach to spread the clay equally. In situations where combustibles abound, no trouble will be necessary but to build a firm wall of sods, of the foregoing dimensions. Spread a quantity of dry wood and turf, mixed with live coals, at the bottom of the inclosure; when well lighted, throw on a strata of clay; keep the wall in constant repair, add fresh clay, whenever the former portion seems burning, and above one hundred loads of ashes may be procured from one kiln. The principal art of burning clay consists in having the outer wall constantly impervious to the air, and taking care to have the top of the fire lightly but completely covered with clay, for, if a current of air comes in contact with the ignited clay, either by means of the surface being unprotected by a covering of subsoil in its natural state, or by the flame bursting through the wall, the fire will soon be extinguished. It must, therefore, be obvious, that the kilns demand close attention, and on no account whatever should any part of it be uncovered to gratify curiosity, impatience, or idle fancy. Clay may be burnt with pit-coal, and in a draw kiln, where wood, turf, or sods, are not attainable. The vicissitude of weather makes no obstacle, if the outer wall shall be preserved entire, and the surface of the fire uniformly covered with clay, which will burn wet, as it is taken from its bed; but, where it can be conveniently spread a few days to dry, the process will be more expeditious. Tenacious subsoil will serve the purposes, if pure clay cannot be obtained, but a third more ashes must be used as manure. For potatoes and green crops of any kind, for flax or top-dressing for grass or wheat, this vegetable food produces a rich return. On stiff clay soils, fifty or sixty cart-loads to the

the acre has amply repaid the farmer. Mr. Wallace is so fully convinced, that superior efficacy attends clay-ashes, as to have declared he would not take street dung from Kirkudbright to his farm, which is but a mile and a half distant, though his carts were to be loaded gratis. The expence of burning clay is computed at one shilling per cart-load; but the increase it gives to the crop is, at an average, double of that which is yielded by any other manure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. HORSLEY'S treatise was attacked with some ability, and not a little flippancy, in the postscript to a work entitled *Metron ariston*, ascribed to Dr. Warner, and most extravagantly and unwarrantably panegyrised by the Monthly Reviewers and other critics. The object of this publication is to support the principles of Adolphus Mekerchus, who, in his commentary *De veteri et rectâ pronuntiatione linguæ Græcæ*, was a strenuous advocate for reading every syllable, according merely to its quantity. A strange project truly! There can, in truth, be no rational objection to reading by quantity; but we deny the possibility of reading by quantity alone. As emphasis cannot be neglected, why should *it* not be put under some sort of regulation? But we further remark, that, while Dr. Warner conceives that he is reading by quantity alone, it is quite evident that he is really reading chiefly with attention to a particular position of the syllabic emphasis, since he assimilates his favorite mode of pronouncing Greek and Latin verses, with "the modulation observed in the English, with which his examples are associated in similar measure;" ex. gr.

Ades,	Pater	supreme,	
Thy head	with glo	ry beaming!	
Fortu	na non	mutat	genus,
With glit	ter and	with names	what fuss!
Lenes	que sub	noctem	susurri,
When lads	to meet	their lass	es hurry.

Now, what is this but reading chiefly according to syllabic emphasis, the predominating accident in the composition of our own poetry? But we are far from objecting to this mode; our objection lies chiefly against the inapposite terms in which the doctrine is couched, one accident of speech being evidently mistaken for another, and against the pompous arrogance with which it is introduced, as communicating "a new pleasure." Dr. Warner, however, does not stand alone in this misconception. Almost every modern advocate for ancient quantity, of whom we have any knowledge, seems to regard a long quantity as precisely identical with an emphatical syllable; and to imagine that, while he is recommending, in reality, nothing else but a particular adjustment of the emphasis, he is strenuously supporting the cause of much injured quantity. It is certainly true, however, that, in all languages, strength and extension of sound, and, perhaps, we may add, acuteness too, more naturally, and, therefore, more frequently, coincide on the same note or syllable; hence, probably, the almost universal confusion of the really distinct properties of emphasis (quality), quantity, and tone. It would seem, that the particular state of organic tension, necessary for the production of the emphatic impulse, is peculiarly adapted, not only for protraction of sound, but perhaps also for elevation of note. Even Mekerchus himself, in allusion to what he terms reading by quantity, observes, *Si hoc modo pronuntiaris, servatâ syllabarum quantitate, etiam ut versus non digeras in pedes, quis tamen αρσιν et θεσιν non audiat, et suavissimâ horum verorum gravitate non capiatur?* Now, although a proper attention to quantity may be the more likely mode of ensuring the proper rhythm, as indicated by *arsis* and *thesis*, and *vice versa*; we do maintain, that reading by mere quantity, were it practicable, would not of itself produce those varieties indicated by *arsis* and *thesis*, in as much as the essence of rhythm does nor, and cannot, consist in an observance of mere quantity.

We do not, however, mean to deny that time may be necessary to rhythm, but to assert that the essence of rhythm does not consist in time. That *arsis* and *thesis* may be observed in the proposed mode of reading, is likely enough; but *then* it will be found, that, in the recitation of Mekerchus, Dr. Warner, and "the learned ecclesiastic," with whose pronunciation the latter was so fascinated, *their long* syllables are fully as much characterized by *emphasis*, as by *extension* of sound.

Emphasis, not quantity, we conceive to be the true pulse of speech. Time itself, in a mere *continuation* of longs and shorts, cannot, we apprehend, be the time-measurer or time-beater. Syllables of equal length can, of themselves, impress no character of cadence. Without the variety produced by some other accident than quantity, whence could arise the rhythm of a drawling succession of monochronous syllables, whether termed

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termed spondees or pyrrhics? The most exact pronunciation, indeed, of longs and shorts, in any possible order, would, otherwise, be nothing but mere nerveless and exanimate syllabification.

Cicero observes, "Numerus in *continuatione* nullus est; distinctio, et æquabilium et sæpe variorum intervallorum *percussio*, numerum conficit." It is by the alternation of emphasis and remission, that intervals and proportions of time are duly discriminated and *audibly* indicated. The prominent variation of syllabic force and feebleness must have been generally known before tones could be analyzed, or quantities were clearly ascertained, and must have been instinctively and irresistibly *felt*, as the vital principle both of speech and song. It is not conceivable that an accident of speech, which constitutes almost the sole regulating principle of modern versification, could have been overlooked, or should not have been deemed a consideration of the highest importance, in the composition and recitation of ancient poetry. Its existence needs not to be proved by authorities, since it is founded in the very nature of things, in the action and powers of the organs of speech. Without an intervening pause, it is physically impossible to pronounce two consecutive syllables, whether long or short, with the same strong syllabic emphasis; there must be a re-action of the primary organ of syllabic impulse, either during a pause, or on a remiss note or two, for speech is effected, not by continuous, but reiterated action: and, in the utterance of even two consecutive weak syllables, it will be found, that there is not the same degree of weakness; hence the alternate or periodical nature of emphasis and remission, which we conceive to be the essence and governing principle of rhythm, and believe to have been *visibly* indicated by the action of *thesis* and *arsis*. It is upon this principle, that every English word of two syllables, has *necessarily* an emphatic impulse upon one of them. The longer words may have two or three impulses, their syllabic position being generally determined by the seat of the primary or pre-eminent emphasis. In this manner are English and other modern languages enunciated. Thus also are Greek and Latin now pronounced. And in a similar manner must they always have been pronounced, unless, indeed, the Greeks and Romans had their organs of speech differently constructed, or differently gifted, from those of modern times. We entertain not even the smallest doubt, for example, that the pronunciation, so far *at least* as concerns emphasis, of the ditrochee, *comprobavit*, a cadence or close, with which, we are told, by Cicero and Quintilian, that the Asiatics were wonderfully delighted, was precisely similar to that of our word *approbation*, a cadence, perhaps, equally agreeable to modern ears; that, in point of emphasis, (the present part of the question does not regard quantity,) it consisted, like the latter, of a weak and a strong *modern* trochee; or, to speak more correctly, that, as, in the English word, the inferior emphasis *was* laid on the first syllable *com*, and the stronger on *a*, the penultimate. In regard both to emphasis and quantity, it is certain, that each word furnishes a fine flowing cadence. True then it doubtless is, in one respect at least, although often questioned, that *rhythmus metro potentior*. There is nothing in the nature of things, to determine whether the two syllables of a dissyllable shall be both long, both short, or one of each kind. Far otherwise with respect to emphasis. And hence it probably is, that in the composition of verse, to the almost utter neglect of *passive* quantity, rhythm, or the unavoidable pulsation of alternate emphasis and remission, still survives, and may be said to reign supreme lord of the ascendant. We again repeat it, is it rational to suppose that such a connate principle in human utterance could have been overlooked by the ancients? Presuming that it could not be overlooked, we would ask, in what *terms* have they characterized its *effects on speech*, if these are not to be regarded as the essence of the ancient *rhythm*?

The conclusion of these observations will appear in your next.

Crouch End. J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMPLAINTS against the thoughtlessness and dissipation of authors have been for many years so common, that an opinion has become general, to be an author, except independence throw the glories of a good character around a man, is necessarily to be an idler, a sloven, and a drunkard, with all their disgusting *et cetera*. It thus often happens, that to write a book is to get a bad name, except some fortuitous accident, such as being at the head of a Scottish clan, or meeting a godfather for your first-born, like Capel Lofft, usher you before the public.

Really

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But, to keep you no longer in suspence, I must take the liberty to relate a case in point, which, while it interests the feelings, will, it is hoped, induce the benevolent among your readers to do something more than pity.

Mr. Charles Turner, the author of a poem, entitled "The Orphan," which has been noticed in the columns of your Magazine, by Mr. Capel Lofft, and of other interesting pieces, is the orphan son of the late Brigadier-general Turner, who died of excessive fatigue while serving his country at Visapoor, in India. In consequence of the solemn consignment of a dying parent, he was cared for, adopted, sent to England, and educated in the most liberal manner by Dr. Dupré, at Berkhamstead school, at the charge of Mr. Francis Pemberton, governor of Visapoor at the time of his father's death. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, after his protector died, by his executors; and, obtaining his certificate to practise by the usual routine, was to have been sent as assistant-surgeon on the Bombay station; but "*omnia vincit amor*,"—hackneyed as the quotation is, it is no less applicable. He married a woman at the very outset of life, without the consent of his friends, who all thereupon "forsook him and fled;" and he was left an insulated being—the future coloured indelibly with affliction, and the present only enlivened by the company of his wife and child.

This was a sad business altogether, and to a mind lifted up and enlightened by a classical education was hard to endure. To reconciliate his friends was impossible, and this was not the worst. The prejudices that had their source in one bosom spread like the shades of a November evening over the horizon that circled his acquaintance, amongst whom were included the friends of his late father. He retired into the suburbs of this great town, until want and misery drove him, in the first instance, to solicit eleemosynary aid. He next endeavoured to get a situation under government, then to open a school, both of which failed: the first, because he had not interest enough; and the second, because his customers, as is too often the case in little schools near town, never offered to pay him for his trouble. It is true, that he had previously opened a shop in his own profession; but, both from nature and habit being then unfitted to deal with the crafty and designing, advantage was taken of him, his concern soon shut up, and himself compelled to try the above-mentioned expedients.

In this obscurity, graduating down one pitch of distress after another, he was urged as a *dernier resort* to take up his pen. He had many who had once been his friends, and wrote a short poem, called "The Affectionate Widow," a piece no doubt in the hands of many of your readers: it was pretty and interesting, and people bought it. He afterwards wrote another poem, entitled, "The Orphan, descriptive in some Measure of his own Situation, and speaking of some People better than they deserve." What Mr. Lofft has said of the latter poem, no doubt it fully deserves; after which it seems as if every project and effort failed. It is not more than two years since his Orphan was put into my hands; some months after which, chance, or Providence, introduced me to the author, who was sunk into a state of perfect misery, into an apathy that cares not what occurs in life. The fluttering particles of the existences of himself and family, had been with great difficulty kept together for many months by what remained arising from the sale of his poem; and by the little he had been able to obtain by practising in his profession, with more success than profit; during which, also, he had suffered severely by disease, bereft even of the grand necessary that gives softness to repose, which had gone to satisfy the rapacity of wretches

Cursed with hearts unknowing how to feel.

He wrote now from habit, and solicited purchasers for his books, because he had no other way to get bread; until one and all of his friends growing tired, they branded him with the name of author, which of course implied idleness; and he, like all other poor fellows bearing that Cainish appellation, was struggling against an overwhelming wretchedness, that, while hardening his heart, excited in mine a compassion I had never felt before. My throat grew husky, after our first interview—every moment when I reflected on the poor scholar, and the ruined gentleman, who, possessed of all the gifts education could bestow, and the apprehensiveness of refined life, driven amid the haunts of suburbian depravity, and infinitely more poor and wretched than the poorest mechanic or labourer, who had never seen better days—and I resolved to endeavour to rescue him. I first wrote to those he had been in habits of calling

friends, but without success; was discouraged, and knew not how to proceed. But there was one gentleman, whose humanity has been felt, even at the uttermost parts of the earth, encouraged me, and I persevered, until by dint of begging, borrowing, and my own credit, a shop was taken for him in one of the most conspicuous parts of London, and stocked with drugs. Some of his former friends began now to smile, stipulating only that he should never poetize again; which also they laid strong injunctions upon me to suppress; and he soon shook off the rust of apathy and began to look cheerily. Much has been done, but much remains to do. There are debts against his concern, which is in a very flourishing way, promising fairly to maintain his family, frugally, in a few weeks: these debts we are endeavouring to discharge by raising a public subscription; and, if, while the eyes of him who can spare a mite to assist the laudable efforts of industry, run over this, compassion shall haply touch his heart, the writer of it will be most grateful to receive the gift at your hands, and apply it to complete the little fabrick of future comfort, which he has been endeavouring to raise to shelter one from the storms of life, who, by choice, would have been any thing else but an author.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

79, *Moffatt Terrace, City Road;*
April 18, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LOVER of Bees, page 211 of your last Number but one, captivated my attention by his three first paragraphs, which exhibit much benevolence; a wish to promote the comforts of the fair sex—the advantage of the poor—and his own disinterestedness. But when I passed into the fourth, I was disappointed, and thought of "the mountain in labour to bring forth a mouse."

This paragraph recommends a way of increasing the quantity of wax, for the convenience of the fair sex, as it should seem by the second paragraph, without having any regard to the honey with which it is accompanied: and the modest Lover of Bees does not positively, like a practical apiarian, assert or declare, that the mode he recommends will certainly double the quantity of wax; but only says, I conceive it will. And the experimental manager of bees will, without hesitation, pronounce it to be a false conception. And, if it did produce double, what encouragement have I to pursue his plan. The quantity afforded by a good common hive is about a pound—value about two shillings; and I pronounce, from an experience of more than thirty years, and minute observation, that no such hive, on an average, will produce as much, especially if annoyed by fumigation before the bees produce brood and store up honey. In the extraordinary year 1800, fifteen colonies produced for me about five hundred pounds of honey-combs, value in honey about twenty pounds, and in clean wax only the value of *one* pound sterling. Indeed, I have long ago noticed, that the wax obtained is never worth more than a twentieth part of the honey. And shall I labour for such a trifling object alone, and lose sight of the honey, which is so much more valuable? In such a case, the ladies would smile, though I pretend to promote their convenience.

But the fanciful writer before us directs—"As soon as a new swarm have filled their habitation with combs, before they begin to store them with honey, or have bred many of their young."—This, Sir, is enough to show that this Lover of Bees, knows but little about them. Had he been amongst the many hundreds of gentlemen and ladies, and many of them of high rank, to whom I have exhibited bees in every state, he would have learnt, that the swarm never fills the hive with combs before they begin to fill them with honey and brood, and that generally the cells are stored with honey, and have eggs and brood in them, before the cells are carried to the greatest length, or finished; and I have often found both in the cells, and also much pollen within twenty-four hours, after hiving the swarm; and, within twenty-four days, thousands of young bees are often found to have been perfected, and able to work; and all this when the hive is not half full of combs. It is therefore impossible, in the nature of things, that a hiveful of wax can be taken before the combs are stored with either honey or brood; and equally certain that the Lover of Bees is a novice, who may raise the hopes of the ladies to be disappointed in the end, though he may be willing to amuse and to please them. But we must not here rest, but proceed to the end of the sentence which directs, "fumigate the bees, and cut away all their curious structure, with the exception of those cells, if indeed there are any, containing maggots and food; return the bees to the hive

hive before they have time to recover from their torpor, and they will immediately renew their efforts to repair their loss." We are not here told how or with what we must fumigate; whether with the smoke of weed, or rags, or Key's mully-puff, or sulphur; with all of which, when a novice, I injured many thousands of bees in ignorance, (as will all the followers of this Lover of Bees,) until I adopted the plan of drumming the hives, recommended by the ingenious Mr. Thomas Wildman, and I believe Mr. Keys, which is less dangerous, by far, to the bees. The mode of doing it may be seen in one of your former volumes, and in *Isaac's General Apiarian*, to be had of Cadell and Davis, so that I cannot here have the patience to repeat it. But I must protest against every method of seeking wax without the honey, as not worth the labour; nay, it is injurious to the bees and the interest of the community. All the honey and the wax which a swarm can spare, without destroying the bees, may be obtained without fumigation or drumming, with safety to the bees and the operator, according to the plan recommended in the *Cottager's Manual on Bees*, to be had as above.

The paper of the Lover of Bees has been doubtless of use. It has excited, perhaps, the attention of many to a neglected subject, and drawn forth the above, which, though short, will perhaps keep low the expectation of others, and thereby prevent great disappointment. I shall not, I hope, be thought to wish to discourage attention to bees; I wish to excite more attention to them. I know that in some seasons, had we a sufficient number of bees to collect the sweets of the country, we should find the largest quantity ever collected more than trebled. But I must not conceal that, in bad seasons, and these too often occur, we lose many stocks of bees because they cannot find sustenance.

Moreton, April 14, 1815. J. ISAAC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PREVIOUSLY to the accession of the House of STUART, it was the practice of the kings of England, before they made war on any foreign power, to lay the subject-matter of dispute before their parliament, and to obtain its judgment on the points at issue before they committed the country in the hazards and expences of a contest. The Tudors first began to disregard the opinions of parliaments; but their successors have exercised the right of declaring war as a constitutional branch of the prerogative, and not always, as the history of the three last centuries too fatally proves, with a sound discretion. It was JAMES THE FIRST who presumed to tell the parliament that "*such deep matters of state were above their reach and capacity*;" yet it is important to know on what ground he made such declaration, and I solicit information on the subject from some of your legal readers. According to the Rolls of Parliament, EDWARD THE THIRD formally advised with his parliament no less than *seventeen* times on questions of PEACE and WAR; his grandson, RICHARD THE SECOND, *six* times; HENRY THE FOURTH *four* times; HENRY THE FIFTH, *three* times; HENRY THE SIXTH, *five* times; and EDWARD THE FOURTH, *twice*: precedents which ought, one would think, to be referred to as undoubted authorities.

PHILO-VERITATIS.

April 20, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING heard that "a particular Account of Lithography, or Stone-Engraving," drawn up by Mons. Marcell de Serres, is to be found in the Annales de Chemie, vol. lxvii. I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who may have access to that work, to afford me, through the medium of your Magazine, an account of the mode of prosecuting that art; in particular the manner of preparing the liquid used in the process, on the proper management of which depends, I understand, the fortunate result of the engraving.

AN AMATEUR.

Exeter; May 13, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the gardens at Hampton Court, there is a labyrinth or maze which has long amused and puzzled its numerous summer visitors; and I am told such horticultural devices are common in Holland, where there is a famous one at the Hague. Some account of them, with cuts of their plans, could not fail to interest many of your readers, as well as

May 1, 1815. AN OLD FRIEND.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY *on* M. PARMENTIER; *by* M. CUVIER, *Perpetual Secretary of the Imperial Institute of France.*

THE sciences have attained a point at which they astonish, not so much by the great efforts which they suppose, and by the striking truths which they reveal, as by the immense advantages which their applications daily procure to society. There is not a science at present known, in which the discovery of a single proposition might not enrich a whole people, or change the face of empires; and, so far from our having any reason to fear the diminution of this influence, it cannot but increase; for it is easy to prove that it takes its rise in the very nature of things.

Hunger and cold are the two great enemies of our species, and it is to resist them that all our arts are, more or less, immediately applied. Now it is only by the combination or disengagement of two or three elementary substances, that these objects can be attained. To support animal life, it is only requisite to replace in our bodies the particles of carbon and hydrogen, which respiration and transpiration take from us: to warm us, is only to retard the dissipation of the caloric with which respiration supplies us. The inhabitants of the palace, and of the cottage are alike employed in these functions: the brown bread of the beggar, the rich dainties of the epicure, the purple of princes, and the coarse clothing of the poor, are produced from the sciences. In consequence, architecture and the liberal arts, agriculture and manufactures, navigation, commerce, most wars even, and that immense development of courage and genius, that grand apparatus of effects and of knowledge, which they require, have for their final object only two simple operations of chemistry. Thus, the slightest new truth, thrown on the laws of nature in these two operations, may reduce the expences of states and individuals, change military tactics, and the routes of commerce, transfer power from one nation to another, and end by altering the fundamental relations of all classes of society.

In fact, this carbon and this hydrogen, which we consume incessantly in our fires, our clothing and our meals, are incessantly re-produced by a new consummation, by means of vegetation, which renews them in the atmosphere and in the waters; but the quantity of vegetation is itself fixed by the extent of the soil, by the species of vegetables which are thereon cultivated, and by the proportion of wood, pastures, corn-lands and cattle: in vain, therefore, would the most paternal government seek to increase the population in its territory beyond certain limits: all its cares would be fruitless, if science did not come to its aid. But let an experimental philosopher contrive a form of chimney, which economises some part of the combustibles, and he adds, in a manner, to the extent of our forests of wood; let a botanist make us acquainted with a plant capable of giving more nutritive substance in the same space, and he increases the extent of our arable lands. From that moment there will be room in that country for a greater number of active inhabitants.

ANTONY AUGUSTINE PARMENTIER was born at Montdidier, in 1737, of a citizen family, long established in that city, and various members of which had filled the highest municipal offices.

The premature death of his father, and the smallness of the fortune which he left to a widow and three children, of tender years, confined M. Parmentier's early education to a slight knowledge of Latin, which his mother, a woman of spirit and education far above the common, gave him herself.

An honest ecclesiastic took on himself the charge of developing these first germs, under the impression that the young man would become a valuable son of the church; but the necessity of supporting his family soon constrained him to chuse a business, which presented him with more prompt resources: he was, therefore, forced to suspend the study of the languages, to which his laborious life did not permit him afterwards to return, and which accounts in some measure for his works, although highly useful, not being marked with that precision and arrangement, which study and practice can alone confer.

In 1755 he entered upon his apprenticeship with an apothecary, of Montdidier, and next year came to Paris to pursue the same business, with a relation, who was settled there. Having shewn intelligence and habits of application, he obtained, in 1757, the employment of apothecary in the hospitals of the army of Hanover. The late M. Bayer,

Bayer, one of the most distinguished members of the Institute, then presided over this branch of the service. He was not less commendable for the elevation of his character, than for his talents; and, having remarked the regular conduct of young Parmentier, he made him acquainted with M. de Chamousset, intendant-general of the hospitals.

It was from the conversation of these two excellent men, that M. Parmentier derived the ideas and sentiments which have since given such celebrity to his name. He learned from them two truths, equally despised by those whose duty it is to feel them; namely, the extent and variety of miseries which might be prevented, if the welfare of individuals were more studied; and the number and power of the resources which nature would present against so many scourges, if she was properly questioned and studied on the subject.

Chemical science, which originated in Germany, was then but little followed in France, where few applications were made of it. The numerous petty sovereigns of Germany had taken great pains to improve their states; and the chemist, the agriculturist, or the friend of the useful arts, was by turns encouraged by them.

M. Parmentier, stimulated by his virtuous superiors, profited with ardour of the above sources of instruction. When his duties fixed him in any town, he visited the manufactories least known in France, and requested permission to work in the laboratories of the most eminent chemists. While in the country, he observed the practice of the German farmers, and even noted down such objects of interest as struck him, when following the army. As it happened, no opportunity was wanting of his viewing all these various objects closely; for he was five times made prisoner, and conveyed to places which he never would have otherwise visited: hence he learned, from his own experience, to what length the horrors of famine were sometimes carried, a course of instruction, necessary perhaps to kindle in him that beautiful fire of humanity with which he was inflamed during the rest of his long life.

It was prudent, however, that, before making public the useful knowledge which he had acquired, or seeking to ameliorate the lot of nations, he should render his own means of existence a little less precarious.

He returned therefore at the peace of 1763 to the capital, and resumed, in a more scientific order, the studies connected with his art. The lectures of Nollet, Rouelle, Antoine, and of Bernard de Jussieu, extended his ideas, and assisted him in giving them better method. He acquired in fact a varied and solid intimacy with all the physical sciences, and the place of inferior apothecary being vacant in the Invalids in 1766, he obtained it after a severe struggle.

His means of existence were thus secured to him, and fortune smiled upon him. The administrators of the establishment, observing that his conduct fully justified his recommendations, advised the king in 1772 to make him chief apothecary—a recompence which an unexpected incident rendered more complete than he had even wished or expected.

The pharmacy of the Invalids had been managed since the origin of the establishment by the sisters of *La Charité*. These good ladies, who had cherished young Parmentier so long as he was in a manner their servant, were highly offended when he was placed on a level with them. They teazed the king so effectually, and set so many engines at work, that his majesty was obliged to give way; and after two years controversy the singular arrangement was made of allowing M. Parmentier to retain all the emoluments of his office, without discharging any of its duties.

This was giving him up entirely to his researches upon subjects of general utility, and from that moment they were uninterrupted.

The first opportunity of publishing any results was afforded him in 1771 by the Academy of Besançon. The scarcity of 1769 had directed the attention of statesmen and of philosophers to those vegetables which could best supply the place of the ordinary plants; and the academy made this subject a prize question, which Parmentier satisfactorily resolved. He endeavoured to prove in his dissertation, that the most useful nutritive substance in vegetables is starch; and shewed how it might be extracted from the roots and seeds of several indigenous plants, and cleared of the acrid and poisonous principles which accompany it in some vegetables. He also pointed out the mixtures best calculated to make palatable bread of this starch; or at least a kind of biscuit, adapted for soups.

Without doubt, great advantages might be derived from the processes which he suggests,

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suggests; but, as most of these plants are wild and rare, and would cost more than the dearest corn, an absolute famine could alone justify their use. Parmentier was aware, that it was much more efficacious to regulate cultivation and domestic economy, so as to render a famine impossible; and with this view he took great pains to recommend the cultivation of the potatoe, and combated with perseverance the prejudices which opposed the propagation of that beneficent root.

Most botanists, and even Parmentier himself, have written, after Gaspard Bauhin, that the potatoe came to us from Virginia, about the end of the sixteenth century; and that to the celebrated, but unfortunate, Sir Walter Raleigh, we were indebted for its introduction into Europe. I think it is much more likely that it was brought from Peru, by the Spaniards. Raleigh did not visit Virginia until 1586, and we may conclude from the testimony of Clusius, that so early as 1587, the potatoe was common in several parts of Italy, where it was given to cattle; which pre-supposes a few years' previous culture. This vegetable was besides indicated about the end of the fifteenth century, by the first Spanish writers, as cultivated in the vicinity of Quito, where it was called *Papas*, and where it was cooked into various dishes. Finally, what seems to complete all desirable proofs, Bannister and Playten, who made extensive enquiries into the indigenous plants of Virginia, do not enumerate the potatoe; and Bannister even says expressly, that he searched for it twelve years in vain, whereas Dombey found it, in the wild state, in all the Cordilleras, where the Indians still apply it to the same purposes as when it was first known to Europeans.

The mistake may have arisen from Virginia producing several other plants, with tuberous roots, which inaccurate descriptions may have confounded with the potatoe. Bauhin, in fact, mistook the plant called *openawk* by Thomas Harriot, for the potatoe. There are also in Virginia common *patatas;* but the anonymous author of the History of that country positively says, that they have nothing in common with the potatoe of Ireland and England, which is the potatoe of Europe.

Be this as it may, this admirable vegetable was received in various ways by the people of Europe; it appears that the Irish first took advantage of it, for we find that potatoes, soon after their being known in Europe, took the name of Irish potatoes; in France they were at first proscribed. Bauhin relates that in his time their use was prohibited in Burgundy, because it was imagined that they would generate leprosy.

It will scarcely be believed that a vegetable so wholesome, so productive, so easily cooked, and so capable of being kept in almost all seasons, should have required almost two centuries ere it overcame puerile prejudices.

Of this, however, we have been witnesses in France. The English had brought the potatoe into Flanders during the wars against Louis XIV. It was cultivated afterwards, but very rarely, in some parts of France; Switzerland gave it a better reception, and latterly it was much cultivated in several French provinces, in consequence of the repeated dearths which were experienced during the last years of the reign of Louis XV. Turgot in particular introduced it widely in the Limousin and Angumois departments, of which he was Intendant, and it was hoped that the whole kingdom would speedily enjoy this new article of subsistence, when some old physicians revived the clamours of the sixteenth century.

The leprosy was no longer dreaded from the effects of eating potatoes, than it was discovered that they produced fevers! Repeated bad crops of corn in the south, and the consequent scarcity, had produced some epidemic diseases, which were directly attributed to the potatoes. The comptroller-general was even obliged in 1771 to invite a proclamation from the Faculty of Medicine to calm men's minds.

Parmentier, who had become acquainted with the potatoe in the prisons of Germany, where he frequently had no other food, seconded the views of the ministry by a chemical examination of this root, in which he demonstrated that none of its principles were hurtful. He did more, in order to give the people a taste for it, he cultivated fields of it by the road-side, placing watchmen over them by the day only; thinking himself fortunate when the people were tempted to steal a few potatoes during the night. He could have wished that the king, as is related of the Emperor of China, should have planted the first root in his field; but his majesty did almost as much, for he wore on a full court-day a nosegay of the flowers of the plant on his breast, and nothing more was requisite to induce several great landed proprietors to plant the root.

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But

But the enemies of the unfortunate potatoe, although defeated in their attempt to prove it deleterious to the human race, would not confess themselves conquered; for they next pretended that it rendered the ground sterile. There was no likelihood that an article which fed more cattle, and consequently multiplied manure, could ever wear out the soil; it was nevertheless necessary to answer this objection, and to consider the potatoe in an agricultural point of view. Parmentier therefore republished, under various forms, every thing connected with its cultivation and uses, even for the fertilization of land; he continued to speak of it in popular and scientific works, in journals, dictionaries, and literary works of all kinds. During forty years, in short, he lost no opportunity of recommending it; every bad harvest was a kind of auxiliary of which he studiously profited to call the attention of the public to his favourite plant.

It was thus that the name of this vegetable and his own became almost inseparable in the minds of philanthropists; the lower classes also had united them together, but not always with gratitude. At a certain era of the revolution, Parmentier was proposed for some municipal office. One of the voters furiously opposed him, "He will make us eat nothing but potatoes," said he, "for 'twas he who invented them."

But Parmentier was above soliciting the suffrages of the mob: he knew well that it was his duty to serve them; but he knew also, that so long as their education was limited, it was not his duty to consult them. Besides, he had no doubt, that, in the long run, the benefit would be duly appreciated; and, in fact, it was one of the greatest comforts of his old age, to witness the complete success of his perseverance. "The potatoe," he exclaimed, in one of his last publications, "has no longer any but friends, even in those districts from which the spirit of priestcraft and contradiction seemed determined to banish it for ever."

Notwithstanding all this, Parmentier was not one of those narrow-minded beings who are exclusively wedded to one idea; and the advantages which he had discovered to arise from the use of the potatoe, did not make him neglect other vegetables.

Maize, which next to the potatoe furnishes the most economical food, is also a present from the new world, although in many places it is still obstinately called Turkey corn. It was the chief food of the Americans when the Spaniards landed amongst them, and was brought into Europe long before the potatoe, for it was described by Fuchs so far back as 1543. It was spread over Europe much more rapidly also; and, as it gave to Italy and our southern provinces, a new and abundant branch of nutriment, it contributed in a singular manner to encrease the population.

The Chesnut, which is said to have nourished our ancestors, even before they were acquainted with corn, is also a very useful product in several French provinces, particularly towards the centre of the kingdom. M. Daine, intendant of Limoges, requested M. Parmentier to examine if it could not be converted into wholesome bread, which would keep well: his experiments were not successful, but they gave rise to a complete treatisé on the chesnut, and on the various preparations which may be made from it.

Wheat itself was the subject of long researches on the part of M. Parmentier, and perhaps he did not render less service by publishing his processes for baking, than by propagating the potatoe. Chemical analysis having taught him that the bran contains no principle capable of nourishing mankind, he was led to conclude, that to exclude it from bread was to effect a saving; he proved, by experiments, that, by grinding and sifting the flour in such a way as to keep out all the husks, a much whiter, more savoury, and more nutritive bread was obtained. Previous to these discoveries, this mode of grinding and sifting flour was prohibited under heavy penalties, as being wasteful.

Parmentier studied with scrupulous attention every thing connected with bread; and, as books, he knew, were of little use to millers and bakers, who generally read but little, he prevailed on the government to establish a public baking school, the pupils of which should propagate the best system in the provinces. He travelled himself with M. Cadet de Vaux, into Brittany and Languedoc, to propagate his doctrines.

He succeeded in dismissing the bran, which was mixed with the bread of the army and navy; and, by thus procuring a more wholesome and more agreeable food, he put an end to the multiplicity of abuses, of which this mixture was the source.

In short, it has been calculated, that, from the progress made in France in the arts

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arts of grinding and baking, the quantity of flour now necessary for an individual may be reduced one-third. As it is to Parmentier that we are indebted for these new processes, this calculation establishes his fame better than a thousand *Elogés*.

Full of a species of enthusiasm for the arts, which he valued only in proportion to their utility, Parmentier wished to place upon this basis alone all his regulations for the welfare of those who practised them; he pitied, in a particular manner, the condition of the baker, whose trade is so laborious, whose industry is subjected to such vexatious regulations, and who generally becomes the first object of the fury of the mob in times of scarcity. The goodness of his heart made him forget that this was precisely the lot of one of the ranks of a large community, and that the trades necessary to the bare support of life are so easily acquired, and need so small a capital, that those who follow them do not deserve great profits. There would be no civil society at all, if the labourer insisted upon being paid as high as the physician, or if the baker should demand the income of an astronomer. Besides, it is by no means fair to say, that tradesmen are not well enough paid in the present state of society; for there are a great many more of this class who acquire princely fortunes, than of authors or learned men.

Ardent as was Parmentier for the public utility, it may be supposed that he took an active part in the efforts occasioned by the last war to supply the place of colonial produce: it was he, in short, who brought the syrup of raisins to perfection; that preparation, which doubtless cannot be assimilated to sugar, but which, nevertheless, greatly reduced its consumption, gave a new value to our vineyards, and a new species of luxury to the poor.

These labours, purely agricultural or economical, did not detach Parmentier entirely from those connected more closely with his profession: he had published, in 1774, a translation, with notes, of the Physical Recreations of Model, a work in which pharmaceutical preparations are more particularly the object; and in 1775, he published an edition of the *Hydraulic Chemistry* of Lagaraye, which is merely a collection of receipts for obtaining the principles of medicinal substances without injuring them by too much heat. Perhaps he would not have remained an indifferent spectator of the great revolution made in Chemistry about this time, if the intrigues to which we have alluded, had not deprived him of his laboratory at the Invalids; and yet we may venture to say that the chemical examination of milk and of blood, in which he was assisted by M. Deyeux, is a model of the application of chemistry to the productions of organized bodies and their modifications.

In the first of these works the authors compare with the milk of women that of the domestic animals; and in the second they examine the alterations produced in the blood by inflammatory and putrid diseases, and by scurvy; alterations frequently very imperceptible, and far from accounting for the disorders which they occasion, or which they at least accompany.

We have seen how Parmentier's progress was checked, in some measure, by his removal from the Invalids, but he was not forgotten by government; for, when, in 1788, a board of physicians and surgeons was organized for the army, it was wished to place Parmentier there as chief-apothecary; but Bayen was still alive, and Parmentier refused to sit above his master. He was, therefore, appointed assistant to Bayen. This institution, like many others, was suppressed by those revolutionists who wished to see no subordination even in medicine: but necessity soon dictated its restoration under the name of the Council of Health for the Armies; and Parmentier, whom the reign of terror had driven from Paris, was recalled to become one of its members.

He exhibited, in this career, the same zeal as in every other, and the hospitals of the army were under incalculable obligations to him. He neglected neither copious instructions to his inferiors, nor urgent solicitations to his superiors in office, to promote his benevolent views; and we saw him, latterly, bitterly complaining of the neglect with which the victims of war were treated by the ministers of Bonaparte, while he was himself absent at the head of his armies.

We owe much to the care which he took in instructing the young men who were intrusted to his superintendance, and to the friendly manner in which he received, encouraged, and promoted them. His protection was extended to them, however far they were removed from him upon service; and we know more than one person who has been indebted

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debted for his life in distant and inhospitable climates, to the instructions and solicitude of Parmentier.

But his activity was not confined to the duties of his place, and every thing which was useful called him into action. At the period of the establishment of fire-engines, he assured the public of the perfect salubrity of the waters of the Seine, which has been called in question subsequently. He took an active part in recommending œconomical soups; he contributed greatly to the propagation of vaccination; it was chiefly he who produced, in the hospitals of Paris, that regularity which now prevails in the apothecary's department; he superintended the great bakehouse of Scipio, where all the bread for the hospitals is baked; the *Hospice des Menages* was also under his particular superintendance, and he paid the most scrupulous attention to every thing that could better the condition of 800 old persons of both sexes who fill it.

In a word, wherever much labour was wanted for no remuneration, and wherever good was to be done, Parmentier was the first to aid; and his time, his pen, and even his purse, were immediately at the service of the institution.

This long and constant habit of watching over the welfare of mankind, actually impressed upon his exterior the character of Benevolence personified. A tall and erect figure, a look at once noble and placid, with locks as white as snow, made this respectable old man the image of goodness and virtue combined. His physiognomy was peculiarly pleasing, from the sentiment of the good which he had done. And who has a better claim to happiness than the man, who, without birth, fortune, great employments, or even great talents, but, merely by perseverance in benevolence, has perhaps contributed as much to the welfare of his fellow men, as any of those on whom nature and fortune have heaped all their powers of doing good?

Parmentier was never married: his sister, Madame Houzeau, constantly lived with him, and seconded him in all his labours of benevolence with the zeal of a philanthropist. She died at a period when her affectionate services would have been more necessary than ever to her brother, who began to be seized with a chronic affection of the chest. Grief for her loss aggravated the disorder of this excellent man, and rendered his latter days more painful, but without altering in the least his character or arresting his labours. He was finally removed from life on the 17th of December, 1813, in the 77th year of his age.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

INDEPENDENT ELECTION.

WHAT a striking contrast may be perceived in the unbending dignity of independence, displayed in the following address of an American citizen, to the fulsome and courtly addresses of many English candidates at an election. "I will serve as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, if elected for the first district in October, by the people of Maryland."

GEORGE DENT, OF JOHN.

Charles County, Aug. 10, 1789.

LONDON SMOKE.

The following curious phenomenon is remarked by the ingenious Count Rumford, in one of his Essays, whereby he ascertained his approach to the great metropolis of London. "The enormous waste of fuel in London may be estimated by the *vast dark cloud* which continually hangs over it, and frequently overshadows the whole country, far and wide; for this dense cloud is certainly composed almost entirely of *unconsumed coal*, which, having stolen wings from the innumerable fires of this great city, has escaped by the chimneys, and continues to sail about in the air, till, having lost the heat which gave it volatility, it falls in a dry shower of extremely fine black dust to the ground, obscuring the atmosphere in its descent, and frequently changing the brightest day into more than Egyptian darkness. I never view from a distance, as I come into town, the *black cloud* which hangs over London, without wishing to be able to compute the immense number of chaldrons of coals of which it is composed; for, could this be ascertained, I am persuaded, so striking a fact would awaken the curiosity, and excite the astonishment, of all ranks of the inhabitants."

COLOUR OF SEALS.

The kings of France reserved to themselves the right of sealing with white wax, and it was only on any extraordi-

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vary occasions that they granted the privilege to others, which was by letters patent.

CARDS.

The four suits were meant to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom.—The *hearts* denoted the ecclesiastics: the nobility, or military part of the kingdom, were represented by points of lances, or the *spades*: *diamonds* designed the order of merchants or tradesmen: and the trefoil leaf, or *clubs*, alluded to the husbandmen and peasants. The four kings represented David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, which names were on the French cards formerly—they exhibit the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks: by the queens are represented Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas—typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom: by the knaves were designed the servants to knights, or the knights themselves.

The first certain notice of their having been known in England, occurs in a record in the time of Edward IV. on an application of the card-makers to parliament, A.D. 1648, when an Act was made against the importation of playing-cards, 3d Edw. IV. c. 4. From this statute it appears, that card-playing and card-making were known and practised in England before this period, or about fifty years after the era of their supposed invention.

ROYAL INFELICITY.

Mary, the daughter of Henry VII. was married to Louis XII. the great and good King of France, at whose death she espoused Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, Lady Frances Brandon. Lady Frances married Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, afterwards created Duke of Suffolk; and by this nobleman she had Lady Jane, Lady Catherine, and Lady Mary Grey. After the violent death of the duke, the duchess married a private gentleman, Mr. Adrian Stokes; and, we are told, was afterwards so piteously reduced, as to be obliged to lie in the porch of a church all night, from being unable to afford herself a better lodging. The duke, her first husband, with her daughter, Lady Jane, and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, perished on the scaffold on the same day. Her second daughter, Lady Catherine, was first married to Henry, Lord Herbert, (son of William, Earl of Pembroke,) from whom she was divorced. She then married Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford; but this marriage taking place without the licence of the arbitrary Elizabeth, they were both imprisoned in the Tower, in separate apartments. By corrupting the keeper they were permitted to visit each other, and the consequence was a son, named Edward. For this crime the unfortunate earl was fined 15000 marks, and both were closely and separately confined for nine years, when, on the death of the countess, the earl was released. Lady Mary Grey, terrified at the misfortunes of her two sisters, forgot the fascinations of royalty, and preferred safety with a husband of very low condition, Mr. Martin Keys, serjeant-porter to the queen, by whom she had no issue. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

GOOD FRIDAY.

In the chancery of France, after twelve o'clock on Good Friday, all the seals of office were in green, being for extreme cases, as grants of pardon, &c. in memory of Christ dying on the tree of the cross for our salvation. At other times the seal was always yellow, excepting for charters and privileges.

THEOLOGICAL WIT.

The late Rev. Thomas Toller, an eminent dissenting minister, (joint preacher with the celebrated Dr. James Fordyce, at Monkwell-street,) resided many years in the Lower-street, Islington. One day, when he got into the stage to come to London, he met with two ladies of his acquaintance, and a loquacious young Irishman, who was very obtrusive with his "would-be wit" to the females. The coachman soon stopped to take up another passenger, who, Dutchman-like, was "*slow towake haste.*" A young dog, being confined in the neighbourhood, bewailed its loss of liberty, by making an hideous noise; which all the party agreed was very disagreeable. The Hibernian, desirous to display his wit, and to *quiz* the parson, said, "The animal was so unpleasantly noisy, it must be a presbyterian *dog.*" Mr. Toller calmly, but with much apparent confidence, said, "I am sure it is an Irish dog."—"How do you know that?" exclaimed the astonished young man with eagerness.—"I know it, Sir," (replied the divine,) "by its impudence and its howl." This seasonable retort cured the garrulity of the patient, and gave him a locked-jaw till the stage arrived at the Royal Exchange.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

The relation of Matthew Paris of the capture of Richard by Leopold duke of Austria is far from correct. The monarch

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march at the time disguised himself as a servant, and was actually turning the spit in the kitchen when one of the duke's servants came in and recognized the royal cook by a ring on his finger. Intelligence was instantly given to the duke, who forthwith caused him to be arrested.

The following year the duke sold his royal prisoner to the Emperor Henry for sixty thousand pounds of silver, of the standard pound weight of Cologne. With this sum Leopold built the walls of Vienna, purchased the duchies of Styria and Neuberg, the counties or earldoms of Linz and Wells, and the bishoprics of Passau and Wurtzbourg.

HUMAN CREDULITY.

The wonderful miracles wrought by Bridget Bostock, of Cheshire, who healed all diseases by prayer, faith, and an embrocation of fasting spittle, induced multitudes to resort to her from all parts of the country, and kept her salival glands in full employ. Sir John Pryce, with a high spirit of enthusiasm, wrote to this woman to make him a visit at Newton Hall, in order to restore to him his third, a favourite, wife. His letter will best tell the foundation on which he built his strange hope, and very uncommon request.

To Mrs. Bridget Bostock.

Madam,

Having received information, by repeated advices, both public and private, that you have of late performed many wonderful cures, even where the best physicians have failed; and that the means used appear to be very inadequate to the effect produced; I cannot but look upon you as an extraordinary and highly favoured person. And why may not the same most merciful God, who enables you to restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and strength to the same, also enable you to raise the dead to life? Now, having lately lost a wife, whom I most tenderly loved, my children a most excellent step-mother, and our acquaintances a most dear and valuable friend, you will lay us all under the highest obligations; and I earnestly entreat you, for God Almighty's sake, that you will put up your petitions to the Throne of Grace on our behalf, that the deceased may be restored to us, and the late Dame Eleanor Pryce be raised from the dead. If your personal attendance appears to you to be necessary, I will send my coach and six, with proper servants to wait on you hither, whenever you please to appoint. Recompence of any kind that you may please to propose would be made with the utmost gratitude; but I wish the bare mention of it is not offensive to both God and you.

I am, madam,
Your most obedient, and very much afflicted, humble servant,
JOHN PRYCE.

ST. DENIS.

The church of St. Denis, near Paris, was originally the temple of Mercury, and the following lines were written on the transformation:—

Hic constructo Christi templo,
Verbo docet et exemplo
Coruscat Miraculis;
Turba credit, error cedit
Fides crescit, et clarescit
Nomen tanti Præsulis.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FANNY FEAR,

A Poem, attempted in the Dialect of the County of Somerset;

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

GOOD Gennel Vawk! an if you please
To lissen to my storry,
A mâ-be 'tis a jitch a one,
Wool make ye zummet zorry.

'Tis not a hoosay tale of grief,
A put wi' ort together,
That, where you cry, or where you laugh,
Da matter not a veather.

But 'tis a tale vor zartain true,
Wi' readship be it spawken;
I knaw it âll, begummers! well;
By tale seee an by tawken.

Tha maid's right name war FANNY FEAR,
A tidy body dressin;
An she could brew, and she could bake,
An dumplins bwile an skimmer-cake,
Tha childern âll caressin.

Upon a Zunday âternoon,
Beforne tha door a stanin,
To zee er chubby cheaks zo hird,
An whitist lillies roun 'em spird,
A damas rawse er han in,

Would do your hort good; and er eyes
Dork, vull an bright an sporklin,
Tha country lads could not goo by,
Bit look thâ must—she, iver shy,
Would blish, tha timid lorklin.

Her Dame war to er desperd kind,
She knaw'd er well dezarvin;

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She gid er good advice an claws,
At which she niver turn'd er nawse
As zum wool, th'awf 'pon starvin.

She often yarly upp'd to goo
A milkin o' tha dairy;
Tha meads re-echoed wi' er zong;
Than how she birsh'd tha grass along
As lissom as a vairy!

She war as happy as a prince;
Naw princess moor of pleasure,
When well-at-eas'd, could iver veel;
She ly'd er head upon er peel,
An vound athin a treasure.

There war a dessent comly youth,
Who took'd to her a likin;
An, when a don'd iz Zunday claws,
You'd think en summet, I suppawse,
A look'd zo desperd strikin.

His vace war like a summer dâ,
When âll tha birds be zingin;
Smiles an good nature dimplin stood,
An moor besides an âll zo good,
Much pleasant promise bringin.

Now Jan war zawber, and afeard
Nif he in haste should morry,
That he mid long repent thereof,
An zo a thought 'twar best not, thawf
Ta stâ mid make en zorry.

Jan often pass'd tha happy door,
Where Fanny stood a scrubbin;
An Fanny hir'd his pleasant voice,
An thought, "an if she had er choice."
An veel'd athin a drubbin.

Bit Jan did'n hulder long iz thoughts;
Vor thorough iv'ry cranny
Hirn'd of iz hort tha flawing tide,
An a could na moof iz veelins bide,
Bit tell 'em must to Fanny.

To Fanny than one Whitsun eve,
A tawl'd er how a lov'd er;
Naw dove a zed to her could be,
Moor faithful than to her would he;
His hort had long appruv'd er.

Wi' timorous blishin, Fanny zed,
"A maid mist not believe ye,
Vor men wool tell thair fair-look tale,
And awver seely maids prevail,
Thaw, Jan, I would not grieve ye.

"Nif you da mean to be sincere,
An have vor I a fancy,
(Bit now I dwont veel desperd well
An what's the case I cannot tell)
You'll zâ na moor to Nancy."

Twar zo beginn'd thair sweet ortin;
Booath still liv'd in thair places;
Zometimes thâ meet bezides tha stile,
Wi' pleasant look an tender smile,
Gaz'd in each wither's vaces.

In spreng-time often on tha nap,
Would Jan an Fanny linger;
An, when war vooas'd ta zâ good-bwye,
Would meet again wi' draps in eye,
While hawp would pwint er vinger.

Zo pass'd tha dâs—tha moons awâ,
An hawp still whiver'd nigh;
Nif Fanny's dreams high pleasures vill,
Of her Jan's thoughts tha lidden still,
An often too tha zigh.

Bit still Jan had not got wherewi'
To venter eet ta morry;
Alas-a-dâ! when poor vawk love
How much restraint how many pruv;
How zick zum an how zorry.

Aw you, who live in houzen grate
An wherewi' much possessin,
You knaw not—mâ-be reck not you
What pangs jitch tender horts pursue,
How grate or how distressin.

Jan sar'd a varmer vour long years,
An now iz hawps da brighten:
A gennelman of high degree,
Choos'd en iz hunsman vor to be;
His Fanny's hort da lighten!

"Now Fan," zed he, "nif I da live,
Nex zummer thee bist mine;
Sir John wool gee me wauges good,
A mâ-be too zum vier wood:"
His Fan's dork eyes did shine.

"To huw vor thee my Fan!" a cried,
"I iver sholl delight;
Thawf I be poor, 'tool be my pride
To zee my Fan my buxom bride,
My lidden dâ an night."

A took er gently in iz orms,
A kiss'd er zo zweetly too;
His Fan vor jay not a word could speak,
Bit a big roun tear rawl'd down er cheak,
It zimm'd as if er hort would break;
She could hordly thenk it true.

To zee our hunsman goo abroad,
His houns about en volly;
His tossel'd cap—iz whip's smort smack,
His hoss a prancin wi tha crack;
His whissle, horn, an holler, back!
Would cure âll melancholy.

It happ'd, a dork an wintry night,
Tha stormy wine a blawin,
Tha houns made a naise an a dismal yell,
Jitch as vawk zâ da death vawrtell;
Tha cattle loud war lawin.

Tha hunsman wâkid, an down a went,
A thought ta keep 'em quiet;
A nivér stapp'd izzel ta dress,
Bit a went in iz shirt vor readiness;
A voun a dirdful riot.

Bit âll thic night a did not come back;
All night tha dogs did rawr;
In tha mornin thâ look'd on tha kannel stwons,
An zeed 'em cover'd wi' gawr an bwons,
Tha vlesh âll vrom 'em tawr.

His head war left—tha head of Jan
Who lov'd iz Fanny well;
An a bizzy gossip as gossips be,
Wo've work o' ther awn bit vrom it vlee,
To Fanny went ta tell.

She vleed, she hirn'd ta meet tha man
Who corr'd her dear Jan's head,
An when she zeed en âll blood an gawr,
She drapp'd down speechless jist avawr,
As thaw she had bin dead!

Poor Fanny com'd to erzel again,
Bit er senses left vor iver;
An âll she zed, by dâ an night,
Vor sleep it left ter eye-lids quite,
War "Jan, aw my Jan, wi' eyes so bright,
I sholl nivér zee theo—nivér!"

ELEGY

ELEGY ON A COTTAGE-MAID;
From the German.

WHAT hollow sound salutes mine ear?
The death-bell from yon mossy spire!
And now a weeping train appear,
Mothers and children, friends and sire!

A shroud infolds the lovely form,
A funeral wreath the auburn hair,
Of gentle Rose, her mother's charm,
Our village pride, so good! so fair!

Her friends, involv'd in deep concern,
Forgetful of our rural dance,
Now weave a garland for her urn,
And to her grave in tears advance.

Ah! none could more deserve their tears
Than thou for whom their sorrow flows;
In Heaven no glorious saint appears
More bless'd than thou, sweet pious Rose!

Before her little cottage neat,
Rose with an angel might compare!
Her ornaments were wild flowers sweet,
And violet's deck'd her bosom fair.

Her fan was zephyr's silken wing,
Her cheek's soft rouge the glow of health;
Her mirror bright this silver spring,
And nature's charms supplied her wealth.

Fair as the lovely orb of night,
Artless as fair, was gentle Rose;
Her charms adorn'd with lustre bright,
That modesty round virtue throws.

No youth, with ardent passion fir'd,
To raise a kindred feeling knew;
The beauteous maid, by all admir'd,
To William's love was ever true.

The beechen grove in early spring,
The azure sky their canopy,
Was where they join'd the village ring
In country dances merrily.

She gave him ribbands, white and blue,
Her smiles would oft his labour cheer;
In autumn to his hut she flew,
To aid the harvest of the year.

For him the golden sheaves would tie,
And, pleased, observe her favourite swain,
Till Sol illumed the western sky,
And rest with peaceful evening came.

Rose was her William's tenderest care,
His nightly dream, his daily charm;
Their love with angels might compare,
So true, reciprocal, and warm.

Ah, William! hark! the death-bell's sound,
And funeral song for Rose no more!
The sable mourners gather round,
The blooming garland waves before.

And William to her open grave,
With prayer-book bends his mournful way,
There takes a silent final leave,
And wipes his crystal tears away.

Sleep, pious maid! till heavenly power
No more thy captive soul detains!
Here oft at twilight's solemn hour,
Sing, Philomel, thy plaintive strains.

And softly blow the evening breeze
Around her grave, with wild flower's drest!
And gently wave the churchyard trees,
Where turtles make their downy nest!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Messrs. BARCLAY *and* CUMING, *of Cambridge, for improved Wheels and Axletrees.*—May 4, 1814.

THE object of this invention is to construct wheels of superior strength, durability, and safety, to those in common use. The nave of the wheel is made of cast-iron, brass, bell-metal, or any suitable material, the mortices therein being made wider at the bottom than the top, so as to allow the tenon of the spoke to expand when driven into effect; which they previously make a saw-carf, or slit, in the wedge, and fix a wedge of iron, or other suitable material, in the said saw-carf, or slit, so that when the spoke enters the mortice, the thick end, or base, of the wedge, strikes against the box or bottom of the mortice, which forces the wedge into the saw-carf, or slit, of the spoke, and forms a dove-tail in the mortice. It is obvious, that the width of the wedge should be equal to the thickness of the spoke. They also bevel the whole substance of the spoke at the shoulder, and likewise the upper sides of the mortice in the nave of the wheel to receive the spoke, which adds considerably to the strength of the wheel. In the axle-arm a plate of iron, brass, or other suitable metal, is to be screwed over the heads of the lynch-pins, to prevent them from rising. This plate is made of a circular form, to fit the nave. The hind cap is screwed on to the flanch, and it revolves with the wheel, and is a second security for keeping it on the axle, so that the wheels would even, without the lynch-pins, be secure and safe. The front cap is screwed on to the flanch, with a ring of leather between the cap and flanch. The caps and collars are made of brass, or other metal or mixture of metals. The above-mentioned wheels and axles may be used with or without caps; but they recommend the caps for retaining the oil, and for security.

To Mr. ROBERT SALMON, *of Woburn, Surveyor; for Improvements in Machines for making Hay.*—Aug. 23, 1814.

Mr. SALMON's improvements in the construction of machines for making hay consists

consists, *first*, in the particular construction and application of the revolving rakes, whereby their fixing is simplified and facilitated, and their operation rendered more certain and permanent. *Second*; in the particular manner of giving motion to these rakes by an internally cogged wheel, whereby many advantages are obtained.

He makes the axis of the carriage-wheels and of the rake in the same point; thereby admitting of the introduction of any sized wheels or rakes, with the opportunity of varying the speed; he makes all the cogged wheels, so as to admit of being completely boxed within the carriage-wheel, thereby securing them from clogging, and also making the frame and shafts less likely to clog; he makes the movements of the rakes at such command, that the driver can instantly throw them off without stopping the horse; or in the case of clogging, or any extraordinary strain, they shall throw out themselves, and give notice when this occurs; and he makes and applies the rail into which the rakes or teeth are fixed, more simple, durable, and effective; as also so as more completely to turn out of the way when meeting with obstructions, or when moving from place to place; the same construction affording the opportunity to change them at pleasure, and to admit of different rakes, according to the crop.

To Mr. Matthew Murray, *of Leeds*; *for Improvements in the Construction of Hydraulic Presses, for pressing Cloth and Paper.*—March 12, 1814.

For pressing and packing soft or elastic substances, that take up much room, Mr. M. causes the top and bottom parts of the press to move, or approach each other, both at the same time, whereby the goods may be pressed into one-half the space that the rising cylinder of the press passes through, and at the same time admit a considerable extension between the top and bottom, and without raising the bale when pressed so far from the floor as to be inconvenient in sewing up, or completing the package. In the common way, the bottom part of the press only, having the action upwards, rises too far (in many cases) above the floor to be conveniently useful.

Secondly. In hot-pressing, and other cases where great power is required, he makes the wrought-iron swards, or sides of the frame, with short projections at each end, in form of a T, and let them into a correspondent notch, in the end of the fixed top and bottom of the press, instead of passing them through mortice holes in the top and bottom with a cotter, or pin, passing through each end of the sward, as in the old method. By which new contrivance, one sward can be taken out at a time, or put in, without disturbing any other part of the press, and left at its full strength, without being wounded by pins, or cotter-holes. The other parts of the press are the same as in common use.

His *third* improvement consists of an indicator, for ascertaining nearly the degree of pressure at any one time on the press; also to shew when it recedes from pressure. It consists in a combination of proportionally unequal cylinders, moving in water, having their action in the opposite or contrary order to the common water-press; the last cylinder acting upon a column of mercury in a glass tube, with a graduated scale for denoting the weight. This principle may be carried to any extent, within the strength and perfection of the materials employed, and will be useful in pressing of cloth, where too little or too much pressure affects the quality and colour. It may also be usefully employed for weighing heavy bodies.

To Mr. George Heywood, *of Brick-moor Iron-works, near Stourbridge*; *for a Method of turning Rolls, and of rolling Gun and Pistol Barrels previous to welding.*—June 7, 1814.

Mr. Heywood makes one or more pairs of rolls, of sufficient strength and magnitude, of metal, for which good cast-iron, of the quality commonly used for rolls, is preferable, for the purpose of rolling out bars or pieces of iron. He then duly mounts the said rolls with adjustments, and in connection with each other, by wheel-work, by means whereof the rolls of each pair are severally caused to revolve together; so that, in each operation, as far as depends upon the rotation of the said rolls, the effect produced by rolling upon any similar bar or piece of iron, gives the same figure thereto as would have been given by rolling into any other similar bar or piece. He makes in or upon the surfaces of the rolls, or one of them in each pair, grooves intended to correspond with, and give the proposed figure to the convex, or projecting side of any bar or piece of iron, which shall or may be rolled; and in some of the pairs of rollers he makes upon the surface of one of the rolls, certain longitudinal protuberances, so adapted

adapted, respectively, to certain of the grooves or excavations, as to leave an interval between the surfaces which corresponds with the size and figure intended to be given to any bar or piece of iron. He makes the grooves and projections of such dimensions respectively, and at such distances, as under, in the several parts of the rotation of the rolls, as that bars or pieces, or concave portions of iron, shall be rolled or drawn out with the due and regular thickness, tapering, and length, which may be required in gun and pistol barrels.

In rolling the barrels, he avails himself, according to the nature of the material, and the well-known art of rolling, laminating, or extending metallic bodies, of the method of drawing or rolling by repeated actions, and not all in one. And, when according to that art it would be requisite, he ignites by a low heat, or anneals his materials between the respective operations.—*Repertory.*

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

RALPH DODD, and GEORGE STEPHENSON, of Killingworth, Northumberland; for various improvements in locomotive engines.—Feb. 28.

SAMUEL BROWN, of Mark-lane; for a rudder, &c. for governing ships and vessels of all descriptions, with more certainty and effect.—Feb. 28.

DUDLEY ADAMS, of Fleet-street; for certain improvements in paper-vellum tubes for telescopes.—March 7.

THOMAS DEAKIN, of Ludgate-Hill, for a portable kitchen.—March 7.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Glasgow, and JOHN LAWTON, of King-street, London; for a lock and key, applicable to various purposes.—March 7.

WILLIAM WOOD, of Shadwell; for the manufacture of materials, and their application, to the more effectually making water-light and sea-worthy ships, and all other vessels, which he denominates, *adhesive felt*.—March 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* FUNCTIONS *of the* BRAIN; *by* SIR EVERARD HOME, *bart.*[*]

THE various attempts (says Sir Everard) which have been made to procure accurate information respecting the functions that belong to individual portions of the human brain, having been attended with very little success, it has occurred to me, that, were anatomical surgeons to collect in one view all the appearances they had met with, in cases of injury to that organ, and the effects that such injuries produced upon its functions, a body of evidence might be formed, that would materially advance this highly important investigation.

Effects produced by an undue pressure of water upon the Brain.—Before I enter into the particular effects that take place when pressure is made upon the brain, by means of water, it is necessary to mention, that sudden pressure of any kind upon the cerebrum, takes away all sensibility, whether made upon the external surface through the medium of the dura mater, or upon the internal parts through the medium of the ventricles, and sensibility returns as soon as the unusual pressure is removed.

Faintness is the consequence of the pressure, to which the cerebrum has been accustomed, being suddenly taken off.

I am induced to believe that pressure, to a certain degree, uniformly kept up, is necessary for the performance of the healthy functions of the cerebrum; and any increase or diminution of this pressure puts a stop to them. It is asserted, that in addition to this pressure, the pulsatory motion of the blood in the arteries of the cerebrum is also necessary; but the late John Hunter, whose accuracy in a point of this kind is not to be doubted, retained his senses, although the heart had apparently ceased to act.

Although insensibility is the common effect of undue pressure upon the cerebrum, it appears, from what will be stated, that it is not a necessary consequence of undue pressure upon the cerebellum.

The facts which have been stated, appear to point out the use of the water in the ventricles of the brain, and they account for the great variety which is met with in the form and extent of the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles, their size varying according to the quantity of water which is necessary to keep up the pressure required.

The size of the ventricles would appear to

[*] The facts contained in this most curious paper, will tend to disturb some of the speculations of the craniologists, and they consequently merit the early attention of all our scientific and other inquisitive readers.

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to be very immaterial, since, even when they are increased so as to contain about six ale-pints, the functions of the brain are all carried on, and the growth of the body proceeds; but, after the skull is completely ossified, an increase of two or three ounces produces insensibility.

That the ventricles should admit of being increased to so great an extent, without any of the senses or faculties of the brain being destroyed, is in itself a curious fact, and of so much importance with respect to the physiology of the brain, that I shall detail the two following cases, which illustrate one another.

In the one, the accumulation of water proceeded, as it will appear, as far as it could go without materially impairing the organ; it then stopt, and the boy grew up, with all his faculties: in the other, the water continued to increase, the substance of the cerebrum was absorbed, and the faculties of the brain were destroyed.

A boy, at a month old, had so rapid an increase of the size of his head, as to evince an accumulation of water in the brain; and when he was five years old, the head was so large that the parents, judging from recollection, believe that it never after increased. It was so transparent, that when exposed to the sun, the rays passed through it as they would through a horn lantern. He was unable to walk. At this age, he caught the natural small-pox, which was so violent as nearly to prove fatal. Upon his recovery, the head shewed no disposition to increase, and the child, in all respects, began to improve, and for the first time learnt to walk. At fourteen, the skull appeared completely ossified. At nineteen years, the time I saw him, he was five feet six inches high; his head measured in circumference 33¼ inches. He had grown in the course of the last year about two inches, which is more than he had usually done in any one year.

All the organs of sense are entire; savoury food is agreeable to his taste, but he is moderate in eating. His sight is good, but looking with attention at objects more than half-an-hour, appears to strain his eyes. His head is so heavy, that the muscles of the neck are unable to support it for many hours together: when he lies down, the head is supported by another person.

He sleeps with most ease on the right side, and the left side of the head appears to the eye to be rather the largest. In lying down, there is, what he describes to be, a momentary thrilling heat felt on the upper part of the brain, in the line of the longitudinal sinus. Lying on his back strains his eyes so much, that he cannot continue in that posture; stooping forwards, brings an oppression upon his eyes. The least weight in his hand, as a tea-cup, makes it tremble; all sudden noises jar his head, and produce giddiness. When he falls down, the jar renders him insensible; at one time this was the case for fifteen minutes, without being attended with any bad consequences. His head aches when exposed to heat. He has had no illness since the small-pox. His sleep is easily broken: he never dreams. He is fond of reading and writing; has a taste for poetry, and can repeat verses out of Cowper. His memory of common things is very good. He never expressed any attachment or passion for women. He is of a mild disposition; but when irritated, his whole frame is in a state of agitation, which, however, soon goes off.

In another boy, the enlargement of the head was perceived at three months, and increased for three years, and then appeared to be stationary; and the child, till that period, was sensible. The upper part of the skull from that time began to ossify, and in three years more there was only an irregular space at the fontanelle, and a small space between the two portions of the os frontis remaining open. The child continued sensible till three years old, and then became gradually less so; did not know what it did; heard sounds, but could not see. At six years old he died.

The child was three feet three inches high, the skull twenty-seven inches round; the water contained in the two lateral, and third ventricles, was six ale-pints and a half in quantity. The cerebrum formed a thin case of medullary substance surrounding this cavity. The cerebellum was entire.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The weight of the whole brain was - -	2	3	1
The weight of the whole brain of a child between six and seven years - -	2	12	0

The preceding facts explain satisfactorily that the cerebrum is made up of thin convolutions of medullary and cortical substance surrounding the two lateral ventricles; which are unfolded when the cavities of those ventricles are enlarged, and in this unfolded state, the functions belonging to this part of the organ can be carried on.

Although the quantity of water may be

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so much increased without material injury to the functions of the brain when the skull is not ossified; yet after that period, even a few ounces in the lateral ventricles has been known to produce so much undue pressure, as to bring on head-ache, general uneasiness, a sensation as if the head were too large, loss of spirits, convulsions, loss of memory of recent events, idiotism, insensibility, and death.

When the water, instead of being contained in the general cavities of the lateral ventricles, is principally confined to their posterior and anterior cornua, the effects sometimes are occasional constipation, pain in the bowels, and lower part of the belly. When accumulated in the third ventricle, without any increase in the lateral ones, distressing pain in the head, loss of speech, and insensibility have occurred. When accumulated in the ventricles of the brain, and also under the tuberculum annulare, painful sensations in the stomach, bowels, lower belly, and across the legs, have been met with. When not only in the ventricles, but between the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, over the hemispheres, and also upon the tubercula quadrigemina, the apparent consequences in one case were depression of spirits, pain in the back of the head, and mania. When in the ventricles, and also between the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, and between the dura and pia mater, melancholy, imbecility, apoplexy, and paralysis of one side, have been the accompanying symptoms. When in the ventricles, where there have been an unusual vascularity of the dura mater, violent affections of the præcordia have occurred in the night during sleep, which have led to suicide. When between the dura and pia mater in considerable quantity, a state of melancholy and imbecility of mind has been met with.

Effects produced by concussion of the Brain.—Concussion of the brain produces delirium and coma; these symptoms go off, they sometimes in a few days return and prove fatal. In the torpid state commonly attendant upon any violent shake being given to the brain, the senses are so much impaired, that little information can be gained respecting the effects produced upon the internal organs. The bowels have been found under such circumstances to be acted on by aperient medicines with great difficulty.

Effects produced when the blood-vessels of the Brain are preternaturally dilated or diseased.—Sudden dilatation of the blood-vessels of the cerebrum, in consequence of exposure to the sun, is sometimes accompanied by delirium; loss of speech, and the power of swallowing.

A dilated state of the veins of the cerebrum has been attended with head-aches, which are very severe when the body is placed in a horizontal posture.

When the smaller arteries of the cerebrum are preternaturally enlarged, while those of the cerebellum are not, delirium has taken place, followed by a fit resembling apoplexy, and a paralytic affection of one side.

An obstruction to the passage of the blood through the right internal carotid artery, was attended by a succession of slight apoplectic fits, unaccompanied by any paralytic affection.

An aneurismal enlargement of both the internal carotid arteries, to the size of marbles projecting into the cavernous sinuses, was the only apparent cause of attacks of mania, with consciousness of being insane.

Effects produced by extravasated blood.—Blood in the lateral and third ventricles was attended by repeated fits of vomiting and coma. In the fourth ventricle, a fit which in twenty-four hours terminated in death; under the anterior lobes of the brain by hiccough and stupor; under the cerebellum, by convulsions of the neck and body, with drawing up of the feet without stupor; in the folds of the pia mater covering one hemisphere, by a paralytic affection of the opposite side, without any other symptom.

Blood in the folds of the pia mater over the posterior lobes of the brain, and serum in the cornua of both the lateral ventricles, were attended by giddiness, paralysis, straight objects appearing crooked, loss of memory, and at last idiotism. In the right thalamus nervi optici, extending into the lateral ventricles, by paralysis of the left side of the body, both eye-lids closed, the mouth drawn on one side, a perception of light with the right eye, but not with the left, succeeded by coma. Between the dura mater and skull covering the right hemisphere, by stupor, which went off on its removal; but taking off the pressure produced faintness for a few minutes.

Coagulable lymph spread over the union of the optic nerves, the pineal gland, and tuberculum annulare, was followed by permanent contraction of the muscles between the occiput and vertebræ of the neck, dilatation of the

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pupils, and a great degree of deafness. Serum under the cerebellum by restlessness, convulsions, incessant talking, at times incoherent, and the eyes became insensible to light.

Effects produced by the formation of Pus.—Pus in the cornu of the right lateral ventricle, was accompanied with delirium and convulsions. Under the tuberculum annulare, by vomiting and delirium. Under the dura mater covering the right hemisphere, by delirium succeeded by coma. Under the left parietal bone, by watchfulness, sickness, irregular pulse, clammy sweats, talking incessantly. These effects went off on its removal: the quantity a tea-spoonful.

Effects produced by depression, and thickening of different portions of the Skull.—Unusual pressure of the skull upon the middle lobe of the brain, was attended with pain in the stomach, torpor of the bowels, nausea, retching, pain between the shoulders, and in the feet. On the upper part of the hemisphere, want of sleep, head-ache, and stupor. Those effects went off upon its removal. On both of the anterior lobes of the brain, heaviness, loss of memory, depression of spirits, bordering on idiotism. On the anterior lobes of the brain, accompanied with water between the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, covering the superior part of the hemispheres, an apoplectic fit, heaviness, loss of memory, and a second apoplectic fit, which terminated in death. On the lower and lateral part of the left posterior lobe of the brain, uneasiness in the skin of the left cheek, extending along the chin, throat, and trachea, hissing noise in the ears, inability to speak the words the person wished to articulate, using others in their place, although conscious of doing so, and unable to correct it. Numbness in the arms and legs. These effects ceased on taking off the pressure. On the anterior lobes of the brain, both anteriorly and laterally, with thickening of the pia mater, spasms in the lower extremities, and total loss of memory, so that the person did not know what he had done a few hours before; although in other respects in health. On the lower and lateral portions of the anterior and middle lobes of the brain, headaches, general wasting, irregularity in the action of the bowels; the feel of inability to swallow, and great distress in the act of swallowing, with great general irritability.

Effects of pressure from Tumours.—An hydatid imbedded in the substance of the right hemisphere of the brain, was attended with violent head-aches, and occasional fits similar to those of apoplexy. A tumour in the substance of the posterior lobe of the brain, was attended with derangement of the functions of the stomach and bowels, double vision, and afterwards loss of sight. A tumour pressing on the left hemisphere, settled melancholy, drowsiness after dinner, requiring being carried into the air, which took it off; but it returned on coming back to the table. A tumour in the fourth ventricle, epilectic fits, soreness in the throat, and great pain in the act of deglutition. A tumour in the tuberculum annulare, and water in the ventricles, pain in the head, stumbling in walking, the mouth drawn on one side, loss of sight of one eye, although the pupils were not affected; dullness in hearing, difficulty of swallowing, so as to die starved, with all the mental faculties entire.

Effects of injury to the substance of the Brain.—A deep wound into the right anterior lobe of the brain, attended with inflammation and suppuration, produced no sensation whatever; the senses remained entire, and the person did not know that the head was injured.

The brain shooting out in the form of fungus, after the dura mater is wounded, has no effect upon any of the nerves, nor is it attended with sensation; but the inflamed pia mater gives great pain.

Loss of a portion of the medullary substance of the anterior lobe of the cerebrum, produced no symptoms. Loss of a portion of one of the hemispheres was attended with difficulty of swallowing for twenty-four hours, and slight delirium of short duration. Ulceration of the anterior lobe of the brain, as low as the anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, but not communicating with it, paralysis of both arms.

In a case of a penetrating wound into the right hemisphere of the brain, with bone forced into its substance, while there was an opening for the discharge of matter, no effects were produced, except when the circulation was much increased, and then only head-ache and numbness in the left side.

Effects of alteration of structure in the Brain.—In a case in which the tuberculum annulare had undergone a change in its texture, and become so hard as with difficulty to be cut with a knife, a considerable quantity of earthy particles being intermixed with the medullary substance of the crura, and other parts

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parts of the cerebellum, and the cerebrum and upper part of the cerebellum unusually soft; the effects were, the boy had been an idiot from his birth, never walked, spoke, or understood what was said. Went often three days without food. At sixteen, when he died, was no bigger than a child three years old, except the head, which was as large as it is usually at twelve.

Effects of injury to the Medulla Spinalis.—Pressure upon the medulla spinalis in the neck, by coagulated blood, produced paralytic affections of the arms and legs, all the functions of the internal organs were carried on for thirty-five days, but the urine and stools passed involuntarily.

Blood extravasated in the central part of the medulla in the neck, was attended with paralytic affection of the legs, but not of the arms.

In a case where the substance of the medulla was lacerated in the neck, there was paralysis in all the parts below the laceration; the lining of the œsophagus was so sensible, that solids could not be swallowed, on account of the pain they occasioned.

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THIS publication contains fifty hymn tunes. Though chiefly adapted to the Rev. John Wesley's collection, they will be found applicable to other pious lyrics. Their style is really, as well as professedly, familiar, and the harmony is figured. Those who are unacquainted with the tenor and counter-tenor cliffs, will find that their convenience has been consulted. With respect to the quality of the several melodies, we certainly, speaking in general language, may pronounce it to be good. If some few are beneath mediocrity, others take a respectable rank, and, viewed *en masse*, claim our favourable report. We, however, cannot dismiss this article without observing, that, in our opinion, nothing excellent in this kind has appeared since the publication of the very superior melodies appended to a selection from the poetical works of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the brother of John, by the late very ingenious Mr. Battishill. They were printed for Thompson and Co. the predecessors of Messrs. Button and Whitaker, whose names we find in the title-page of the present work. Should the plates have been transferred to Messrs. B. and W. they would do well to oblige the public with a new edition of such superior compositions.

Second Series of Dr. Clarke's Handel.

Since our last, we have received the second, third, fourth, and fifth Numbers, of this admirable and most useful publication. The known talents and science of Dr. Clarke, render it superfluous to say, that his work preserves, as it proceeds, the superior character maintained through its former series, and that the whole will form the best chamber edition of the illustrious German, that the musical world has yet possessed. The series now in progress, is to include the oratorios of THEODORA, ESTHER, SOLOMON, ATHALIA, and ISRAEL in EGYPT; of which, the two first are already completed. The elegant frontispiece given with ESTHER, as well as the finished style in which the mechanical part of the work is uniformly executed, evince the spirit and liberality of the proprietors, Messrs. Button, Whitaker, and Co.; and their engagement to produce gratuitously all the numbers beyond thirty-seven, is as satisfactory to the subscriber as honourable to themselves.

Recueil pour La Harpe, composé de Pastorales, Marches, Andante, Ecossaise, et d'une execution tres facile, terminé par Une Folie ou Point d' Orgue mesuré, d'une effet brillant, aisé, et instructif dans L'Art de Preluder. Composé par Gatayes. 4s.

We find in this piece much ingenuity, exercised upon an agreeable variety of matter. The new movements are pleasingly imagined, and succeed each other with an effect which discovers that M. Gatayes has not been inattentive to the beauty of order, as it regards relief and contrast. To the introduction of a fragment from the overture to Lodoiska, we can have no objection; but the composer and compiler will allow us to advise his saying, in the title-page of his next impression,—*composé, et arrangé, par M. Gatayes.*

VERSE ANTHEM, *from the 90th Psalm, for Four Voices, and with Chorus, "Lord thou hast been our Refuge." Composed in 1814, and first then sung in Margate Church, previous to the Anniversary Sermon, in aid of the Charity School of that Town, by John Boys, gent.* 2s.

This anthem, composed and performed at Margate Church for a benevolent and highly laudable purpose, possesses a respectable claim to our notice. We will not say that the melody is refined, or that

that the combinations are peculiarly scientific; but the general character of the composition, especially if considered as the production of a non-professor, ranks above the ordinary ecclesiastical pieces of country composers; and will be found to supply an agreeable Sunday occupation for the voice and piano-forte.

Seraphina, a favourite Theme; composed and arranged, with Variations for the Piano-forte and Flute, by J. Monro. 2s.

Seraphina forms one of those numerous productions for the piano-forte, intended rather to improve the juvenile finger than to gratify the cultivated ear. The subject is agreeable, and the variations are of a cast suitable to the style of the original matter, and that appears to be as much as the composer intended.

"Love's Victim," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath and other Concerts. The words written by E. J. B. Fitzsimons; the Music composed by J. Addison. 1s. 6d.

This song, a little lapse in the manner of concluding some of the lines being excepted, forms a legitimate specimen of the true English ballad. The passages are easy, unaffected, combined by their character, and pregnant with meaning. The sentiments of the author, it is but just to say, are every where forcibly given, and derive their illustration as much from the sweetness as the propriety of the melody.

"See how beneath the Moon Beam's smile," a Reflection at Sea. Set to Music by Matthew Cooke. 1s. 6d.

These words are set for two trebles and a bass, and form the subject of an agreeable glee. Some of the passages are pleasingly conceived, and the combinations and evolutions of the harmony are formed with science and judgment. The responses, in two or three instances, are skilfully managed; but we cannot profess to be struck with the points themselves. No skill in contrivance compensates the want of novelty or meaning in the subject matter; yet we are far from meaning to say, that Mr. Cooke has not displayed considerable ability in this little composition, and that it does not confer upon its author considerable credit.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn;" a Ballad, composed by Mr. Parry. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Parry takes the words of the present little song from Scott's last publication. The principal merit of his melody consists in its easy and unembarrassed flow. Yet the sense of the words have not been ill consulted; nor does the general effect level Mr. P. with the ordinary composers of the day.

Mr. T. Boosey has just imported a new and interesting collection of German music, besides the works of many eminent composers mentioned in the last catalogues he has received, in addition, sonatas, rondos, duos, trios, quartettos, variations, dances, marches, overtures, operas, songs and hymns, &c.; by Andrée, Agthe, Binder, Boieldieu, Beethoven, Backofen, Cimarosa, Cherubini, Catel, Dulon, Ferrari, Gelinek, Gubler, Haydn, Himmel, Koehler, Krupinski, Karr, Latroube, Mozart, Mehul, Newkourm, Paer, Riem, Riotte, Steibelt, Spontini, Winter, Wanthal, and many others, for an orchestre, piano-forte, violin, harp, guitar, flute, and the most esteemed vocal pieces.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 55*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* THIRD SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. X. *An Act to make further Provision respecting the Duties payable upon East-India Goods, and to allow Bond to be given for Payment of the Duties upon such Goods when imported by Private Traders.*

Cap. XI. *To continue, until Six Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, an Act of the Forty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, for granting to Foreign Ships put under his Majesty's Protection, the Privileges of Prize Ships; and for allowing Aliens in Foreign Colonies surrendered to his Majesty, to exercise the Occupation of Merchants or Factors during the present War.*

Cap. XII. *To amend several Acts relating to Fines, in respect of unlawful Distillation in Ireland, to the warehousing of Spirits, and to the securing the Duties of Excise on Spirits distilled, and on Hides and Skins tanned in Ireland.*

Cap. XIII. *To amend an Act passed*

in

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in the last Session of Parliament, intituled an Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain Cases.

Lord Lieutenant may appoint superintending magistrate and constables, &c. for counties or districts, on proclamation of their being in a disturbed state; and may, by proclamation, declare any part of a county, &c. is in a state of disturbance, and requires an extra police.

Cap. XIV. *To impose certain Duties on the Importation, and to allow Drawbacks on the Exportation of certain Sorts of Wood into and from Ireland, in lieu of former Duties and Drawbacks on the like Sorts of Wood; and to indemnify Persons who have admitted certain Sorts of Wood to Entry on Payment of a Proportion only of the Duty imposed thereon.*

Cap. XV. *To amend an Act made in the Fifty-second Year of His present Majesty, for making Provision for the better Support of His Majesty's Household during the Continuance of His Majesty's Indisposition.*

Cap. XVI. *To continue and amend an Act, passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty, intituled An Act for empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to advance the Sum of Three Millions towards the Supply for the Service of the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight.*

Cap. XVII. *To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Times limited for those Purposes respectively, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors to make and file the same on or before the First Day of Hilary Term one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.*

Cap. XVIII. *To settle and secure an Annuity of 2000l. on Lord Watsingham, in consideration of his Services as Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords.*

Cap. XIX. *To grant certain Duties of Excise upon Licences for the Sale of Spirituous and other Liquors by Retail, and upon Licences to Persons dealing in Exciseable Commodities, in Ireland, in lieu of the Stamp Duties payable upon such Licences; and to secure the Payment of such Excise Duties, and to regulate the issuing of such Licences; and to discourage the immoderate Use of Spirituous Liquors in Ireland.*

Cap. XX. *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

Cap. XXI. *For the regulating His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore.*

Cap. XXII. *To repeal the Duties of Customs payable on the Importation of Tobacco, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. XXIII. *To repeal the Duties of Customs upon the Importation of Citrat of Lime, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. XXIV. *To grant Duties of Customs on the Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize from Ireland, in lieu of the Duties of Customs heretofore payable on such Exportation.*

Cap. XXV. *For the better Regulation of the Manufacture of Brown Linens in Ireland.*

No person to sell or expose for sale any piece of brown linen in any of the linen markets of Ireland of the denomination called *three-quarter wides*, being of or under the set of six hundred, which shall not be fully twenty-eight inches broad, and if exceeding fifty-two yards in length, which shall not be seventy yards long, under the penalty of forfeiting every such piece so sold or offered for sale.

Cap. XXVI. *To amend the Laws now in force for regulating the Importation of Corn.*

Foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall and may be permitted to be imported into the said United Kingdom, for home consumption, under and subject to the provisions and regulations now in force, without payment of any duty whatever, whenever the average prices of the several sorts of British corn, made up and published in the manner now by law required, shall be at or above the prices hereafter mentioned; (that is to say) whenever wheat shall be at or above the price of eighty shillings per quarter; whenever rye, pease, and beans, shall be at or above the price of fifty-three shillings per quarter; whenever barley, beer, or bigg, shall be at or above the price of forty shillings per quarter; and whenever oats shall be at or above the price of twenty-seven shillings per quarter.—Whenever the average prices of British corn so made up and published, shall respectively be below the prices herein before stated, no foreign corn, or meal, or flour, made from any of the respective sorts of foreign corn herein-before enumerated, shall be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom, for the purpose of home consumption, or taken out of warehouse for that purpose.—Corn, meal, or flour, being the growth, produce or manufacture

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facture of any British colony or plantation in North America, as may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, may hereafter respectively be imported for home consumption, without payment of any duty, whenever the average prices of British corn, made up and published as now by law required, shall respectively be at or above the prices hereafter specified; that is to say, whenever the price of wheat shall be at or above sixty-seven shillings per quarter; whenever the price of rye, pease, and beans, shall be at or above forty-four shillings per quarter; whenever the price of barley, beer, or bigg, shall be at or above thirty-three shillings per quarter; and whenever the price of oats shall be at or above twenty-two shillings per quarter.—Whenever the prices of British corn respectively shall be below the prices herein specified, corn or meal or flour made from any of the respective sorts of corn herein enumerated, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British colony or plantation in North America, shall no longer be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE FORTY-SEVENTH Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened at the usual period this year, with increasing powers of attraction. The exhibitors are 442 in number, and their productions in the various departments of painting, drawing, miniature, and sculpture, amount to 906. This exhibition abundantly confirms our oft-declared opinion, that the English is not only the first living school of the Fine Arts, but inferior at this time to no single period of any school. Among the works of 442 contemporary artists, there must doubtless be many of inferior merit; and these, to captious critics, detract from the general effect of the exhibition: yet, if only a fourth part are above mediocrity, and but a tenth part are pictures worthy of being preserved from this age to future ones, the result is wonderful, and a just subject of national pride. If it were not presumptuous to point admiration to particular pictures in a collection so vast, that a single minute devoted to each subject demands a close attention of fifteen hours, we should indicate five of the eight pictures of TURNER—the interesting subject of WILKIE—two of WARD'S—one by WESTALL—all the portraits of LAWRENCE—four portraits by OWEN—three portraits by HARLOW—one by WATSON—some Indian scenes by the DANIELS—two portraits by BEECHEY—three landscapes by HOPLAND—a groupe by JONES—and many others. But, amid such a mass of general excellence, in which painting, drawing, architectural designs, and sculptures, equally claim attention, we do more justice to ourselves by recommending the exhibition of this year, in the mass, as one of the best that has been opened for several years past, than by any detailed eulogies or criticisms on particular productions.

The ELEVENTH EXHIBITION of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water-Colours, has also been opened during the month, in SPRING-GARDENS. The exhibitors are 70 in number, and their subjects amount to 359. If the variety is not so great as at the Academy, the productions are more select, and the general merit is more uniform. A portrait of Miss O'Neil, by DEVIS, is the best picture of its kind in either exhibition; a view in Cumberland, by N. T. FIELDING, is highly creditable to that artist; some architectural interiors, by MACKENZIE and PUGIN, and some drawings, by C. V. FIELDING, are among the chief beauties of the collection. Mr. HAVELL has given a showy, but not a very chaste, effect to a sunshine scene, which excites, and in a certain degree merits, attention. On the whole, the general effect of this exhibition is pleasing and satisfactory.

From these collections of modern art, which flatter our patriotism, and gratify by their varied associations, we proceed to the splendid banquet prepared for the public taste by the Royal and Noble Directors of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, in Pall-Mall. In a former year they treated us with the works of Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Wilson; last year with those of Reynolds; and this year they have assembled the immortal productions of RUBENS, VANDYKE, REMBRANDT, CUYP, OSTADE, TENIERS, POTTER, BERGHEIN, and other masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools. What among works of art could be more attractive than 24 pictures of Rubens, 21 of Vandyke, 17 of Rembrandt, 11 of Cuyp

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Cuyp; 7 of Ostade, and 66 of other painters of those schools, drawn from the collections of our nobility and gentry for the purpose of united exhibition! The visitor who passes from the two previous exhibitions to this, cannot fail to be struck with the contrast. He feels as though he had passed from the well-displayed shop of a modern bookseller, where the articles recommend themselves by their novelty and ornament, to the library of a college, where every thing wears the sombre air of antiquity, and where the merit of the articles are mellowed and established by the effect and authority of time. It is obviously unfair to contrast the labours of 500 artists in a single year, with those of 8 or 10 who flourished through a century; and a comparison can only be made with justice at the end of a century, when it will be seen what proportion of the moderns outlive the partiality of their contemporaries. It concerns us, where there has been so much to praise in the conduct of this institution, to observe, that, instead of inviting competition in history and landscape painting, as heretofore, the conductors propose, in the ensuing year, to set apart a thousand guineas, to be given in premiums for sketches to celebrate battles consequent on the inglorious rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. The directors ought to know that all the paint and varnish in the world cannot give the character of glory to events which arise out of any war contaminated in its origin, and that no wars can confer glory on those engaged in them, unless they are just and unavoidable. It cannot be too deeply regretted that the equivocal merit of political questions should have interfered with the career of this institution, which promised more effectually to succour the fine arts than any other means yet devised; but even the fine arts themselves may become instruments of mischief if allowed to administer to the bad passions and frauds of politicians. It is our wish to see them devoted entirely to the arts of peace, and to those feelings only which promote the happiness of mankind, and the genuine glory of nations.

Messrs. H. and J. A. Repton are preparing for publication, to be printed in imperial quarto, and illustrated by numerous plates of Views, and other embellishments, many of which will be coloured, so as to produce a fac-simile of the original drawings—Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture, as connected with Rural Scenery. It is twelve years since Mr. Repton's "Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" were printed, and almost twenty years since many of them were written; during that time, notwithstanding the effect which a long continued war has had on all the arts of peace, this, which is peculiar to our own country, has not been suffered greatly to languish, and from the numerous MS. Reports, in which his opinions have been delivered, Mr. Repton has selected such as may be deemed most beautiful as landscapes, most interesting as specimens of elegance and comfort, or most useful as establishing certain principles respecting the art. These will be submitted to the public in a volume of the same size and style as his former work, as quickly as the nature of it will admit. From the indisposition, both of the author and publisher, it has been impossible to publish as soon as was intended, and therefore it is hoped that the whole will appear, in one volume, before the year expires.

Dr. Reade, of Cork, has nearly ready for publication, Optical Outlines on a New Theory of Vision, Light and Colours, with experiments on Radiant Caloric. The originality of Dr. Reade's views and experiments has been proved in the interesting communications with which he has favoured the Monthly Magazine. The novelties in doctrine and experiment which it promises, cannot fail deeply to interest the scientific world.

A subscription has been opened, by various noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of paying a merited compliment to the eminent public services of Sir John Sinclair. How disgraceful to the spirit of the administration, that such a patriot should not be adequately rewarded out of the public purse, while so many millions are squandered on military projects, to gratify the weakest prejudices! It is honourable to all the parties to see already the names of Lord Dudley and Ward, and the Duke of Roxburgh, pledged for 500l. each; six others for 100l. each; twelve others for 50l. each; and thirty others for 20l. We hope to hear of a purse of 30 or 40,000l. raised as a voluntary tribute of public spirit on so memorable an occasion.

Dr. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley, is preparing for the press, an edition of Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, with considerable alterations and additions, in two folio volumes, illustrated by about forty

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forty plates: the original text, reprinted verbatim, will be given at the end of the second volume.

Mr. Linley is preparing an edition of the Dramatic Songs of Shakspeare, the music partly that of the old masters and partly his own.

Mr. Ackermann has in the press, a graphic work entitled Naples, and the Campagna Felici. It consists of a series of humourous letters from a traveller on the spot, descriptive of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of that delightful city and its vicinity, as well as of the antiquities, and of other objects of curiosity with which that classic soil abounds; among those the remains of Herculaneum and Pampeii, the ruins at Pozzuoli, Baji, Misenum, and the Island of Capri, occupy a considerable portion of the work.

We find, from three registers of the Society of Friends, that, as a consequence of their exemplary temperance and steady conduct, half of their born live to be 47 years of age; whereas Dr. Price tells us that of the general population of London half the born live only 2¼ years;—and also, that among the Friends, 1 in 10 arrive at 80 years of age, but of the general population of London only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of virtue.

A new edition of the Rev. C. Buck's Serious Enquiries on Important Questions relative this World and that which is to come, is in the press, and will shortly appear.

A new musical work is in the press, to be called the Piano-forte Pocket Companion, intended to present a popular view of the science and practice of music, on a principle hitherto unapplied, in melody simplified, and harmony illustrated, with respect to keyed and other instruments.

Dodsley's Annual Register, for 1814, will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

Mr. Thomas Noble, of the Liverpool Mercury, author of Blackheath, Lumena, and other Poems, announces in one volume, 8vo. Hampden, or the Concentric, a Poem; in which the leading circumstances of the life of that celebrated patriot will be exhibited, combined with views of the domestic, social, and political duties of man.

A Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, and Management of Domestic Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits, from the Memorandums made during nearly forty years' practice of Banington Mowbray, esq. will speedily be published; to which will be subjoined, a practical and experimental Account of Hatching Eggs of various Fowls by artificial Heat, after the method of the Egyptians.

Mr. Charles Smith, the artist, one of the English who, by an unhappy policy, were detained as prisoners, or hostages, during the late war, has in the press, and is publishing by subscription, a Sacred Epic Poem, entitled the *Mosiad*, or the Deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

A new and handsomely printed octavo edition of Burnet's History of his own Times, is nearly ready for publication. The folio edition has been compared with the octavo, by Dr. Flexman, so as to combine the advantages of both editions, and the paging of the folio is preserved in the margin.

Mr. Murray's Elements of Chemical Science will be published in London about the middle of June.

A prospectus has been circulated of a British Nautical Society, the objects of which are the improvement of whatever relates to the art of navigation, whether in regard to ship-building, charts, or astronomy.

Captain Thomas Ashe announces a new school book under the title of *Selecta Colloquia*, on an extended and liberal plan.

A new species of plant, as a substitute for hemp and flax, was exhibited lately to a great number of the members of the House of Commons. It was brought from Canada, and is in its texture as fine as silk, and has been ascertained, by convincing experiments, to be of nearly double the strength of the best Pilan hemp. Its durability is a still more distinguishing quality, as it has been found incorruptible in water. It is also infinitely more prolific and productive than hemp, as it will grow on ground of almost any quality, and has the farther advantage of being perennial, and, once sown, requires no farther culture.

In the ensuing month will be published, a collection of Critical Tracts on English Poetry, by Gascoigne, Webbe, Harington, Campion, &c. &c. edited by Mr. Haslewood.

An account is announced of the Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, with various Notes, by the Rev. Latham Wainewright, of Emmanuel College.

The Rev. John Jebb has a volume of Sermons nearly ready for publication.

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The Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT is printing Helga, a Poem, in seven Cantos, with Notes.

A uniform edition is announced of the Poetical Works of the Right Hon. LORD BYRON, in 4 vols. small 8vo.

Mr. M. GREGSON, of Liverpool, is preparing for the press, Fragments of the History of Lancashire.

Miss CHARLOTTE NOOTH is printing some Original Poems, with Translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, and a Play in five acts.

Mr. FORD proposes to publish, on the plan of Mr. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, a Series of Engravings, from drawings by Mr. Palmer, of Cheetham's College, in Manchester; to be followed by a similar series of Christ's, or the Collegiate Church, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture now remaining.

Letters from a Medical Officer attached to the Army under the Duke of Wellington, during the Campaigns of 1812-13-14, addressed to a Friend in England, are printing in an 8vo. volume.

Mr. THOMAS HOWELL is preparing an Account of Shrewsbury and its Environs, illustrated by views of the principal public, religious, and charitable buildings.

The Rev. J. WHITELEY, head master of the Free Grammar-school in Leeds, is preparing for the press, Sermons and Essays, in two 8vo. volumes, including a few Sermons by the Rev. J. Leadly, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Miss KING will soon publish a volume of Poems and Reflections, chiefly on serious subjects.

The author of the Celtick Researches is preparing for publication, a small volume on the Conversion of the Jews.

Capt. ALGERNON LANGTON's translation from the Spanish of the Life and Adventures of the Squire Marcon d'Obregon, is in forwardness.

Mr. BLACK is translating from the German, and will shortly publish, Schlegel's Course of Dramatic Lectures, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Hon. Mrs. DAMER, of Strawberry-hill, whose skill in sculpture we have frequently had occasion to commend, recently presented a bust, by her own hand, of the ever-to-be-lamented CHARLES JAMES FOX, to the Emperor Napoleon, at the Thuilleries. He received it with every mark of distinction, and told the lady that, if that great man had not died so inopportunely, all the wars with which Europe has been scourged since the year 1806, would have been prevented, and millions who have fallen prematurely in the field would have been alive and happy.

The number of stamps for Newspapers issued in the three months ending the 1st of May, 1814, was 6,677,127, producing 97,374l. 15s. 1½d.; and in the three months ending the 1st of February, 1815, was 5,890,671, yielding 85,905l. 12s. 4½d.; making about 25 millions of papers per annum, or nearly half a million per week, among about 200 several publications in the week, or 1250 each on the average. But, as the MORNING CHRONICLE, MORNING ADVERTISER, TIMES, and COURIER, together, print 90,000 per week, and all the other London papers print as many more, the 100 country papers divide but 70,000 among them, or average but 700 copies.

The sect of the Unitarians which have increased during the last thirty years in a higher proportion than any other, as well in Great Britain as America, will probably be considerably augmented, owing to the discussions created by the present Bishop of St. David's. This controversy appears likely to become as interesting as *the Bangorian*, which gave so much employment to the press about four-score years since; and its results, on whichever side the victory may incline, cannot fail, while no other weapons are used than the pen and press, to be favourable to truth and rational religion.

At a time when the engravers of England have had to compete with the best exertions of the imperial French school, it may be worth while to record the superiority of the English over every living school, by simply naming the chief engravers in the line-manner, who now do honour to their country. These are SHARPE, HEATH, HOLLOWAY, MIDDIMAN, MILTON, FITTLER, LOWRY, HEATH, jun. RAIMBACH, BYRNE, ISAAC TAYLOR, BURNETT, LANDSEER, ANKER SMITH, NEAGLE, SCOTT, LE KEAUX, COOKE, WARREN, SCRIVEN, MEYER, MOSES, PYE, GREIG, STORER, RHODES, and ENGLEHEART.

Mr. W. C. LINDSAY proposes to publish by subscription, a Set of Twelve Views in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon; from original drawings, taken on the spot, by an officer in the army.

A recent publication calculates the Irish population, who speak only their native Irish, at two millions; the Welsh at six hundred thousand; the Scotch who speak Gaelic, at four hundred thousand; and the Manksmen at fifteen thousand.

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The following summary of the members of the University of Oxford, in 1815, will serve to shew the present state of that distinguished seminary:—

	Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.
1. University College	74	157
2. Baliol	39	130
3. Merton	52	104
4. Exeter	56	155
5. Oriel	100	207
6. Queen's	97	195
7. New	56	119
8. Lincoln	33	72
9. All Souls	69	90
10. Magdalen	109	152
11. Brasennose	141	320
12. Corpus Christi	61	94
13. Christ Church	300	647
14. Trinity	63	161
15. St. John's	92	169
16. Jesus	63	127
17. Wadham	50	134
18. Pembroke	30	82
19. Worcester	65	137
20. Hertford	1	2
21. St. Mary Hall	16	37
22. Magdalen Hall	30	84
23. New Inn Hall	1	1
24. St. Alban Hall	8	40
25. St. Edmund Hall	25	73
Total	1631	3489

A similar summary of the members of the University of Cambridge, in 1815, will exhibit the comparative state of both Universities, and of their respective Colleges:—

	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards.
1. Trinity College	407	922
2. St. John's College	306	683
3. Emmanuel College	80	170
4. Jesus College	51	162
5. Queen's College	56	143
6. Trinity Hall	24	131
7. Caius College	59	126
8. Christ College	45	113
9. Pembroke Hall	30	102
10. Clare Hall	37	98
11. St. Peter's College	40	87
12. King's College	60	86
13. Magdalen College	35	73
14. Sidney College	24	73
15. Bene't College	20	71
16. Catharine Hall	16	56
17. Downing College	7	8
18. Oppidants	4	0
Total	1301	3104

Total members on the Boards in the following years, at Cambridge:—

1748	1500
1804	2122
1814	2950
1815	3104

Mr. Joseph Skinner, an eminent British surgeon, long resident at Malta, has lately republished the opinion that *frictions of warm oil* are undoubted preventions of the plague; and he cites numerous instances of the happy success of the practice during the late plague at Malta. He states likewise, that *storax*, in its concrete state, is beneficially carried on the persons of the Turks for the same purpose; and that the Greek who buried the dead at Malta, obtained protection by anointing himself with *tar*. Previously to applying the oil, the body should be washed with vinegar and water. The oil is then passed with a sponge over the body, and renewed twice a-week till the danger has passed away.

Dr. John Clarke announces Commentaries on some of the most Important Diseases of Children. Part the First; containing Observations on the Mortality of Children—on Diet—Dentition—Convulsive Affections—Inflammation of the Brain—Hydrocephalus internus—and Epilepsy.

It appears that, in 1811, there were 2656 convicts in New South Wales, at a cost to the British government of 64*l.* each! Such, however, is the increased patronage even in this department, that 3070 convicts cost, in 1798, but 36*l.* each! How expensive is folly, and how comparatively cheap is wisdom!

At Mr. Edwards' late sale, the Bedford Missal was bought by the Marquis of Blandford for 687*l.* 15*s.*, and the splendid copy, on vellum, of the first edition of Livy, Romæ 1469, was purchased by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. for 903*l.*

In the Second Report of the Commissioners on the Bogs of Ireland, it is stated that *three* distinct growths of timber, covered by three distinct masses of bog, are discovered on examination. But whether these morasses were at first formed by the destruction of whole forests, or merely by the stagnation of water in places where its current was choked by the fall of a few trees, and by accumulations of branches and leaves, carried down from the surrounding hills, is a question? Professor Davy is of opinion, that in many places where forests had grown undisturbed, the trees on the outside of the woods grew stronger than the rest, from their exposure to the air and sun; and that, when mankind attempted to establish themselves near these forests, they cut down the large trees on their borders, which opened the internal part, where the trees were

were weak and slender, to the influence of the wind, which, as is commonly to be seen in such circumstances, had immediate power to sweep down the whole of the internal part of the forest. The large timber obstructed the passage of vegetable recrement, and of earth falling toward the rivers; the weak timber in the internal part of the forest, after it had fallen, soon decayed, and became the food of future vegetation. Mr. Kirwan observes, that wherever trees are found in bogs, though the wood may be perfectly sound, the bark of the timber has uniformly disappeared, and the decomposition of this bark forms a considerable part of the nutritive substance of morasses; notwithstanding this circumstance, tannin is not to be obtained in analysing bogs; their antiseptic quality is however indisputable, for animal and vegetable substances are frequently found at a great depth in bogs, without their seeming to have suffered any decay; these substances cannot have been deposited in them at a very remote period, because their form and texture is such as were common a few centuries ago. In 1786 there were found, 17 feet below the surface of a bog in Mr. Kirwan's district, a woollen coat of coarse, but even, network, exactly in the form of what is now called a spencer. A razor, with a wooden handle, some iron heads of arrows, and large wooden bowls, some only half made, were also found, with the remains of turning-tools; these were obviously the wreck of a workshop, which was probably situate on the borders of a forest. The coat was presented by him to the Antiquarian Society. These circumstances countenance the supposition that the encroachments of men upon forests destroyed the first barriers against the force of the wind, and that afterwards, according to Sir H. Davy's suggestion, the trees of weaker growth, which had not room to expand, or air and sunshine to promote their increase, soon gave way to the elements.

GERMANY.

A new translation of the Books of Moses is announced for publication at Freyberg, divided into two historical books, and three books of laws:—

1. A book containing the history of the times anterior to Moses.
2. ——— the history of his own time.
3. The code of moral laws.
4. ——— of religious laws.
5. ——— of civil laws.

Each of these books will be accompanied with proper documents. The whole to form 3 vols. 8vo.

The celebrated mineralogist, Werner, of Freyberg, has disposed of his valuable collection of minerals. It was, in the first instance, valued at the sum of 56,000 rix dollars, but, under the circumstances of the times, &c. the proprietor himself reduced the price to the sum of 40,000 rix dollars.

FRANCE.

Dr. Alphonsus Leroy, of Paris, has published an Essay on certain Diseases of Men, which he traces to the oxen on which they had fed; and he establishes the doctrine generally, that many diseases with which mankind are afflicted are communicated by the flesh of animals, who are more or less diseased at the time they are killed.

RUSSIA.

There has lately been discovered in the vast territories of the governments of Koliwan and of Tobolsk, a quantity of ancient Tartar monuments, among the tombs of a former people. These articles consist of metal vases, coins, jewels, &c. many of them are adorned with human figures and hieroglyphics.

AMERICA.

In the state of Pennsylvania, west of the Allegany mountains, there are about 200,000 inhabitants; 101 Presbyterian churches, and 57 ministers; two Methodist circuits, in which are employed 12 itinerant preachers.—In the state of Ohio, containing a population of more than 330,000, there are 78 Presbyterian or Congregational churches, and 49 ministers; between 20 and 30 Methodist preachers, employed in different circuits; 10 or 12 Baptist societies; several societies of Friends or Quakers; considerable numbers of a sect called New Lights; a few Halcyons; a few Swedenborghers, and many Universalists and Deists.—In the state of Virginia, containing a population of almost a million, there are only about 70 churches, Presbyterian or Congregational, and about 40 ministers.—Kentucky, with a population of more than 400,000, has 91 Presbyterian churches, and 40 ministers; 20 Methodist circuits, in which about as many itinerant preachers are employed; 293 Baptist societies of different descriptions, and 148 preachers; two Episcopal churches; several societies of New Lights; a considerable number of Roman Catholic societies; some Shakers, Dunkers, and Universalists; and many professed Deists.—Tennessee, with more than

than 260,000 inhabitants, has 79 Presbyterian churches, and 26 ministers; 19 itinerant Methodist preachers, employed in several circuits; 126 Baptist churches, and 74 preachers; a few New Lights, and some of various other denominations.—In the MISSISSIPPI territory, containing about 58,000 inhabitants, there are 6 Presbyterian churches, 4 ministers; 9 itinerant Methodist preachers; 27 Baptist churches, and 13 preachers.—The INDIANA territory, with about 25,000 inhabitants, has one Presbyterian church and minister; five itinerant Methodist preachers; 29 Baptist churches, and 14 preachers; six New Light preachers, and a few Shakers.—In the ILLINOIS territory, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, there are five or six Methodist preachers in several circuits, and about six hundred members of the Methodist connexion, and five Baptist churches.—In the district of country west of the Mississippi, called the Missouri territory, containing a scattered population of about 21,000, there are 445 members of Methodist Societies, among whom six itinerant preachers are employed; and 130 members of Baptist churches, with no settled preachers.—LOUISIANA has a population of about 77,000 free people, and about 35,000 slaves. In the whole state there is not one Protestant church; the Methodists have had itinerants up Red River and Washita, but they are exceedingly unpopular. The religion professed is entirely Roman Catholic; the clergy of this order are fifteen; the bishop and four or five priests reside in New Orleans. The Deists are numerous.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

WE have now several perpetual motions founded on the action between the positive and negative ends of galvanic batteries. Our valued correspondent, the venerable Mr. DE LUC, first applied a column of 600 groups to the motion of a small gold bead, suspended by a silken thread between two balls, each of which was connected with the opposite extremity. He then suspended the small gold bead by the finest silver wire from a hook connected with the positive extremity, which hung, when unelectrified, close to a ball, also connected with the same extremity; but, when the column was active, it receded from this ball, and discharged the electricity of the positive end upon a ball connected with the negative extremity, or with the ground, or with both; after which it fell, by its gravitation, into the first position. He also placed a cross wire above the bead to prevent it from striking, and afterwards substituted a gilt pith ball of the size of a pea, for the bead, and extended his number of groups to 1300 of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square: this apparatus has continued in motion several years, varying in the number of vibrations in a minute from forty-five down to scarcely one. Mr. B. M. FORSTER constructed a similar kind of apparatus to that which Mr. De Luc first employed, which kept a pair of bells ringing several months; and Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN extended a column to 10,000 groups of small diameter, and placed them in glass tubes. Mr. G. S. SINGER has subsequently improved it materially by interposing two disks of paper instead of one, which increased its power considerably, and thus lessened the labour of construction. He extended his series to 20,000 groups, and has filled up an apparatus of two small columns in a very convenient form for ringing a pair of bells. Mr. F. Ronalds preferring the second method employed by Mr. De Luc, that has rendered this curious instrument more convenient by using a much larger ball on the pendulum; by making this pendulum of an inflexible wire instead of the fine silver thread; by causing it to partake of the motion of the common pendulum with that of electric attraction, and by applying its vibrations to the motion of indexes; assisted by Mr. Gorham, a very ingenious watch-maker at Kensington, who executed the mechanism of the wheels, levers, &c. in a very neat and accurate manner. He has thus constructed a galvanic clock. The rapidity of the vibrations is, of course, influenced by the variations in the electromotive power of the column, occasioned by heat, moisture, and the electricity of the ambient air. But it occurred to Mr. R. that if the power of the column were sufficient to make the pendulum vibrate as fast as seconds in all temperatures, and under all other circumstances, it would be possible to draw off the superabundant electricity which at high temperatures, &c. made it vibrate faster, as quickly as it accumulated; and after several trials he adopted a method, by which he succeeded in regulating the vibrations. The columns thus regulated had kept the pendulum in activity about three weeks, on the 9th of March last. When the temperature of the room is above 53 degrees, it gains about two seconds in five minutes for every advance of one degree; but when it is below this degree it diminishes its velocity gradually, until it no longer vibrates so fast as seconds.

Part of a very curious paper by Sir H. Davy was lately read to the Royal Society, detailing

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detailing some of his new and curious experiments, and discoveries on the combinations of iodine with oxygen and the acids. It appears that, when oxygen is combined with iodine, it first assumes a pastey or gelatinous appearance, and afterwards becomes solid; with sulphuric and nitric acids something similar occurs: these solid combinations Sir H. very properly calls oxyiodats, as they differ very materially from all the other salts, the names of which terminate in *ate*. Gay Lussac, however, having anticipated the existence of such bodies, proposed to call them iodates; but this name, Sir H. justly observes, conveys a very erroneous idea of their real character, which is singular and interesting. The colour of these salts approaches to violet, according to the quantity of uncombined iodine present in them.

M. YVARD has composed a large treatise on such plants as are injurious to grain, and on the means of preserving cultivated lands from them. What are commonly called bad plants are the production of nature—kinds of savage plants: the air, water, and animals bring their seeds, which the earth retains a long time in its bowels, and at the favourable moment they are seen to spring up: frequently also the farmer himself sows them mixed with badly-compounded manure. Mr. Yvard, who has described upwards of 300, gives ample details of various methods for destroying these weeds.

In the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, a pit of coal was discovered about two or three years ago, contrary to the opinion of many who supposed that no coal was to be found north of the Tay. This coal has been wrought to a considerable extent, but time has shown that it seems to possess one property peculiar to itself. The refuse coal, of which a large quantity had been left to accumulate near the mouth of the pit, after having been exposed to the air for a considerable time, took fire of its own accord, and continued in a state of combustion till the whole was consumed. At present they have ceased to work the pit, partly on account of this peculiar property of the coal, but chiefly that they may have time to clear away the refuse on the surface. They do not despair of opening the pit again, and of discovering a mode of preventing the deflagration: and, preparatory to the recommencement of working it, they are sinking shafts in the direction in which they intend to proceed.—*Phil. Mag.*

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From April 24 to May 24, 1815.

IN the early part of this period, complaints of an inflammatory nature were the most prevalent: catarrh was almost universal; and some cases of severe inflammation of the lungs and pleura were met with.

A severe case of jaundice, arising from hepatic inflammation, required repeated bleedings for its removal. I have had occasion to witness many examples of this species of icterus, but I am not aware that it has yet been noticed by the nosologist, or any writer on medicine. The symptoms occurred in a female servant, who had suffered much from indigestion, flatulency, and spasmodic pains in the bowels, the latter of which had become so violent as to confine her to her bed. A variety of remedies were ineffectually employed, when at length the yellowness of the skin came on, and I was consulted. She now complained more particularly of an excruciating pain in the direction of the spine of the back, and shooting from the pit of the stomach. Pressure on this part so much increased her sufferings, that no doubt could remain as to the symptoms being inflammatory. Bleeding procured immediate relief, but many repetitions of it were required effectually to subdue the disease.

Several persons, and among them many children, have been attacked with the continued fever of the summer months. In a former report I have remarked the dependance of this complaint on disorder of the digestive organs: the truth of this opinion has been abundantly manifested in the present epidemic. In some of my younger patients it has been accompanied by vomiting and purging; but these symptoms, instead of aggravating, have contributed to its more speedy removal. It is observable, also, that in these cases the head-ach has been generally absent; on the contrary, where no vomiting has been present, the head-ach has been intense, and the heat of the skin great. Where this salutary operation of nature is wanting, it may be excited with advantage by the antimonial preparations, such as James's Powder, or the Emetic Tartar, which, in suitable doses, have a triple effect on the skin, stomach, and bowels. It may be useful, in conjunction with these remedies, to employ the cold ablation, and especially about the head, if the pain be great. After proper evacuations, the continued application of vinegar and water to the head, in this fever, is, perhaps, the best mode of relieving the pain, and lessening the delirium when present.

Acute rheumatism is more frequent than it has been in the preceding months of this year; and in general I find more active depletion is necessary than during the winter season.

11, *North Crescent, Bedford-square.*

JOHN WANT,
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Prices of Merchandize, May 26, 1815.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0	to	4 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3 6 0	—	3 15 0	ditto.
——, ——— fine	4 16 0	—	5 10 0	ditto.
——, Mocha	8 0 0	—	8 10 0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0 1 11	—	0 2 0	per lb.
——— Demerara	0 2 0	—	0 2 2	ditto.
Currants	4 15 0	—	5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 18 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	64 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	6 0 0	—	10 5 0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	5 5 0	—	9 5 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	8 0 0	—	9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20 0 0	—	22 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 5 0	—	2 6 0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3 12 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 6 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3 14 0	—	3 16 0	per cwt.
——, East India	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	ditto.
Silk, China	1 6 0	—	1 9 0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0 17 0	—	1 0 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 14 0	—	0 16 0	ditto.
——, Cloves	0 11 6	—	0 12 6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0 17 0	—	1 0 0	per lb.
——, Pepper, black	0 1 0	—	0 1 1½	ditto.
——, ——, white	0 3 10	—	0 4 0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 6 4	—	0 6 6	per gallon.
——, Geneva Hollands	0 3 8	—	0 3 10	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0 4 9	—	0 6 6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4 4 0	—	4 7 0	per cwt.
——, ——, fine	4 18 0	—	5 2 0	ditto.
——, East India	2 6 0	—	3 16 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	6 16 0	—	7 0 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	3 16 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 9	—	0 2 10	per lb.
——, Hyson, fine	0 5 8	—	0 5 9	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per aum.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, May 26.—Amsterdam, 30 4B 2U.—Hamburgh, 28 2½U.—Paris, 18 30B.—Leghorn, 59.—Lisbon, 70.—Dublin, 8½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; West India Docks, 148l.—Grand Junction CANAL 208l. per share.—East London WATER-WORKS, 63l.—Albion INSURANCE OFFICE 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 9l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 5l. 5s. per oz.—New doubloons 5l.—Silver in bars 5s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 26th were 58½, 5 per cent. 86½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May*, 1815, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 77.]

[*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*]

ADAMS S., Poulton, Southampton, ship builder. (Morris)

Appleton E. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Hewitt and co.

Addis, R. Monmouth, maltster. (Whitcomb and co. London

Bedham G. Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler. (Taylor and co. London

Bee J. Newcastle upon Tyne, tallow chandler. (Wilkins, London

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Bowker E. H. and co. Salford, Lancashire, cotton merchants. (Edge, Manchester
Bull J. and co. Watling Street, London, merchants. (Bird
Bulnert H. C. Manchester, money scrivener. (Hewitt and co.
Bats R. Colchester, maltster. (Smythies
Bell W. Clement's Lane, Silversmith. (Hayden and co.
Baker C. T. Marlborough, Wilts, linen draper. (Ward and co.
Bishop T. Great Yarmouth, fishmonger. (Sayers
Billing R. Woburn Street, victualler. (Mayhew and co.
Bradnock J. Birmingham, draper. (Maudsley
Blake J. Greenwich, cabinet maker. (Parker
Barnett C. London Wall, horse dealer. (Buckle
O'Brien J. Throgmorton Street, broker. (Paterson
Butler R. Poultry, glover. (Metcalf
Carlidan C. Bread Street, Cheapside, tallow chandler. (Cunningham
Chilton P. and co. Hertford, bakers. (Makinson, London
College J. Fann Street, London, tallow chandler. (Drew and Sons
Croft W. Haslefworth, carrier. (Cufaude
Dunn R. Ware, Hertford, auctioneer. (Sheffield, London
Dawson G. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Allingham
Durant W. Maldstone, tanner. (Burr and co.
Edney J. High Holborn, broker. (Willoughby
Edwards J. Bristol, hatter and hoster. (Tarrant and co. London
Ellis J. Heathfield, Suffex, grocer. (Cooper
Field R. C. Long Acre, hat maker. (Dawson and co.
Fisher T. Exton, Rutland, livery stable keeper. (Warren and co.
Feyther J. Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. (Bromley, London
Greaves R. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, fishmonger. (Exley and co. London
Gulpin T. Honiton, Devonshire, grocer. (Luxmore, London
Greiller J. M. and co. Surrey, lime burners. (Hackett, London
Gibbs W. Birmingham, miller. (Palmer
Garnett J. Liverpool, money scrivener. (Orred and co.
Green J. Birmingham, joiner. (Direly
Harvey W. Ipstone, grocer. (Flint, Uttoxeter
Hannan J. H. Great Winchester Street, merchant. (Oakley and co.
Hudson E. Gibraltar, merchant. (Oakley and co. London
Hagreen J. Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. (Lesth
Hight J. Hemel-hempstead, Herefordshire, farmer (Hewitt and co. London
Hemsley T. W. Bath, victualler. (Physick
Holwell E. Falcon Street, chinaman. (Stevens, Wilbrook
Hammond H. and T. Rugely, Stafford, surfeymen. (Nichen and co.
Horner W. Mile-end, Portfea, grocer. (Weddell
Haywood J. W. Kensington, stock broker. (Chapman and co.
Newitson J. Wigton, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Williams, London
Harris S. Northamborough, Southampton, miller. (Hurd, London
Linder J. J. Broad Street, hat manufacturer. (Poulin
Lingard J. Bakewell, Derbyshire. (Hewitt and co. Manchester
Laws G. Norwich, innkeeper. (Chafe
Llewellyn W. Carmarthen, merchant. (Bleadale and co. London
Lowman M. Newcastle upon Tyne, tailor. (Plummer, London
Lisle D. Jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, cabinet maker. (Meggisons and co. London
Moore J. Leicester, worsted spinner. (Innes, London
Moffatt R. Manchester, merchant. (Haddell
Marshall M. New sarum, Wiltshire, carpenter. (Fox
Metz A. L. &c. London, merchant. (Poole
Mile J. Fleet Street, chinaman. (Spike
Malborough S. and co. Norwich, haberdashers. (Lethov, London
Needham R. Sen. Manchester, dealer. (Hurd, London
Nunney J. F. Clare Street, London, victualler. (Elmes
Powis J. Milk Street, warehouseman. (Hurd
Rapley J. Fleet Street, fishmonger. (Harvey
Robinson R. Kildale, York, buttermen. (Richardson
Stanley H. Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant. (Bowden
Strickland R. Bristol, Silversmith. (Cornish
Thropp J. Birmingham, Silversmith. (Hurt
Tucker J. Gosport, mercer. (Cruikshank
Thomas W. Elbow Lane, wine merchant. (Sherwood
Vine T. Gosport, plumber. (Collins and co.
White J. and co. Fleet Street, booksellers. (Chippendall
Whitewell S. Coventry, surgeon. (Carter
Ward J. Orchard Street, Westminster, baker. (Pitman
Whittington R. Monckton Combe, Somerset, clothier. (Batchelor and co.

DIVIDENDS.

Almond J. Pickett Street
Aberdeen A. Lisle Street
Ansell J. Liverpool
Bagshole C. and co. Mark Lane
Bourdillon B. Walthamstow
Blake C. Bishopsgate Street
Barrow G. Chester
Byrn J. Broad Street
Bolton J. Norwich
Brown J. Tilladown
Beswick J. Leyenshulme, Lancashire
Benns J. Newington Butts
Bird J. & L. Liverpool
Clarke C. L. Lodfield
Clewley T. Beamburd, Staffordshire
Chapman W. Rugby, Warwickshire
Crossley J. King Street
Cockerill M. Shoreditch
Cox J. Woolwich
Corby J. Benger
Daby D. Leeds
Deeble J. T. Cannon Street
Edington J. Gracechurch Street
Edwards R. Great Surry Street
——— J. Clare Street
Flower R. Mortingham
Fosberry W. and co. Liverpool
Graham J. Gloucester Street
Gill W. Bury St. Edmunds
Harris W. Streatham
Hoole S. York
Hartridge W. Cheapside
Hartill W. Bilston
Hodges R. Old Bailey
Hayden T. Mitcham
Hawkins P. Borough
Joseph R. New Street
Kendall R. Reading
Mordey R. Bishopsgarmouth
Mason J. Pontefract
Macleod T. H. Tokenhouse yard
Malleson J. K. Sweetings Alley
Mytton J. and co. Welsh pool
Moyle J. Brandon
Muller J. Jeffries Street.
Palmer J. Croydon
Pack J. F. Ashford
Pelrion T. Star Court
Scott E. Lynn
Sparrow J. East India Chambers
Stimson T. Minories
Seggers J. Wood Street
Valery J. Artillery Place
Wilson W. Penchurch Street
White G. and co. Lime Street
Worley J. Fith Street Hill

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE sowing of spring corn is at length compleated, but has been attended with considerable difficulty upon strong soils, in every part of the country; in some from continued rains, in others from the opposite cause of drought, whence the seed has been unavoidably committed to a rough and clodded surface, and badly covered. In some districts the plant of potatoes is not of the usual extent, but generally very large, notwithstanding the discouragement of a considerable surplus on hand of last year's stocks. The farmers are now proceeding with their turnip fallows, which work extremely well. Wheats upon warm and dry soils are forward and luxuriant, but those upon clay land, and particularly in exposed situations, have suffered considerably from the cold northerly and easterly winds, and chilling weather, which succeeded the too early mildness of the season, and also in some parts from the grub and wire-worm. They may yet be recovered by seasonable weather, and the genial influence of the sun, which is much wanted. Oats present a similar appearance. Barley looks well, but that sown upon strong land was put in late. Beans, notwithstanding the partial ill effect of the severe weather, and the appearance of insects, are a promising crop. Clover, trefoil, and other artificial grasses, have also been much injured by the cold; but the crop of grass is most abundant, and has been so early this season as to render cattle-feeding most pleasant and successful, the turnips lasting until the grass was ready for the reception of the stock.

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stock. Winter tares, rye, and peas, are good crops. The fruit blossom, of which there was early the greatest prospect, has been nearly half cut off, but there is still a shew for a crop of fruit. Hops are said to have recovered to a considerable degree, from the late favourable weather. The quantity of hay and straw abundant. Long wool in demand, the market for clothing wools dull, and kept down by importation. Cattle of all kinds greatly reduced from the prices of last year, excepting milch-cows, pigs, and good horses. Young store pigs probably at a higher price than can be remembered, full eighteen pence per pound. The lambing season has been most successful, with some exceptions in Wilts and Sussex: but considerable injury has been done to the lambhogs, and to ewes and lambs, by feeding too long and too plentifully on turnips.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb 7s. to 8s. 8d.—Pork 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s.—Irish ditto 5s.—Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins 23s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 76s.—Barley 25s. to 34s.—Oats 18s. to 32s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 2l.—Coals in the pool from 38s. to 50s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, May 22.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.00. May 17 & 18. Wind N.E.
Lowest 28.47. April 21. Wind S.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 4-tenths of an inch. This variation has occurred five or six times in the course of the month.

Thermometer.

Highest 71°. May 20. Wind West.
Lowest 32°. April 25. —— N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 12°. This variation occurred between the hottest part of the 1st and 2d days of this month; on the former the mercury was at 54°, only, and on the latter it was as high as 66°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report of it is equal to 1¼ inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.48, which is just below change; of course we might expect there would be many days on which there would be rain, and according to our journal there have been 14 on which there has been more or less rain. The wind has come 21 days from the easterly points of the horizon. The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to almost 54°. The number of brilliant days has been 12. On the 2d and the 5th of this month there was much thunder, lightning, and hail, of which the stones were of a large size.

A correspondent at Pimlico says, that on March 31 the thermometer was as high as 73°, and on the 15th of April it was at the same hour only 43°, and on the 16th it was still lower, viz. 41° only. At Highgate, on the 31st of March, the thermometer was not higher than 65°, but on the 15th of April it was at 42°. We suspect there must have been some mistake in our correspondent's observations taken on the 31st of March.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

FALSEHOOD—that deliberately organized falsehood, which at this moment drags the people of England into a fatal vortex, may be compared to the gulph which opened in Rome, and demanded the life of a virtuous citizen.—Who is the citizen that in our times is prepared like Curtius to sacrifice himself for his country? Who among us dares oppose himself to the force of that corruption which, like the gulph at Rome, threatens to destroy the English commonwealth?—Such are the questions which present themselves as often as we take up the pen to address ourselves to our readers! We would chearfully act the part of CURTIUS if the oracle had told us that the sacrifice would produce an equally successful result—but, without such assurance, we perform our duty, because it is our duty, though we are not sanguine enough to expect that truth will speedily counteract the deep-rooted system

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of falsehood, which has so long influenced the political measures of the age.*

Anxious, at this crisis, to lay before our readers some facts by which they may shield themselves from the spell of fraud and falsehood, which now influences the destinies of our beloved country, we have made it our business to collect from a friend of unquestionable veracity, some particulars of the actual state of France. We have a pledge of his good faith in the circumstance that he has left his family on the banks of the Loire, and purposes inimediately to return to them, convinced, as he says, that he can live no where in Europe in greater security, or at the same cost in equal luxury and elegance. He rents a mansion like a palace, surrounded with pleasure, fruit, and kitchen gardens, at sixty guineas per annum, free of all taxes. His family dine on three courses, and a sumptuous dessert, with claret and other wines, for a few shillings. His horses cost him at livery at Paris but 7s. per week. 50s. per annum, and the Lodge to live in pay a porter and his wife; and his gardener costs him but 1s. per day. Necessaries in general are a third of the English price, luxuries a fourth, and the education of children a fifth. In 300 miles he did not see an acre of waste land, his own phrase being, so much as he could cover with his handkerchief. Poor there are none. Tythes there are none. Paper money there is none. But the renewal of tythes, and the questioning of all revolutionary titles to property, having been threatened, without disguise, both by the priests and returned emigrants, a revolution seemed inevitable, even had not Napoleon returned as he did. The mind of this extraordinary man is seen in every thing—in improved or new roads, in public plantations of fruit trees, in appropriations of wastes for the independent provision of the poor, in schools, in public buildings, and in various establishments. By the great mass of the people, he is considered as more than mortal; and by the soldiery as an invincible hero, forming one of themselves in soul and body (we use the very words of our friend). On the banks of the Loire, where the people have been described as most attached to the Bourbons, he was often told, that they liked that family very well, but not enough to fight for them. At a public assembly about Christmas last, he saw military officers take the portrait of Napoleon from their bosoms, and hand it to their female partners to kiss. In short; the enthusiasm in favour of Napoleon extends to nineteen out of twenty; and those who are indifferent, or inimical to him, are merely such a number as in every country will be dissentient, or the priests, or the placemen under the ancient regime. He was at Paris on the day of the review of the national guard, and witnessed their rapturous enthusiasm, as well as that of the whole population of Paris, which was collected on the occasion. The number were stated to him at 48,000, and, being used to military exhibitions, he is convinced they exceeded 30,000. He was several times close to the Emperor, who appeared in good health and spirits, riding without reserve amid the troops and the people, receiving petitions, and shaking particular soldiers by the hand. Wherever and whenever he appeared, the waiting crowds rent the air with the vehemence of their acclamations, and Paris appeared on this subject to have but one voice. All the English papers, and most of the scurrilous trash of our corrupt press, may be read in the cafes of resort; and the falsehoods and abuse of our ministerial papers are public jokes, as useless to their own cause as disgraceful to the country where they are basely fabricated and weakly encouraged. The bribery and treason which led to the surrender of Paris to the allies, excite universal indignation; and so far are the soldiers

* We agree with M. Chateaubriand that there are lies fabricated for the purpose of an hour, a day, a week, or a month; and we see them follow each other, from morning till evening, and from evening till morning, with deleterious fertility in the ministerial newspapers of Great Britain. Nor are they, as in his view, limited in their attributes to time;—they apply equally to space, and we have scores of them manufactured for home consumption and foreign markets. We have our lies for the town and lies for the country—our lies for France—our lies for Germany—our lies for America—and others adroitly fitted for the north, the south, the east, or the west. In like manner we have in quality our direct lies, our indirect lies, our reverberated lies, our cabinet lies, our diplomatic lies, our demi-official lies, our unofficial lies, our Stock-Exchange lies, and our Treasury lies, besides our deep surmises, our crafty insinuations, our dark hints, our simple *on-dits*, our modest doubts, our significant shrugs, and our wary cautions; for propagating all which with due celerity and effect, we have universally pervading newspapers, which are practised in all the arts of sophistry, and which assume every garb of deception.

soldiers and people from dreading a war, that they burn with indignation to have an opportunity of wiping away the disgrace which those inglorious treasons brought on the nation. Their resentment seemed to be chiefly directed against the Prussians and Russians, whom they always characterize as barbarians. Of the English nation at large, at least to our English friend, they always expressed themselves with hope and respect. Of Napoleon's military exertions during the last campaign, they speak with admiration, and insist that the allies would have been captured, but for multiplied treasons. Many other such facts and circumstances have been related to us, all tending to the same results; but, considering the delusions under which many worthy persons view this subject, we feel it expedient rather to condense than to amplify. We should, however, never cease to reproach ourselves, if we hesitated to publish the correct information which has come to our knowledge, on points so important, and so necessary to be understood in a momentous crisis, *when England expects every man to do his duty.*

The following additional Act to the Constitutions of the French Empire secures to the French people all the liberty which can result from the obligation of forms:

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French.

Since we have been elected, by the wishes of France, for fifteen years, our endeavours have been to perfect the constitution, according to the wants and wishes of the nation, and from lessons of experience. The constitutions of the empire have thus been formed by a series of Acts, which have been approved of by the people. We had then for our object a grand European federative system, which we had adopted as congenial to the spirit of the age, and favourable to the progress of civilization. In order to obtain it, and to give it that stability of which it was susceptible, we deferred the establishment of many interior regulations which particularly concerned the liberties of the citizens. Our object henceforth is to increase the prosperity of France, by the establishment of public liberty. Hence results the necessity of many important changes in the Constitutions, Senatus Consultums, and other acts by which this empire is ruled. On this account, wishing to preserve what is good and salutary on one side, and on the other, to make the constitutions of our empire in every respect congenial to the wishes and national necessities, as well as to the state of peace, which we wish to maintain with Europe, we have determined to submit to the people proposals tending to modify and perfect its constitutional acts—to protect the rights of the citizens by guarantees—to give a representative system its full effect—to invest the intermediate bodies with all due consideration and proper power—in a word, to combine the highest degree of political liberty with individual safety, with the force and concentration necessary to make the French people and the dignity of our crown respected by foreigners. In consequence the following Articles, forming a Supplementary Act to the Constitutions of the Empire, will be submitted to the free and solemn acceptation of all the citizens throughout France:—

First Title—General Dispositions.

Art. 1. The Constitutions of the Empire, called the Constitutional Act of the 22d Freimaire, in the year 8, Senatus Consultum of 14 and 16 Thermidor, in the year 10, and that of the 25th Florial, in the year 12, shall be modified by the following regulations: in other respects they are confirmed.

2. The Legislative Power resides in the Emperor and Two Houses.

3. The First House is called the House of Peers, and is hereditary.

4. The Emperor appoints the Members, who are irrevocable, and their descendants from the eldest to the eldest in the male line direct. The number of Peers is not limited. Adoption does not confer the quality of Peer on him who is adopted. The Peers are admitted at 21 years of age, but have no deliberative voice till 25.

5. The Arch-Chancellor of the empire is the President of the House of Peers, or in case as provided by the Article 51 of the Senatus Consultum of the 28th Florial, in the year 12, one of the Members of this House is fixed upon by the Emperor.

6. The Members of the Imperial Family, in the order of hereditary right, are Peers of course; they sit after the President; they take their seats at 18 years of age, but have no deliberative voice till 21.

7. The Second House is called the House of Representatives, and is elected by the people.

8. The Members of this House are to be 629, they must not be under 25 years of age.

9. The President of the Chamber of Representatives is appointed by the House at the opening of the first session. He remains to the end of it; his appointment is submitted to the approbation of the Emperor.

10. The Chamber of Representatives verifies the qualifications of its members, and decides upon contested elections.

11. The Members of the Chamber of Representatives

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Representatives receive, for travelling expences during the session, the allowance decreed by the Constituent Assembly.

12. They are indefinitely re-eligible.

13. The Chamber of Representatives is renewed every five years.

14. No member of either house is liable to arrest, except in the case of flagrant offence; nor,in case of a criminal prosecution, during the session, but by a resolution of the house of which he is a member.

15. None can be arrested or detained for debt, from the date of convocation, nor for 40 days after the session.

16. In criminal or correctorial matters, Peers are judged by their Chamber, according to prescribed forms.

17. The office of Peer and Representative is compatible with all other public functions, except those of matters of account, *(comptables;)* prefects and sub-prefects are, however, ineligible.

18. The Emperor sends to the Chambers ministers and counsellors of state, who sit there and take part in the debates, but have no deliberative voice, unless they are peers, or elected by the people.

19. The ministers, thus members of either Chamber, or sitting there by mission from government, give to the Chambers such information as is deemed necessary, when its publicity does not compromise the interest of the state.

20. The sittings of the two Chambers are public. They may, however, go into secret committee, the Peers on the demand of 10, and the Representatives on the demand of 25 members. Government may also require secret committees when it has communications to make. In all cases, deliberation and vote can only be in public sitting.

21. The Emperor may prorogue,adjourn, and dissolve the Chamber of Representatives. The proclamation which announces the dissolution, convokes the electoral colleges for a new election, and fixes the meeting of Representatives within six months at furthest.

22. During the recess of sessions of the Chamber of Representatives, or in case of its dissolution, the Chamber of Peers cannot meet.

23. Government has the proposal of laws; the Chambers can propose amendments; if these amendments are not adopted by government, the Chambers are bound to vote on the law, such as it was proposed.

24. The Chambers have the power of inviting government to propose a law on a determinate object, and to draw up what it appears to them proper to insert in the law. This claim may be made by either Chamber.

25. When a bill is adopted in either Chamber, it is carried to the other; and, if there approved, it is carried to the Emperor.

26. No written discourse, except reports of committees, of ministers on laws, and accounts, can be read in either Chamber.

Second Title—Of Electoral Colleges, and the Mode of Election.

27. The electoral colleges of department and arrondissement are maintained, with the following modifications.

28. The cantonal assemblies will yearly fill up by elections all the vacancies in electoral colleges.

29. Dating from 1814, a member of the Chamber of Peers, appointed by the Emperor, shall be president for life, and irremoveable, of every electoral college or department.

30. Dating from the same period, the electoral college of every department shall appoint, among the members of each college of arrondissement, the president and two vice-presidents. For that purpose the meeting of the departmental college shall precede by a fortnight that of the college of arrondissement.

31. The colleges of department and arrondissement shall appoint the number of representatives fixed for each in the table adjoined.

32. The representatives may be chosen indiscriminately from the whole extent of France. Every college of department or arrondissement which shall choose a member out of its bounds,shall appoint a supplementary member, who must be taken from the department or arrondissement.

33. Manufacturing and commercial industry and property shall have special representatives. The election of commercial and manufacturing representatives shall be made by the electoral college of department, from a list of persons eligible, drawn up by the Chambers of Commerce and the Consultative Chambers united.

Third Title—Of Taxation.

34. The general direct tax, whether on land or moveables, is voted only for one year: indirect taxes may be voted for several years. In case of the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives, the taxes voted in the preceding session are continued till the next meeting of the Chamber.

35. No tax, direct or indirect, in money or kind, can be levied, no loan contracted, no inscription in the great book of the public debt, can be made, no domain alienated or sold, no levy of men for the army ordered, no portion of territory exchanged, but in virtue of a law.

36. No proposition of tax, loan, or levy of men, can be made but to the Chamber of Representatives.

37. Before the same Chamber must be laid, in the first instance—1. The general budget

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budget of the state, containing a view of the receipts, and the proposal of the funds assigned for the year, to each department of service.—2. The account of the receipts and expenses of the year, or of preceding years.

Fourth Title—Of Ministers, and of Responsibility.

38. All the acts of government must be countersigned by a minister in office.

39. The ministers are responsible for acts of government signed by them, as well as for the execution of the laws.

40. They may be accused by the Chamber of Representatives, and are tried by that of Peers.

41. Every minister, every commandant of armed force, by land or sea, may be accused by the Chamber of Representatives, and are tried by that of Peers, for having compromised the safety or honour of the nation.

42. The Chamber of Peers, in that case, exercises a discretional power either in classing the offence, or mitigating the punishment.

43. Before placing a minister in accusation, the Chamber of Representatives must declare that there is ground for examining the charge.

44. This declaration can only be made on the report of a committee of 60, drawn by lot. This committee must make its report in ten days, or sooner, after its nomination.

45. When the Chamber declares there is ground for inquiry, it may call the minister before them to demand explanations, at least within ten days after the report of the committee.

46. In no other case can ministers in office be summoned or ordered by the Chambers.

47. When the Chamber of Representatives has declared that there is ground for inquiry against a minister, a new committee of 60, drawn by lot, is formed, who are to make a new report on the placing in accusation. This committee makes its report 10 days after its appointment.

48. The placing in accusation is not to take place till 10 days after the report is read and distributed.

49. The accusation being pronounced, the Chamber appoints 5 of its members to prosecute the charge before the Peers.

50. The 75th Art. of the constitutional act of the 22 Frimaire, year 8, importing that the agents of government can only be prosecuted in virtue of a decision of the Council of State, shall be modified by a law.

Fifth Title—Of the Judicial Power.

51. The Emperor appoints all judges. They are irremovable and for life from the moment of their appointment; but the nomination of justices of peace, and judges of commerce, shall take place as formerly.—The existing judges, appointed by the Emperor in terms of the Senatus Consultum of the 12th October, 1807, and whom he shall think proper to retain, shall receive provisions for life before the 1st of January next.

52. The institution of juries is maintained.

53. The discussions on criminal trials shall be public.

54. Military offences alone shall be tried by military tribunals.

55. All other offences, even those committed by military men, are within the jurisdiction of civil tribunals.

56. All the crimes and offences which were appropriated for trial to the high Imperial Court, and of which this act does not reserve the trial to the Chamber of Peers, shall be brought before the ordinary tribunals.

57. The Emperor has the right of pardon, even in correctional cases, and of granting amnesties.

58. Interpretations of laws demanded by the Court of Cassation, shall be given in the form of a law.

Sixth Title—Rights of Citizens.

59. Frenchmen are equal in the eye of the law, whether for contributions to taxes and public burthens, or for admission to civil and military employments.

60. No one, under any pretext, can be withdrawn from the judges assigned to him by law.

61. No one can be prosecuted, arrested, detained, or exiled, but in cases provided for by law, and according to the prescribed forms.

62. Liberty of worship is guaranteed to all.

63. All property possessed or acquired in virtue of the laws, and all debts of the state, are inviolable.

64. Every citizen has a right to print and publish his thoughts, on signing them, without any previous censorship, liable at the same time, after publication, to legal responsibility by trial by jury, even where there is ground only for the application of a correctional penalty.

65. The right of petitioning is secured to all the citizens. Every petition is individual. Petitions may be addressed either to government or to the two chambers; nevertheless, even the latter must also be entitled "To the Emperor." They shall be presented to the Chambers under the guarantee of a member who recommends the petition. They are publicly read; and if the Chambers take them into consideration, they are laid before the Emperor by the president.

66. No fortress, no portion of territory, can be declared in a state of siege, but in case of invasion by a foreign force, or of civil broils. In the former case the declaration is made by an act of the government.

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ment. In the latter it can only be done by the law. However, should the two Chambers not then be sitting, the act of the government declaring the state of siege must be converted into a plan of law within a fortnight of the meeting of the Chambers.

67. The French people declare finally, in the delegation which it has made of its powers, it has not intended, and does not intend, to give the right of proposing the re-establishment of the Bourbons, or of any prince of that family, upon the throne, even in the case of the extinction of the Imperial Dynasty, nor the right of re-establishing the old feudal nobility, the feudal and senorial rights, the oppressions privileged and oppressive, nor the ability to attempt the rendering national domains unlawful; it forbids the government, the houses, and the citizens, every proposal in this respect.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Done at Paris, April 22, 1815.

A table subjoined contained the number of representatives to be returned by each of the 87 departments, which are subdivided into 368 arrondissements. The number of representatives appointed by the colleges of the departments, vary from 1 to 6 for each department. The arrondissements, of which there are from 3 to 6, each return one representative. The total number of representatives from the colleges of the department being 238, and, from the arrondissements being 368, gives a total of 606, to which, however, is to be added 23 representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests, which makes in all 629 representatives for all France.

A decree followed, ordering the presentation of the additional Act to the constitutions for the acceptance of the French people. The numbers of votes shall be ascertained at the assembly of the Champ de Mai, which is to be convoked at Paris on the 26th of May.

ITALY.

The following Proclamation exhibits the views of the King of Naples in taking the field in Italy.

Rimini, March 31, 1815.

Italians!—The moment is come when great destinies must be accomplished. Providence calls you, at last, to be an independent people. One cry echoes from the Alps to the Strait of Scylla—*the independence of Italy.* What right have strangers to rob you of independence, the first right and blessing of all peoples? What right have they to reign in your fertile plains, and to appropriate to themselves your wealth, for the purpose of transporting it to countries where it did not originate? What right have they to carry off your sons, to make them serve, languish, and die, far from the tombs of your fathers? Is it that nature has in vain given you the Alps for a bulwark, and the invincible discrepancy of your character, a barrier still more insurmountable? No! no! let every foreign domination disappear from the soil of Italy.

Formerly masters of the world, you have expiated that fatal glory by a servitude of twenty centuries. Let it now be your glory to have masters no longer. Every people must keep within the limits fixed to it by nature: the sea and inaccessible mountains,—these are your frontiers. Never think of passing them; but expel the foreigner who passes them, and force him to confine himself within his own. Eighty thousand Italians of Naples hasten to you under the command of their King; they swear never to rest until Italy be free; and they have proved more than once, that they know how to keep their oaths.

Italians of all countries! second their magnanimous efforts. Let those who have borne arms resume them; let the raw youth accustom themselves to handle them; let all citizens, friends of their country, raise a generous voice for liberty; let the whole force of the nation be drawn forth in all its energy, and in every form. The question to be decided is, whether Italy shall be free, or shall remain for ages bent under the yoke of slavery. Let the struggle be decisive, and we shall have established to a distant period the happiness of our fine country—that country, which though still torn and bleeding, is full of ardour and strength to conquer its independence. The enlightened men of all countries, the nations which are worthy of a liberal government, the princes who are distinguished by the greatness of their character, will rejoice in your enterprize, will applaud your triumphs. England, can she refuse you her suffrage?—that nation which holds out to all others the model of a national and constitutional government; that free people, whose finest title to glory is to have shed its blood and treasures for the independence and liberty of nations?

Italians!—Having long invited and urged us by your wishes, you were surprised at our inaction; but the propitious moment was not come; I had not yet received proofs of the perfidy of your enemies. It was necessary that you should be convinced by recent experience, how false was the liberality of your present masters, how deceitful and lying their promises. Fatal and deplorable experience! I call you to witness, brave and unfortunate Italians of Milan, Bologna, Turin, Venice, Brescia, Modena, Reggio, and so many other famous cities, how many of your brave warriors and virtuous patriots have been torn from their native soil! how many groan in dungeons! how many are victims of unheard-of exactions and humiliations!

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Italians!

Italians!—You must put a period to so many calamities; arise, and march in the closest union. At the same time that your courage shall assert your external independence, let a government of your choice,—a true national representation, a constitution worthy of you and the age, guarantee your internal liberty, and protect your property. I invite all brave men to come and combat with me; I invite all enlightened men who have reflected on the wants of their country, that, in the silence of the passions, they prepare the constitution and laws which must in future govern happy and independent Italy.

By the King, JOACHIM NAPOLEON.
MILLET DE VILLENEUVE,
Chief of the Staff.

In this appeal Joachim does not appear to have been seconded by the Italians; for, on the advance of the Austrian armies, he found it necessary to retreat towards his own frontiers, in which he suffered several partial defeats. He appears to have acted without any concert with Napoleon, who probably has not forgiven his baseness in joining the confederacy against France last year. It seems likely, however, that Napoleon will march an army to sustain him; as it now appears the Congress have thought proper to decree the dethronement of Joachim.

GERMANY.

New Treaty of the Allied Powers.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:—

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined, in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn Treaty, mutually signed by each of the four Powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

[Here follow the appointments, in the usual form, of the different Plenipotentiaries, whose names are undersigned.]

Art. 1. The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna,—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these Treaties,—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import, to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the Declaration issued on the 13th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace, under the protection of which rights, the freedom and the independence of nations, have been established and secured.

2. Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of; yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate number of artillery (not reckoning garrisons) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

3. The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war assigned in the 1st article of the present Treaty shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

4. As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article, shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

5. Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

6. The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the generals, commanders of their armies, officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments, in order to inform them of military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

7. As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the High Contract-

ing Powers agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

8. As the present Treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his present circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present Treaty.

9. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

Count RASUMOUSKY; Count NESSELRODE; Prince METTERNICH; Baron WESSENBERG; Prince HARDENBERG; Baron HUMBOLDT; WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815.

NETHERLANDS.

Louis the 18th's Declaration.

Ghent, May 3.

France, free and respected, was enjoying, by our care, the peace and prosperity which had been restored to it, when the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte from the island of Elba, and his appearance on the French territory, seduced to revolt the greatest part of the army. Supported by this illegal force, he has made usurpation and tyranny succeed to the equitable empire of the laws. The efforts and the indignation of our subjects, the majesty of the throne, and that of the national representation, have yielded to the violence of a mutinous soldiery, whom treacherous and perjured leaders have seduced by deceitful hopes.

This criminal success having excited in Europe just alarms, formidable armies have been put in march towards France, and all the powers have decreed the destruction of the tyrant. Our first care, as our first duty, has been to cause a just and necessary distinction to be recognized between the disturber of the peace and the oppressed French nation.

Faithful to the principles which have always guided them, the sovereigns, our allies, have declared their intention to respect the independence of France, and to guarantee the integrity of its territory. They have given us the most solemn assurances that they will not interfere in the internal government, and it is on these conditions we have resolved to accept their generous assistance.

The usurper has in vain attempted to sow dissensions among them, and by a feigned moderation, to disarm their just resentment. His whole life has for ever deprived him of the power of imposing upon good faith. Despairing of the success of his artifices, he seeks, for the second time, to precipitate with himself into the abyss, the nation over which he causes terror to reign. He renews all the departments of administration, in order to fill them wholly with men sold to his tyrannical projects; he disorganizes the national guard, whose blood he intends to lavish in a sacrilegious war; he begins to abolish rights which have been long since abolished.

He convokes a pretended "Field of May," to multiply the accomplices of his usurpation. He promises to proclaim there, in the midst of bayonets, a derisory imitation of that constitution, which, after twenty-five years of disorders and calamities, had, for the first time, founded on a solid basis, the liberty and the happiness of France. Finally, he has consummated the greatest of all crimes towards our subjects, by attempting to separate them from their sovereign: to tear them away from our family, whose existence, which for so many ages has been identified with that of the nation itself, is still at this moment the only thing that can guarantee the stability of the legitimacy of the government, the rights and the liberty of the people, the mutual interests of France and of Europe.

In these circumstances we rely with entire confidence on the sentiments of our subjects, who cannot fail to perceive the dangers and the miseries to which they are exposed by a man whom assembled Europe has devoted to public vengeance. All the powers know the dispositions of France. We are assured of their amicable views and of their support.

(Signed) LOUIS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The public mind during the month has been absorbed by the extensive and costly preparations for war, and constantly agitated by the falsehoods which are ingeniously fabricated from day to day, for the columns of that portion of the London papers that are pliant and accommodating.

The proceedings of parliament have not, in this interval, been devoid of interest. On questions of war and peace, the independent party have divided as high as 44 in the Lords, and 100 in the Commons, a weight of opposition which, in better times, would have been sufficient to influence the ministers of the crown, backed as the opposition are by the general voice of the people.

On the 22d the Regent sent a message to both houses, stating, "That, in consequence of the events which have recently taken place in France, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Paris last year, for preserving the peace of Europe, he has judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his allies, to adopt such steps as circumstances may require against the common enemy, and

and for preventing the revival of measures which could only have for their object to destroy the peace and liberties of Europe; and his Royal Highness confidently relies upon the House of Commons to support him in such steps as he may find it necessary to take, in conjunction with his allies, at this momentous crisis."—In the Lords, an amendment to the consequent address was moved by EARL GREY, recommending previous negociation, in a speech unequalled for its solid argument in the records of parliament; but, on a division it was negatived by 156 to 44, the Lords GRENVILLE and FITZWILLIAM voting with the majority. In the Commons, on the 25th, an amendment, recommending negociation, was moved by Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH, but lost by 92 to 330; Mr. GRATTAN, in a *fancy* speech, in which facts and truth succombed before abused figures of rhetoric, having supported the ministry, thereby giving the same unhappy impulse to this new war, which the perverted genius of Burke gave to the first of these ruinous wars; and that of Sheridan to the second; so that we seem fated to be the victims of our passions! It will be the task of History to develope the secret intrigues which led to the tergiversation and fall of these once respected patriots.

The income tax has been re-enacted without modification for another year, notwithstanding the unanimous sense of the nation had been so unequivocally expressed against it. Mr. TIERNEY, on the 8th, made an able speech on the expences of CARLTON HOUSE, where, besides the 100,000l. granted for outfit, in two years and three-quarters, 89,000l. have been spent in UPHOLSTERY; 27,000l. for CHINA and GLASS; 138,000l. for SILK MERCERY, DRAPERY, &c.; and 110,000l. for JEWELLERY, &c.

A supplement to a late London Gazette contained dispatches from the adjutant-general of the forces in Bengal, giving the details of an unfortunate attack on fort Kalunga, in the Nehaul country, by troops under General Gillespie. After one unsuccessful attempt, the general himself led on a reinforcement to storm the fort, but they were driven back; again they tried, but with no better success; and the general was shot through the head.

Killed and wounded.—2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 3 native commissioned officers, 9 serjeants, 2 havildars, 2 trumpeters, 2 drummers, 125 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Officers killed.—Major-general Gillespie. 6th native infantry—Lieut. and Adjutant O'Hara. Light battalion—Lieut. and Adj. Gosling. 17th native infantry—Ensign Fothergill. Pioneers—Ensign Ellis.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE three independent Divisions of this great metropolis have manifested a high degree of constitutional spirit in the present crisis, which will relieve its inhabitants from the moral responsibility of the threatened war. We have judged it our duty to preserve the protests, thus voted in meetings publicly and legally convened, of the Livery of London, and the inhabitants of Westminster and of Southwark; regretting, at the same time, that we have not room to give place to the able speeches of Messrs. WAITHMAN, CARTWRIGHT, and CORNER, who respectively introduced the business at each meeting; and, particularly, the speech of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, at Westminster, which may be quoted as a model of patriotic eloquence, scarcely to be equalled by any example in ancient and modern times.

In a meeting or assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen, of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1815. BIRCH, MAYOR.

Resolved, That this Common Hall, having recently witnessed the marked disregard shewn to the Petitions from this city, and those of the nation at large, are the more strongly confirmed in the conviction of the corrupt state of the representation, and the total want of sympathy in opinion and feeling between the House of Commons and the people.

That these considerations would, under circumstances of less importance, have deterred us from the exercise of a right which appears to have been rendered nugatory; but hopeless as we fear it is again to address that honourable house, yet, at a crisis so momentous—when a determination appears to have been so strongly manifested by the ministers of the crown again to plunge this devoted country into the horrors of war—we feel it to be an

imperious duty to our country, ourselves, and posterity, to use every constitutional means towards averting from the nation the overwhelming calamities with which it is menaced.

That the Livery of London have seen, with feelings of abhorrence, the declarations and treaties of the allied powers, and to which are affixed the names of British ministers, wherein are avowed and promulgated the monstrous and unheard-of principles, that the breach of a convention by a sovereign 'destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended —places him without the pale of civil and social relations — renders him liable to public vengeance'—and that, consequently, 'there can be neither peace nor truce with him:'—principles revolting to the feelings of civilized society—repugnant to the rights, liberties, and security of all states—and evincing a combination, or rather a conspiracy, which, if once sanctioned, would lead to consequences the most dreadful and alarming, and for which there is no parallel in the history of the world.

That, recollecting the noble struggles which our ancestors have made for re-establishing and preserving their liberties —recollecting the frequent reformations they have made in the government—that they have always maintained and exercised this right—and that the august Family now upon the throne, derived the right to the crown, not by hereditary claims, but upon the legitimate foundation of all authority, the choice of the people—and indignantly disclaiming, as our ancestors have done, all right in foreign powers to interfere in our internal concerns, we cannot but consider any attempt to dictate to France, or to any other country, the form or mode of its government—the person who shall or shall not be at the head of such government, or in any way to interfere in its internal policy and regulations, as highly impolitic and manifestly unjust, and deprecate all attempts to involve this country in a war for such an object—a war against those principles which this nation has ever maintained and acted upon.

Torn by the miseries and calamities of the late devastating war—still tasting the bitter fruits of that protracted conflict—and no means having been adopted to lessen our national burthens, by those necessary retrenchments in the national expenditure, so earnestly and so repeatedly called for by the people—but, on the contrary, an act has been passed, restricting the importation of corn, by which a tax is virtually imposed of several millions per annum upon food, and entailed upon us in times of peace one of the greatest evils produced by the war. Before, therefore, we are plunged into another war, and in support of such principles, we might ask what has been gained by the immense sacrifices we have already made? and, contemplating the disastrous consequences of a failure in this new contest, the people have a right to demand what advantages are proposed, even in the event of its success, or at least to be satisfied that hostilities are unavoidable, and that every means of fair and honourable negociation have been exerted, and had proved ineffectual.

That to enter such a contest in the present state of the country—with all our national funds mortgaged to their utmost bearing, and that without an effort at negociation—or to refuse to conclude a treaty with any power, under the presumption that such treaty may, at some remote period, be broken—appears to us an act of insanity—putting to hazard not only the property and happiness of families, but the very existence of the British empire, and tending to exclude for ever from the world the blessings of peace.

Were the impolicy of a new war upon such principles, and under such circumstances, at all doubtful, or were government at all to be benefited by the result of experience, we need but recall to recollection the memorable manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick, at the commencement of the late contest—a manifesto which had the effect of arousing and uniting all the energies of the French nation, and gave that victorious impulse to her arms which endangered the liberties of Europe—we need but call to recollection that, during the progress of that war, notwithstanding the immense sacrifices of British blood, and wanton waste of British treasure, lavished in subsidizing allies to fight in their own cause, we have not unfrequently seen those powers, who entered into the contest in alliance with this country, abandon that alliance, and joined in league with France—endeavouring to exclude us from the continent of Europe.

That, after all our sacrifices, and all our exertions, in the common cause, we failed to procure from one sovereign that tribute to humanity—the abolition of the slave trade—and beheld another monarch commence his career by re-establishing the inquisition—persecuting the best patriots of the country—and even prohibiting the introduction of British manufactures into his dominions.

That the Livery of London have ever been, and now are, ready to support the honour, the character, and the interests of the British empire, and to resist every act of aggression; but, seeing all the consequences of the late war, looking at the depressed state of the country, the burthens and privations of the people, the financial difficulties, the uncertainty and hazard of war, seeing likewise that France has disclaimed all intention of interfering in the concerns of other nations, that she has declared her determination to adhere to the

treaty

treaty of Paris, that she has made pacific overtures to the different allied powers, has already abolished the slave trade, and given other indications of returning to principles of equity and moderation; and holding, as we do, all wars to be unjust, unless the injury sustained is clearly defined, and redress by negociation cannot be obtained; and more particularly holding in abhorrence all attempts to dictate to, or interfere with, other nations in their internal concerns, we cannot but protest against the renewal of hostilities, as neither founded in justice nor necessity.

That it is with feelings of indignation we perceive his Majesty's ministers have proposed the renewal of that most galling, oppressive, and hateful inquisition, the tax upon income, an inquisition which had, in consequence of the universal execration it excited, been recently and reluctantly abandoned, and which we had hoped could never have been again renewed, at least during the existence of that generation who remembered its oppressions.

That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying them to interpose their authority to stop a weak, rash, and infatuated administration in their mad and frightful career, and to adopt such measures as may best preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the nation.

The petition, founded on these resolutions, was refused from informality.

To the Commons of the United Kingdom.

The Petition of the inhabitant householders of the city of Westminster.

Sheweth,

That, should England wage a new war against France, on the grounds recommended by his majesty's ministers, of interfering in the French choice of a sovereign, such war, on the part of England, would be flagrantly unjust.

That a determined rejection of Peace, by the insult of refusing to negociate with the sovereign on the throne of France, will not lessen the injustice of such war.

That cruelly oppressed as the English people already are, by taxes, to the utmost extent of human endurance—taxes which are daily adding to the immense number of our paupers—to plunge our country, under such circumstances, into any war, which is unjust and unnecessary, would have less the appearance in ministers of an ordinary deficiency in wisdom than it would resemble desperation or insanity.

That, as respects the welfare of our country, your petitioners could not account for a policy so much resembling madness, did they not recollect that the domestic enemies, who have ——— the nation of its rightful representation in the legislature, have a perpetual interest in stirring up foreign war, whereby they may farther —— the people of their property, and in time wholly subvert the Constitution.

That —— counsellors, alert in the adoption of unjust means to an unjust end, have already, by ——— influence, obtained an unqualified re-enactment of the Property Tax, which, raising articles of consumption in price, and diminishing the means of payment, is a cause of cruel privations.

That such —— counsellors and their abettors, not only act on the iniquitous principle of taxation, without ———, but they in preference adopt, as an instrument of terror for upholding their ——————— power, that detested inquisitorial system, in reprobation of which, the universal indignation of our much injured country was, to your honourable house, so lately made known.

That if any minister or ministers of the crown have advised, or shall advise an unjust and needless war against France; or if any such minister or ministers, by unjustifiable measures, or by insulting the French government, have caused or shall cause the overwhelming calamity of such a war to become inevitable, such minister or ministers ought to be impeached.

Wherefore your petitioners pray, that your honourable house will not only take into its most serious consideration the foregoing arguments, but that it will likewise afford the nation a perfect shield, and the only possible shield, against any such wrongs in future, by resorting to a radical reform, which shall completely identify taxation with representation, and restore to us parliaments of a duration not exceeding one year; it being most manifest, that, if deprived of these rights, the people have no liberty, no security for their property, no protection against being needlessly involved in foreign wars, or exposed to domestic persecution and oppression.

This petition was rejected on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, as insulting in its language; and we have in consequence judged it decorous to suppress some of its epithets.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of the ancient town and borough of Southwark, in their Town-hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of May, 1815, Sir W. Lewes, knt. high bailiff, and alderman of Bridge Ward, in the chair, the following resolutions were passed with two dissentient voices only:—

Resolved,—That the inhabitants of this ancient town and borough, recognising, approving, and asserting those principles to be just on which our ancestors acted at the glorious revolution, cannot but witness with unfeigned regret, and with sentiments of the highest indignation, weighed down as we now are by the consequences of nineteen years of war, a new war about to be commenced, for the purpose of dictating to a large and populous nation on the subject of the government of their country, a measure calculated to lead again

to

to consequences the most dreadful and alarming, by strengthening and uniting France against the confederacy of the Princes of Europe—a confederacy so likely to be broken by the defection of some, and the subjugation of others.

That the reasons declared by his Majesty's ministers for again plunging this devoted country into an interminable war, for so illegitimate and hateful a purpose—a war which, we conceive, if carried on in the spirit which has been avowed, must prove a war of extermination—are not founded either in truth, justice, or sound policy—not in truth, because when we contemplate the treaty of Tilsit, and other treaties made with France, by the powers now in alliance with England, we have just as much security for the faithful observance of treaties by the present ruler of France, as by any of the other powers now in amity with his Majesty—not in justice, inasmuch as it is unjust to wage war against a single individual—and impolitic, because it is evident that the King of France has been universally rejected by the people, in favour of his more fortunate rival.

Contemplating as we do the strength of this island; and the weakness of the force of every other maritime nation, in comparison with the naval force of this kingdom, we are decidedly of opinion that it is unnecessary at this time to enter into a new war; and, as war cannot be maintained by the allied powers without pecuniary assistance from this nation, by granting subsidies for that purpose, we shall be accessary to the deaths of the thousands that will fall in the contest, and to all the other misery and devastation which such a war will occasion. We do, therefore, most strongly protest against being plunged by his Majesty's ministers into a war, so likely to increase the calamities which the last has entailed on us, by producing and occasioning an enormous increase of the public debt—a restoration and continuance of that iniquitous and inquisitorial tax, called the property-tax—an alarming diminution of our trade and manufactures—the total destruction of public credit—an abridgment of our comforts—and a shameful profusion of the blood and treasure of the country, in supporting a war for an object repugnant to the principles which placed his Majesty's family on the throne.

That the inattention shown to the petitions of the people, by the House of Commons, in the case of the corn laws, and more recently by passing the Act for reviving the property-tax, contrary to the declared sentiments of a great majority of the nation, convinces us that the people of England are not fully, freely, and fairly ——— in the Commons House of Parliament; and that any petition presented to them for averting the calamities of war, will be as ineffectual as the petitions against the bill for preventing the importation of corn; and, therefore, the inhabitants of this borough, on this occasion, resolve not to petition the present parliament, but to instruct the representatives of this borough to oppose every measure which may be proposed in parliament for raising supplies for the prosecuting so unjust and unnecessary a war.

Resolved,—That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, in our opinion, ought to dismiss from his presence and councils for ever, the ministers who have been daring enough to advise the entering into a contest, big with the most ruinous consequences, without attempting to negociate for a safe and honourable peace; and that he ought to dissolve the present parliament, as the most likely method of obtaining that state of tranquillity so necessary for recruiting the means of the country, already too much exhausted, preventing a national bankruptcy, and averting that melancholy and disastrous state, to which this country may otherwise be reduced.

On Monday, the 8th, Mr. Sadler's yard, in Goswell-street, was opened for the exhibition of sheep, of the fine-woolled breed of Spain, sent in claim of the premiums patriotically offered by the Merino Society, for encouraging the improvement and diffusion of this important breed of sheep in Britain. The views of this society also embrace the encouragement of those manufacturers who excel in making cloth of the best quality from English grown wool. Lord Dundas, Lord Somerville, Sir John S. Sebright, C. C. Western, esq. John Fane, esq. and a number of other distinguished agriculturists, were present among the company, which was select, but far from numerous.

At Addington, a village about three miles from Croydon, a water-spout lately descended on the hills, and took its way with irresistible force through the village, forcing open the doors, and carrying away the furniture of the habitations.

It is computed, that in the metropolis there are at least 40,000 mechanics out of employment, many of whom have large families.

A numerous meeting, principally composed of ladies of rank and fashion, was lately held at Freemasons' Hall, to promote the *National Benevolent Institution*, for the relief of distressed persons in the middle ranks of life, of whatever country or persuasion.

MARRIED.

George Lovell, esq. to Miss A. E. Drummond, of Sloane-street.

J. H. Shears, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Bell, of Deptford.

M. S. Warburgh, esq. of Hamburgh, to Miss S. Israels, of Great Prescot-street.

At

At Lambeth, Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Rotterdam, to Miss Lydia Field, of Brixton-rise.

Mr. Deykes, of Thavies' Inn, to Miss Woodward Brighton, of Elmswell.

Charles Marett, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Frances Rouse, of New Bridge-street.

Ford Brawn, esq. to Miss Caroline Madox, of Greenwich-road.

Mr. John Taylor, of Denmark-street, to Miss Mary Allenby, of Maidenwell, Lincolnshire.

The Hon. Mortimer Rodney, son of the late Lord Rodney, to Miss Sarah Withy, of Buckingham-street.

At Edmonton, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Victor Von Arentschild, to Miss Dorothea Henrietta Harris, of Bourne-grove, Southgate.

William Harris, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss S. Hawkins, of Colchester.

At Clapham, John Whitmore, jun. esq. to Miss Maria Stainforth.

Lieut.-Colonel James Allan, of the 94th regiment, to Miss Sarah Isabella Timbrell.

Mr. Harding, of Oxford street, to Miss Batt, of Dover-street.

John Cazenove, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Harriet Gibson, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

B. B. Hatton, esq. of Barking, to Miss Coleman, of Aldersgate-street.

John Walter, esq. to Miss Gregory, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory, vicar of West Ham.

Mr. W. Wallcott, of Worcester, to Miss Elizabeth Collins, of Clarendon-square.

Matthew Pickford, esq. to Mrs. Warner, widow of the late J. P. W. esq.

Thomas Dauncey, of Cateaton-street, to Miss Ann Dalton, of Watford.

James Melvill, esq. of Islington, to Miss Hester Sellon, of Harlesden-green, Middlesex.

Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Campbell, of the 6th regiment, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Figginson, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

James Turner, esq. of Halesworth, to Miss Herbert, of Huntingdon.

At Islington, William Cattley, esq. to Miss Hannah Garratt, of Newington-green.

Mr. Massey, of the Poultry, to Miss J. B. Turner, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

W. Williamson, esq. of Tooley-street, to Miss Chambers, of Watling-street.

James, son of William Smith, esq. to Miss Sarah Cumming, of Richmond, Surrey.

William Shean, esq. of Elmgrove, near Portsmouth, to Miss Anne Maria Shum, of Bedford-square.

Lord Edward O'Bryan, brother to the Marquis of Thomond, to Miss Gertrude Grace Methuen, of Corsham House, Wilts.

Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland Place, to Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Arran.

At Newington, John Johnson Harcourt, esq. of the East India House, to Miss Mary Smales, of Walworth.

Charles Ward, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Charlotte White, of Canterbury-place, Lambeth.

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. captain of the royal navy, to Lady Mary Talbot, widow of Thomas Mansell, esq. of Margam and Penrice-castle, Glamorganshire, and sister of the Earl of Ilchester.

Mr. John Thompson, of Kentish-Town Terrace, to Miss Ann Harvey, of the Strand.

The Rev. William Everett, fellow of New College, Oxford, and vicar of Rumford, to Marianne, daughter of Charles Dundas, esq. M.P. for Berks.

At Mary-le-bone church, Lieut. H. W. Bailey, of the royal navy, to Miss Maria Thompson, of Dublin.

Mr. N. W. Basnett, of Camberwell Terrace, to Miss Hatch.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, W. Ponsonby Johnson, esq. of Walton-house, Cumberland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Armytage, bart. of Kirklees, in Yorkshire.

George G. Mills, esq. of the army pay-office, to Jean, relict of B. Ryan, late captain in the East India Company's service.

At Paddington, John Long Wright, esq. to Miss Milnes, of Collingham.

Mr. M. F. Faithful, of Beaumont-street, to Mrs. Harrison, of Southgate.

At St. Pancras' church, the Rev. John Wickens, of Mapperton, to Miss Pett, of Poole, Dorsetshire.

At Hackney, John Hurd Clarke, esq. to Miss Eliza Boley, of Ashcott, Somersetshire.

At Lambeth Palace, Thomas Thornton, esq. of Flintham-house, Notts. to Miss A. C. White, of Pilton-house, Devon.

Mr. Thomas Symmons, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Alice Buxton, of Paddington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gregory Way, knt. and K.T.S. to Miss Mary Anne Weyland, of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.

At Mary-le-bone church, Francis, second son of the late Sir Robert Lawley, bart. to Miss Mary Anne Talbot, of Guiting, Gloucestershire.

DIED.

At his house in Edward-street, Portman-square, 70, *Thomas Noel*, lord viscount Wentworth, baron Wentworth, and of Kirkby Malory, Leicestershire; a lord of the king's bedchamber, D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and one of the trustees of the Rugby-school. His lordship's death will

will excite the deepest and most sincere regret, not only among his relatives, but all who were honoured with his friendship and acquaintance. To the polite and accomplished gentleman, his lordship possessed a very superior knowledge of the classics, and an universal acquaintance with the learned authors. His numerous tenantry have to lament one of the most generous landlords, and his domestics and the poor the loss of a worthy and liberal friend. The noble viscount was considered as a personal friend of his majesty.

In Montague-street, 88, *C. Kynnersley, esq.* of Loxley Park, Staffordshire. By his death the Earl of Ormonde, in right of the countess his wife, comes into the immediate possession of all her large family estates in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Kent, amounting to 15,000*l.* per annum, which her ladyship derives from her maternal uncle, God. B. Clarke, formerly of Sutton Hall, Derbyshire.

Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Cleaver, lord bishop of St. Asaph. His lordship was raised to episcopacy in 1787, being then made Bishop of Oxford, from which he was translated to Chester. He also held the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and the vicarage of Northop, in Flintshire.

Of a cold after dancing, which was disregarded till too late, *Miss Vernon*, 20, eldest daughter of the Archbishop of York.

In the Albany, *B. Garlick, esq.* formerly minister at the court of Copenhagen.

Mr. J. H. Ainslie, of Furnival's Inn Court, Holborn, a teacher of elocution; he was single, and maintained his mother, who is extremely ill. Having risen at three in the morning to procure something for the old lady, it was found necessary to kindle a fire; to do this he took a small dessert knife to splice a piece of wood, the end of which he laid on his breast, and had the edge towards him, when it slipped, penetrated the heart, inflicting a wound four inches deep; he fell upon the bed, and almost immediately expired.

At Little Ealing, *Lady Wright.*

Wm. Barlow, esq. of the Old Jewry.

Cath. Mercerau, spinster, 60, after a confinement of 34 years as a lunatic.

In Lucas-street, *Mrs. Jane Richards.*

Mary, widow of Capt. Teer, R.N.

Sophia Metcalfe, wife of — Bradley, esq. of John-street, Berkeley-square.

In Finsbury-square, 81, *Mrs. Brooks*, wife of Stephen B. esq.

At Greenwich, *Mr. Andrew Doull.*

Mr. Goodwin, of the Custom-house, London; he was proceeding to the country for the benefit of his health, when he was found dead in the Ipswich coach, on stopping at the Dolphin, Romford.

At Spring Garden Terrace, the wife of Charles Bicknell, esq. solicitor to the Admiralty.

In Stafford Place, *Mr. Thomas Crowtlier Newby*, of Jermyn-street, solicitor.

In Queen-square, 70, *Mrs. Towers Allen*; her death was occasioned by the injury sustained in consequence of her muslin dress taking fire while she was writing, about three weeks ago.

At Old Brompton, deeply lamented, *Miss Henrietta Sophia Jones*, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

At Battersea, 78, *John Reynolds, esq.*

At Fulham, the wife of T. Sampago, of Peterborough-house.

Dr. John Fleming, of a paralytic stroke; he received the first rudiments of education at Douai, in Flanders, from whence he proceeded to the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of Doctor of Physic. He was a scholar at once elegant and profound: few, if any, of his class-fellows, and some of them are the most eminent men of the present day, were more intimately acquainted with all the beauties of the classical authors, particularly of the Latin, in which language he wrote with great purity and ease; he possessed fine taste and fancy; and, though we know not that he ever published any work, he contributed powerfully to the success of many of the principal Newspapers of the metropolis.

In York Place, 31, *Caroline*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Strachey.

At Richmond, suddenly, 65, most sincerely lamented, *Mrs. Bayly*, widow of Nicholas B. esq. formerly colonel of the West Middlesex militia, and second son of the late Sir Nicholas Bayly, of Plasnewydd, Anglesea.

In the Strand, 43, the wife of Mr. Edmund Lloyd.

At Albury Park, *Charles Wall, esq.*

At Kensington Grove, 69, *Mrs. Jane Tenbrocke.*

In Seymour place, Bryanstone-square, 75, *Stephen Harris, esq.* late of Bath, and formerly of Tipperah, Bengal.

Mrs. Carteret, widow of the late Admiral C. and only sister of Sir John Sylvester, bart. recorder of London.

On Balham-hill, 76, *Mr. Joshua Lee*, of Southwark.

In Harpur-street, 53, *Jos. Kirkup, esq.*

Mr. Thomas Hughes, 78, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and of Kennington Common.

At Brighton, 70, *William Gore, esq.* of Baker-street, London, and of the county of Leitrim, Ireland.

In Thornton-row, 70, *Mrs. Mary Rocke.*

In Wimpole-street, *Lady Clerke*, wife of the Rev. Sir Wm. Henry C. bart. rector of Bury, Lancashire.

At Camberwell, 75, *Thomas Jephson, M.A.* of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late master of the Grammar School of Camberwell.

In Weymouth-street, 64, *Wm. Wilkins, esq.* of Newnham, near Cambridge.

At Brompton, *Miss Susannah Owen*, of Geassalt, in the county of Carmarthen.

In

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *General Stewart:* by his death the colonelcy of the 72d regt. becomes vacant.

In Hertford-street, 28, *Alexander Douglas, esq.*

Mr. Wm. Bates Smith, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and celebrated for his profound researches in law, heraldry, &c.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Pym.*

At Haling-cottage, Croydon, *Ellen*, daughter of Mr. J. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row.

In Great Queen-street, *H. G. Deacon, esq.*

At Brentford, suddenly, *Miss Elizabeth Trimmer*, daughter of the late celebrated Mrs. T.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. James Scott.*

At Kensington-green, *John Grant, esq.* formerly of Copthall-court and Lime-st.

At his house in Upper Norton-street, 74, *Wm. Porter, esq.* formerly an eminent Russia-merchant, and lately appointed one of his majesty's commissioners of revenue for Scotland. The virtues and talents of this respectable man will long be remembered by all who had the happiness of knowing him in public or private life. He was educated at the College of Edinburgh, and went to Russia in his 21st year with Dr. Dumaresque—the Empress Catherine having requested the aid of two gentlemen from England, to assist her in forming the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburgh. After being sometime employed there, Mr. Porter was induced to enter into commercial life, in which he experienced considerable prosperity, and afterwards adversity and severe losses. But his honour and integrity were unblemished, and the estimation in which he was held, both by his commercial friends, and also by many persons of rank with whom he became acquainted in Russia, was strongly evinced by the highly respectable appointment which had lately been conferred upon him, but of which he unfortunately did not live to take possession. He married the sister of the late Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly his majesty's minister at the court of Berlin, who lives to lament his loss.

At his house, in Chelsea, 61, *Mr. John Peter Roberdeau*, a gentleman of extensive versatile literary talents. He was descended from a respectable French protestant family, who were driven from Bourdeaux in the year 1685, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. R. was born in London, in the year 1754, where his father carried on a considerable silk-manufactory; and, having received from him a very liberal education, he successfully pursued the business several years after his father's death. In 1777, he married a daughter of the Rev. James Townley, senior master of Merchant-Taylors' School, and rector of St. Bennett's, by whom he had four daughters and three sons. In the year 1796, the increasing inroads of an hereditary gout (which had attacked him as early as his 24th year) rapidly incapacitating him for commercial exertions, he had formed the design of retiring to America, when he had the misfortune to lose his two elder daughters, who had attained the respective ages of 16 and 18 years; and within a year afterwards their mother, who fell a victim to excessive grief occasioned by their loss, and with whom he had ever lived on the most endearing terms of reciprocal attachment. He might well have exclaimed, in the words of the immortal YOUNG—

"Insatiate Archer, could not *one* suffice?
Thy shaft flew *thrice*, and *thrice* my peace was slain."

An indelible cast of melancholy from thence clouded his future life, and for some time the faculties of his mind were suspended by a state of torpor. At this period he fortunately, but unexpectedly, obtained a temporary military appointment in the army commissariat, which, by change of scene, greatly contributed to his recovery; and he continued in such employ until the establishment was dissolved in the year 1799. He next fixed his residence in the town of Lewes, in Sussex, where he was able fully to indulge in that literary taste which had ever distinguished him, and he now devoted himself to the education of his children, until January 1802: when, at the instigation of some friends, who joined him in the speculation, he removed to Chichester, and undertook the direction of a weekly quarto priut, upon an enlarged plan of miscellaneous literature, entitled the Sussex Chronicle. The support of the nobility and upper classes of society exceeded his expectation, but it was erroneous to calculate upon the general sale of a sheet deviating so wholly from the beaten track of a provincial weekly paper. The advantages not being commensurate with the undertaking, it was discontinued at Midsummer 1803; when Mr. R. removed to Portsmouth, and joined the copy-right of the Sussex Chronicle, as also his editorial labours, to the Portsmouth Telegraph, a paper high in public estimation. It furnished to Mr. R. an occupation suited to his taste and inclination, and, under his able hand, assumed a variety and spirit which advanced it further into public notice. Ever desirous of assisting the cause of literature, he about this time established in Portsmouth a library society, upon proprietary shares, which met with general satisfaction and encouragement, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes. Mr. R. had the satisfaction of seeing his two elder sons placed in the East-India Company's Bengal civil establishment, and the third in the Bengal cavalry, by the kindness of his relation, the late Alderman Le Mesurier, who had married Mr. R.'s youngest sister. The gout still continuing

to increase upon him, in 1807 he removed to Bath, in the hopes of receiving benefit from the waters; but, not finding any alleviation of his complaint, he returned to London, after an absence of many years from his relations and friends, and finally, with his two daughters, fixed his residence at Chelsea. During his stay at Bath, he received the agonizing intelligence of the death of his eldest son in Bengal, who was only in the 25th year of his age, and for whom he had ever entertained the greatest parental solicitude and affection. His feelings at the loss of a beloved son, in the full bloom and vigour of youth, when his anxious heart beat high with the fond expectation of seeing him return the honour and support of the other branches of the family, will be better conceived by the reader than described. He had tasted deeply of the cup of bitterness before—he had now to drink it to the very dregs. The accumulation of his misfortunes, and the constant recurrence of his disorder, occasioned him from this time to exclude himself from all society but that of his most intimate friends. The universal benevolence of his mind induced him to express a wish that he might live to see a general peace, and that, at the appointed period, he might die suddenly, and with his family around him. It is somewhat singular that the event took place agreeably to his desire. Peace with America had been concluded only about a week, when he was attacked with gout in his stomach and head, which in the short space of four hours terminated, without a sigh escaping him, his sufferings in this life; his two daughters at the time attending him, and administering to his wants and offering (though in vain) all the assistance and comfort that filial duty and affection could supply.—It remains only now to make a short, but impartial, estimate of his moral and literary character, and to notice the chief productions of his pen. Under the pressure of sorrow and the agony of disease, he displayed the resignation of a Christian and the fortitude of a man. His mind was superior to the attacks of fortune. He died satisfied with the situation he had been called to fill in life, and with the length of days allotted him, valuing the latter only as the means of affording paternal assistance to his family, to whom he was most affectionately attached. The domestic afflictions he had experienced had thrown a shade of misanthropy over some of his sentiments, but which wholly vanished upon closer converse. His heart was susceptible of the warmest friendship. A manly spirit of independence was one of the most distinguishing features of his character. He entertained a most sovereign contempt for all those temporising acts of policy by which the abject and the mean rise into favour and opulence; and, as he did not take the means to acquire wealth, it is hardly necessary to add that he did not possess it. As his wants, however, were not numerous, his circumstances were more than sufficient to supply them. There was no mixture of party spirit in his feelings. He was a lover of his country, and a strenuous assertor, in his writings, of its rights and liberties; but as on the one hand he abhorred oppression, so on the other he was an enemy to the turbulence of faction. He was always the friend of peace, and had the happiness of living, as before stated, to see it restored. —Of such of his numerous literary productions as are scattered through the publications of the day, from the year 1772, in almost every Protean form of serious and humourous, verse and prose, it is difficult to speak, unless they were concentrated. Many of those written for the Sussex Chronicle and the Hampshire Telegraph have met with distinguished notice and applause. His volume of "Fugitive Verse and Prose," published in 1803, is an original, agreeable, and diversified miscellany, displaying much knowledge of the world, and exhibiting many traits of true poetry; it embraces pieces of 30 years' distance in date, and several delivered at the London theatres. The obituary class of these poems bears faithful records of the durability of his domestic sorrows—they are pathetic and affectionate. His humourous tale of "Pure Old England" may claim rank with the best satires of a similar kind of the present day, and the notes embrace a wide field of reading and observation. In his intercourse with the corps dramatique, he produced two afterpieces on the London boards, and has left a farce in MS. an embellished drama taken from Glover's Leonidas: it was got up and acted by the young gentlemen of the Naval Academy at Gosport, in the year 1805. Mr. R.'s last poetic effusion was his "Stanzas of Sorrow," upon the loss of his son, which he only circulated amongst a few of his private friends, but which are highly interesting and pathetic, and unfolds the sublimity of the Asiatic mythology. In political caricature, satire, and heterogenous burlesque, he had not many superiors. The style of his prose compositions was concise and energetic; his poetical effusions were highly fanciful and polished. He excelled in dramatic criticism. His writings have been always subservient to the cause of morality, and he may lay claim to a similar praise with Addison, that he never wrote "one line which, dying, he would wish to blot."

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, to the rectory of Uppingham.

Rev. CHARLES PALMER, M.A. to the Serpetual curacy of St. Catharine, alias pt. Oswald, in Gloucester.

Rev. ISAAC DAWSON, to the vicarage of Stephen's, Cornwall.

Rev. WM. MUTLOW, to be a minor canon of Gloucester cathedral.

Rev. JOHN DEAN, B.D. senior fellow of Brasennose-college, to the rectory of Ould.

Rev. T. CLAYTON, B.D. senior fellow of Brasennose-college, to the rectory of Cottingham.

Rev. RD. MANT, M.A. to the valuable living of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

Rev. HERBERT HILL, M.A. to the rectory of Worting.

Rev. J. PARSONS, M.A. to the vicarage of All Saints, Bristol.

Rev. Dr. WOLLEN, to the vicarage of Kilton.

Rev. W. DAVISON, M.A. to the vicarage of Hartington, and the perpetual curacy of Wetton.

Rev. C. LEIGH, to the rectory of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Rev. T. JOHNES, M.A. to the rectory of Lezant, Cornwall.

Rev. WILLIAM SPOONER, to the living of Chipping Campden.

Rev. CHARLES PALMER, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, in Gloucester, and to the vicarage of St. Mary-de-Lode.

Rev. H. J. RANDOLPH, appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort.

Rev. FRANCIS DYSON, M.A. fellow of Merton-college, to the rectory of Minstead.

Rev. THOMAS POOLE HOOPER, M.A. to the vicarage of Sompting.

Rev. HENRY SALMON, to the living of Culworth.

Rev. T. MORGAN, to the chaplaincy of the Naval Hospital at Haslar.

Rev. JAMES SCOTT, to the chaplaincy at Gosport.

Rev. S. LEGGART, to Portsmouth Garrison.

Rev. JOHN METCALFE, to Chatham Garrison.

*** *Communications are requested.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WE have nothing to add to the account given by our correspondent, at page 388, of the horrible calamity at Heaton Colliery, except that all attempts to rescue any of the surviving victims proved unavailing; and that a subscription has been set on foot for their widows, orphans, and dependants. The recurrence of these accidents seems to demand some legislative provision. In London there are district surveyors to take cognizance of alterations in buildings, and who in consequence are the means of saving many lives. Public surveyors in the coal-districts might in like manner prevent workmen from rushing to certain death.

The Tyne-Side Agricultural Society have adjudged a premium of 20 guineas to Messrs. Atkinson, of Peepee, for the best bull; of 10 guineas, to Mr. R. Dobson, of Gibside, and Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Stocksfield Hall; and others, of 5 guineas, to various claimants.

Married.] Mr. Henry Button, of Brancepeth, to Miss Mary Hayston, of Durham.

Mr. Thomas Renton, merchant, of Ayton, to Miss Margaret Craig, of Eyemouth.

Mr. William Kirk, of Sunderland, to Miss White, of Bishopwearmouth.

George Stelling, esq. of Barton, to Miss Mary Wetherell, of Jolby.

Mr. Ferguson, solicitor, of Catterick, to Miss, daughter of Ralph Hodgson, esq. of Winford.

Mr. Thomas Graham, to Miss Margaret Crouchshanks, both of Newcastle.

Mr. John Whalton, to Miss Ann Allison, both of South Shields.

Mr. Tho. Brown, to Mrs. Eliz. Brown, both of Elsden, Northumberland.

Mr. John Dixon, porter-merchant, to Miss Atkinson, of Stockton.

Mr. George Kirsop, to Miss Jane Hudspeth, of Benfieldside, near Shotley-bridge.

Mr. John Jacobson, to Miss Mary Robinson, both of North Shields.

At Newcastle, Mr. Michael Johnson, of the Lizard, near Sunderland, to Miss Burnett.—Mr. James Duncan, to Miss Isabella Hope.

Mr. John Gregson, of Belchester, to Miss Margaret Rutherford, of Fleesp, Northumberland.

Mr. Westell, of Old Durham, to Miss Richmond, of Frenchburn.

Mr. Richard Atkinson, to Mrs. Hannah Kirkley, both of Barnardcastle.

Mr. Carr, to Miss Watkins, both of Fatfield.

Mr. Richard William Elliott, of Newbottle, to Miss Caroline Judith Hutton, of Sunderland.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Fleck, to Miss Frances Reay, of Grey-street.

Mr. Halliday, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of Tynemouth.

Mr. R. R. Debord, of North Blyth, shipowner, to Miss Marg. Thew, of Balmbro.

Mr. Edward Storey, builder, of Newcastle, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Field-house, near Scruton, Yorkshire.

Capt. Spearman, of the ship John and Mary, to Miss Wilkinson, of Whitby.

Mr. Daniel Mears, to Miss Mary Ann Jones, both of Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, 55, Mr. John M'Kenzie.—53, Mr. Joseph Turnbull.—

78, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, of the Westgate.—Mr. John Philipson Stokoe, attorney-at-law, and one of the coroners for Northumberland.—61, Mr. Charles Hodkinson.—68, John Anderson, esq. surgeon. Mr. A. was, with the late Dr. Clarke, institutor of the Newcastle Dispensary, in 1777; and he continued his attendance, with equal ability and benevolence, as long as his health would permit. Few members of the profession have practised its duties with more disinterestedness than Mr. A. and he will be long remembered by those who knew him, for integrity and the goodness of his heart.—62, Mr. Wm. Hymers, of the Bank-side.—Suddenly, Mrs. Hall, of Dockwray-square.—27, Mr. Gabriel Hall.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hest. Porteous.—27, Mrs. Stonehouse.—37, Mr. John Proud, late master of the Sunderland packet.—78, Mr. Carr.—83, Mrs. Dunn.—Mrs. Bryers.

At Darlington, Mrs. Trotter, relict of the late John T. esq. M.D. and mother of Col. Trotter, of Haughton.—Miss Brownless.—Miss Brown.

At North Shields, 44, Mrs. Mary Burn, much respected.—64, Mr. Sabourn.—65, Mr. W. Grainger.—Mr. George Bell.—65, Mr. Rob. Hunter.—82, Mr. David Meikle.—70, Mrs. Mary Ramsbottom.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Bell.

At South Shields, 60, Mrs. Fenwick.—77, Mr. Simpson, surgeon.—67, greatly respected, Thomas Robertson, esq.

At Hexham, Mr. Hugh Dryden, much respected.—72, Mr. Henry Bell.—83, Mr. Francis Nunnington.—85, Mrs. Stokoe.

At Durham, 54, much respected, Mr. Robt. Pearson.—32, Mrs. Alice Bradforth.—77, Mr. Humphrey Porter, a celebrated florist.

At Barnardcastle, 62, Mrs. Mary Gerard Davies.

At Alnwick, 59, Mrs. Cath. Middleton.

At Tynemouth, 82, Mrs. Eliz. Hays.—46, Mr. W. Nisbett.

At Bishopwearmouth, 26, Mr. Johnson Drew, schoolmaster.

At Earsdon, 32, Ruth, wife of Mr. J. Pentland, formerly of the Leases, near Newcastle.—At Newbegin, 24, Mr. Edw. Anderson.—At Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. Tho. Cummings: he went to converse with a neighbour, and died in a few minutes.—At Bedale, Mrs. Heslop.—At Gateshead, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, 56, Robt. Spencer.

At Birtley-lane, near Chester-le-street, 63, Mr. Joseph Emmerson.—At Preston, 75, Mr. George Peterson.—At Cleasewell-hill, near Redlington, 37, Mrs. G. Wheldon.—At Holland-hall, near Lanchester, 33, Mr. George Forster.—At Blanchland, 97, Mr. John Armstrong.—At Claypeth, 67, Mrs. Margaret Ridley.—At Coatram, near Darlington, 87, Mr. Wm. Porthouse, of Greenwich. There was a chaise waiting to convey him to Barnardcastle, and at the time he should have set off he was arrested by death.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Agnes Farrer.—Mr. Robert Patterson, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah.—Mr. George Benefield, to Miss Ann Jennings.—Mr. James Coldan, to Miss Marg. Dalrymple.—Mr. Simondson Saul, to Miss Eliz. Holme.—Mr. William Wilkinson, to Miss Margaret Rose.—Mr. Wm. Bateman, to Miss Sarah Hunter, of Millburn.

Mr. Robert James, to Miss Martindale, of Seaside-hall.

Mr. John Green, to Miss Eliz. Fleming, both of Grassmere.

Mr. John Hird, of Antingarthdale, to Miss Isabella Robson, of Wharton-hall, near Kirkby-Stephen.

At Penrith, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, to Miss Jane Watkins.—Mr. John Peareth, to Miss Mary Jackson.—The Rev. Thomas Thexton, of Penrith, to Miss Atkinson, of Whinfell.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Hodgson, both of Martindale, near Penrith.

Mr. W. Francis, to Miss Mary Atkinson, both of Kirkland.

Mr. Bryan Dixin, of Tunstal, to Miss Margaret Robinson, of Water Crook.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Capt. Lamb, to Miss Harrison.

Mr. James Blenkarn, to Miss Elizabeth Speight, both of Kendal Parks.

Mr. John Penrith, to Miss Mary Jackson, of Penrith.

Mr. Robert Bainbridge, of London, to Miss Esther Hutchinson, of Helmsley.

Died.] At Penrith, 30, Miss Catherine Whelpdale.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Dare, relict of Dr. D.—87, Mr. John Wilson.—81, Miss Frances Clarke.—59, Mrs. Harrison.—17, Miss Hannah Mountate.—22, Mrs. Esther Butterworth.—74, Mrs. Mary Stainton.—69, Mrs. Rachel Bayley.—80, Mr. Joseph Clayton.—The widow of Martin Dunn, esq. of Lowther.

At Kendal, 69, Mr. Joseph Lamb.—52, Mrs. Mary Baker.—Mrs. Jane Clarke.—90, Mrs. Agnes Rowe.—66, Mrs. Susan Rock.—57, Mrs. Mary Atkinson.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Barson.—69, Mrs. Hannah Mastley.—42, Mr. Joseph Bell.

At Whitehaven, 62, Edw. Knubley, esq. collector of the customs. He was twice a candidate for the representation of the city of Carlisle, but failed.

At South Shields, 80, Mr. John Garbutt.—82, Mr. John Gordon.

At Carlisle, 28, Martha Fulton.—60, Mrs. Eliz. Simpson.—Mrs. Bowman.—Mrs. Waugh, last surviving daughter of the late Dr. Waugh, dean of Worcester.—67, Mr. William Gilchrist.—44, Mr. Robt. Underwood.—39, Mr. Joseph Carrick.

At Helsington, Mr. Thomas Lonsdale.—At Pull, near Ambleside, 72, Mr. John Sheldon.—At Plowlands, near Wareop, Mr.

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Mr. Robert Thornborrow.—At Kirkby Lonsdale, 66, Mr. Wm. Bent.—At Sedbergh, 85, Mrs. Isabel Pennington.—At Appleby, 42, Mr. Richard Robinson.—At Ambleside, 81, Mrs. Penny.—At Denton Holme, near Carlisle, 49, John Milburne Dixon, esq.—At Brough, 26, Miss Anne Rickerby.—At Wigton, 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott.—63, Mr. Daniel Smith.—At Dundraw, 84, Mr. Thomas Twentyman.—At Waverton, 18, Miss Martha Brown.—At Brampton, Mr. Richard Smirke, eldest son of Robert Smirke, esq. R.A. after a short illness, occasioned by a violent cold caught by sitting on the ground, then in a humid state, (probably after perspiring profusely,) while he was ardently occupied in drawing, and in copying the antique inscriptions on the rocks adjacent to the river Gelt.—The wife of Mr. J. Hewitt.

YORKSHIRE.

By a tremendous storm on Friday the 14th of April, four fishing-boats were lost, and no less than TWENTY-NINE fishermen of Runswick and Staithes were drowned, leaving SIXTEEN widows and FORTY-EIGHT children for the most part destitute! Twenty-one belonged to Runswick, being one-third in the place. A public subscription has been set on foot for the sufferers, which cannot be too much commended to general notice.

The Union Coach, which left London at seven o'clock in the morning, arrived at Leeds a quarter before four o'clock on the following morning, having run a distance of 194 miles in 21 hours, being at the rate of nine miles and a half an hour, including the necessary stoppages.

We were sorry to observe the promising *Norwich Union Company* committed as defendants in a fruitless resistance to a claim of 1000*l.* on a life-policy, at the late York assizes. The plaintiff, Mr. Allison, of Huddersfield, obtained a verdict after a minute's deliberation of the jury, notwithstanding ten several pleas had been set up against the payment, and the question had been kept in litigation nearly two years.

Married.] The Rev. J. L. Sissons, of Wakefield, to Miss Frances Hirst, of Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Craven, of Little Woodhouse, to Miss Mary Ann Lambert, of Leeds.

Mr. Samuel Watson, of Killinghall, to Miss Strother, of Leeds.

Mr. James Marshall, to Miss Mary Marsland, both of Millwood, near Halifax.

Mr. George Gledall, of Leeds, to Miss Hanson, of Mill-bridge.

Mr. William Brook, of Cowcliffe, to Miss Slack, of Longwood-house.

Mr. Thomas Turnbull, to Miss Parker, both of Skipton.

Mr. John Dale, of Elmer, near Thirsk, to Miss Elizabeth Hawkin, of Poppleton Raddings.

The Rev. Charles Golding, rector of Crofton, near Wakefield, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late Richard Palmer, esq. of Holme Park.

Mr. Green, of Leeds, to Miss Story, of Rothwell.

Mr. William Blakebrough, of Utley, near Keighley, to Miss Ann Spencer, of Malsishall, near Kildwick.

Mr. Edward Spence, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Frances Beadle, of York.

At Beverley, Mr. Richard Carter, surgeon in the R N. and son of Mr. C. of Hull, to Miss Barton, of Nottingham.

The Rev. John King, B.A. of Wellington, Shropshire, to Miss Blanchard, only daughter of George B. esq. of Colvill-hall, near Howden.

Mr. J. Hebblethwaite, of Oporto, merchant, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. head master of the Free Grammar-school, in Leeds, and vicar of Lastingham.

Mr. J. Taylor, of Arnold Woodhouse, to Miss Jackson, of Riston.

James Garforth, esq. to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Clayton, esq. of Langcliffe-place, near Settle.

At Scartlingwell Park, the Rev. T. Barnea, rector of Castleford, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Thomas Davidson Bland, esq. of Kippax Park.

Mr. Henry Carr, of Derby, to Miss Rimington, of Leeds.

Mr. Robert Whitworth, to Miss Marsden, both of Wakefield.

John Berbick, esq. of Settle, banker, to Margaret, daughter of John Ion, of Dent, and of the Society of Friends.

Mr. John Bedford, of Gilcar, near Barnsley, to Miss Gill, of Swithin, near Darton.

Mr. George Walker, of Calverley, to Miss Hannah Mortimer, of Bramley.

Died] At Hull, 85, deservedly respected, Mrs. Proctor.—44, Mrs. Tripp.—78, Mrs. Eleanor Simpson.—15, Miss A. Jackson —47, Mr. Thomas Vivian.—33, Mr. T. Smith.—55, Mr. Stephen Stephens.—50, Mr. George Peacock, raff-merchant.—38, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Moseley.—63, Mr. W. Ludlam.—Mr. Ashforth, of Sheffield park.—68, Mrs. Ann Heald.—78, Mr. James Swinden.

At Halifax, 24, Mr. Samuel Bettison.—Mr. John Carpmeal.—82, Mrs. Boys.

At Beverley, 80, Mr. William Burgess.

At Hotham, deeply lamented, 73, the Rev. Richard Gee, L.L.B. rector of Leven, East Riding.—At Micenden, 67, Mr. John Bates, minister of an independent congregation there.—At Skipton, Ellen and Rebecca, daughters of Mr. John Tattersall, one of the Society of Friends.—At Lambhill, near Masham, 74, William Wilkinson, esq. much and deservedly respected.—At Stillington, 34, Mr. James Potts.—At Kirkburton,

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Kirkheaton, 67, the Rev. O. Lodge.—At Bradford, 83, Mrs. Edmondson.—At Kirkstall-bridge, 34, Mr. John Wild, of Leeds.—63, Mr. Ephraim Elsworth, many years steward to Sir J. Graham, bart.—At West Mills, near Mirfield, Mrs. Brook, wife of Samuel B. esq.—At Holbeck, 16, Master Wood, son of Mr. W. of the firm of Murray and Wood.—At Kirkheaton, Mr. John Armitage.—At Swillington, Miss Ann Swillington.—At Middleton, Mr. Samuel Ackroyd: he was so much hurt by a blow from one of the sails of his father's windmill, as to occasion his death three days afterwards.

At York, 55, Mrs. Hields.

At Scarborough, much respected, 65, James Tindall, esq. banker, many years lieutenant-colonel of the Scarborough volunteer infantry, father of the corporation at Scarborough, a justice of peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of the county of York. He was a man of excellent abilities, strict integrity, and patriotic and liberal spirit.

At Leeds, the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. late of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar-school of this town, and vicar of Lestingham, in the North Riding.—58, Mr. Cooker, raff-merchant.—Miss Mary Blakey.—50, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—34, Mrs. Mary White.—28, Mr. John Walker.—Mrs. Nash.—34, Mrs. Hannah Blakey.—42, Mr. John Lofthouse.—Mr. George Dixon.—75, Mr. John Dickenson.

At Whitby, Mr. Hunter, solicitor: a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and eminently distinguished for dispatch in his professional practice.

At Huddersfield, 85, Mrs. Booth.

At Wakefield, 81, Edw. Ridsdale, esq.—30, Mrs. Jane Day.

LANCASHIRE.

An iron boat has been built on the Mersey, to be worked by steam, from Liverpool to Runcorn.

We collect from a most able report of the committee appointed for obtaining a repeal of the duties upon cotton wool, that in the year 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed levying a small convoy duty on exports in general—it was ½ per cent. to Europe, and 2 per cent. elsewhere. The minister, however, on an application from Manchester, to exempt the export of cotton goods from the general rule, and substitute a duty on the raw material, acceded to the request. He was well aware, that of the two taxes, the substitute of 1d. per pound weight would be the most productive. The impolicy of the change has made itself apparent. The duty was raised as the Exchequer wanted supplies, or ship-owners asked protection. It is now 2d. in British, and 3d. in foreign ships; 40 to 50 per cent. upon its prime cost; 30 per cent. upon the average labour and expence of spinning; nearly as much upon the manufacturing processes; and besides bringing the immense sum of 761,251l. into the Exchequer, weighs down the trade with an additional burthen, unproductive to the state, of 281,776l. in the extra profit of brokers, dealers, spinners, &c. Relief from so intolerable a burthen has repeatedly been demanded, and as often refused. Our cotton market is heavily taxed—the continental markets are free—and a market which imposes a tax will be supplied only when free markets are already full. Ours is also a manufacture for export; yet we are to compete with those very countries where cotton is imported free from duty—nay, where it is grown. With Austria, where their progress in spinning is such, that all yarns under 50s. are already prohibited; and with America, where they consume 50,000 bags of cotton annually, and exported yarn, two years ago, to Petersburgh. With regard to American cotton, should the duty of 3d. per pound remain, America will unquestionably continue her countervailing duty upon our goods, and one of our best markets will be doubly taxed. France interdicts both our yarns and manufactures altogether, that it may encourage French spinners and manufacturers, not only to supply their own country, but to gain strength till they rival us through the whole continent. Saxony, Switzerland, the Duchy of Berg, Prussia, and the Netherlands, are our rivals; and at this moment, *as great a weight of cotton wool is consumed by the Continent of Europe as passes through the process of British industry.* A foreigner who consumes only 1500 weight of cotton per week, has a clear advantage over a British manufacturer whose consumption is the same, equal to 1000l. per annum. Great as the injury may be which our export trade feels at *present*, this improvident duty will be traced, in *future*, as the cause of more serious consequences. A repeal of the duty will not be too late to avert much injury. Yet an impulse has been given to foreign manufactures, which will be felt long after the impelling power may be removed. Foreign countries are making rapid progress in the art of spinning: were we to interdict the export of our yarns, the British manufacturer would find but a momentary advantage. Those countries to whose spinning the measure had given so excessive a bounty, would no longer be his customers. As the obvious protection to their increasing trade, they would instantly prohibit British piece goods. We encourage their spinners, they will protect their weavers. The question, with regard to continental markets, is merely—How long can we preserve any part of our export trade? How can we put off the day of foreign independence? The mischief is done

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done by the cotton duty, and the day must come.

	Cotton Imported, lbs.	*Duty paid.*
1810....	92,812,282.....	868,902
1811....	136,570,173.....	1,034,142
1812....	91,662,344.....	800,379
1813....	62,025,936.....	721,653
1814....	53,107,293.....	558,204
1815....	61,214,830.....	584,227.
	6)498,392,788	6)4,567,507
Average for 1 yr.	83,065,464 ditto	£761,251

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Edward Kelly, to Miss Catherine Gerard.—Robert Tronson, esq. R.N. to Miss Mary Hillam.—Mr. Upton, to Miss Mary Cavendish.—Mr. T.A. Dumbell, to Miss Margaret Tomlinson.—The Rev. Thomas Raffles, son of W. R. esq. solicitor, London, to Mary Catherine, only daughter of the late James Hargreaves, esq.—Mr. W. M. Hodgson, timber-merchant, to Miss Burne, of Everton.—Mr. John Smith, of the Liverpool Mercury-office, to Miss Ann Coward.—Mr. Richard Kaye, to Miss Mary Blanchard, both of Ince Blundell.—The Rev. Adam Hayes, to Miss Jane Butler, of Edge-hill.—Mr. Wm. Westhead, to Miss Mallaby.

Mr. Samuel Gaskell, attorney-at-law, to Miss Mangnell, both of Bolton.

Mr. W. Williams, of London, to Ann, daughter of P. Trueman, esq. of Manchester.

Mr. Thomas Jeffries, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Wood, of Salford.

Mr. Wm. Hartwright, of Manchester, to Miss Duskerley, of Hulme.

Mr. Charles Jackson, of London, to Miss Hannah Lorimer, of Preston.

Mr. William Walker, of Hareholm, to Miss B. Hargreaves, of Thistle Mount, both near Rochdale.

Mr. James Robinson, to Miss Wignall, both of Ormskirk.

Mr. George Ormerod, of Bankside, to Miss Dorothy Anne, only daughter of the late John Whitaker, esq. of Broad Clough, both near Rochdale.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Catherine Brumley.—25, Mr. Thomas Moore Herbert, solicitor. The solidity of his talents, directed by the most intense application to the study of his profession, justly caused his friends to entertain the most sanguine hopes of his soon becoming one of its most distinguished ornaments. His family have lost a revered and most affectionate relative, and society a valuable member.—55, Mrs. Alethea Hunt.—Mrs. Downes.—Suddenly, Mrs. Vickers.—Mrs. Bassnett.—Mr. James Knight, a very respectable solicitor.

At Liverpool, 30, Mrs. James Harrison.—Mrs. Mary Ann Tootle, mistress of the Catholic-school of Liverpool, daughter of the late W. F. M. de Courcy, esq. and niece to the Hon. the Earl of Kinsale.—59, Mr. J. Scarisbrick.—54, Mrs. Hesketh.—Mr. J. Wilks, formerly of Leeds.

At Wigan, Mr. Michael Milligan.—Miss Ann Donaldson.

At Leigh, 22, Miss Mary Ann Holland.—At Dronfield, in consequence of a fall from his gig, Mr. R. Butterman.—At Halton-hall, William Bradshaw Bradshaw, esq.—At Alverthorp, 90, Mr. S. Linley.—At Walton, Mr. John Stanley.—At Latchford, 41, Miss Eliza Gaskell.—At Creston Lodge, William Hill, esq.—At Milnrow, near Rochdale, 72, Mr. John Golter, painter, eldest son of the late "*Tim Bobbin, esq.*" author of the Lancashire Dialect, Remarks on the History of Manchester, &c.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brown, of Chester, to Miss Mary Williams, of Malpas.

Abraham Bayley, esq. of Midgbrook, to Miss Ann Arrowsmith, of Kermincham.

At Prestbury, Mr. John Blakey, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ann Birtenshaw, of Edgley.—Mr. Unwin, solicitor, of Liverpool, to Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Hope, esq. of Prestbury.

Mr. Brady, salt-proprietor, to Miss Rishton, both of Northwich.

Mr. William Lees, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of Reddish, both near Stockport.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Bateman, of Whitchurch, to Miss Bennett, of Newhall, near Wrenbury.

Died.] At Chester, Thomas Rathbone, esq.—The wife of George Wilbraham, esq.

At Macclesfield, Henry Wardle, esq. an alderman of the borough.—At Hurdsfield-house, Mr. Gervas Ward, son of G. W. esq.—At Overleigh-hall, 28, Susan, wife of the Rev. James Smedley.

At Stockport, Jane, second daughter of Robert Gee, esq.; and, two days' after, occasioned by grief for her loss, Mrs. Gee.

At Davenport-hall, near Congleton, Mrs. Broome, relict of Wm. B. esq. of Dodsbury, a magistrate for Lancashire.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, George Moore, esq. of Appleby, in the county of Leicester, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis Hurst, esq. of Alderwasley, Derbyshire.

Mr. C. Cooke, to Miss Ann Statham, both of Chesterfield.

Mr. J. Webb, of Sheffield, to Miss Ann Stubbins, of Derby-road.

Mr. W. Beavington, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Denisthorpe.

Mr. Edward Thomas, to Miss Sophia Baldwin, both of Derby.

Mr. Robert Newbery, of Nottingham, to Miss Rosanna Mason, of Matlock.

Died.]

Died.] At Derby, 62, W. Ingham, esq. of Mount Pleasant-house.—71, Mr. Thos. Smith, one of the brethren of the corporation.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Bradley.

At Ockbrook, 84, Peter Jacob Planta, M.D. He was in early life appointed one of the medical establishment of the then King of Sweden, of which country he was a native: he afterwards became a Missionary of the Church of the United Brethren, and was engaged many years amongst the negroes in the island of Jamaica.

At Cavendish-bridge, 13, Miss Jeannette Soresby.—At Elton, 80, Mr. Thomas Webster.—At Wingerworth, 83, Mrs. Oldfield.—At Cromford-bridge, 81, Mrs. Evans, relict of George E. esq.—At West Hallam, 56, Rev. Thomas Bloodworth.—At South Wingfield, Mr. John Jennings, formerly a bookseller of Sheffield.—At Bonsall, 46, S. P. Ward, esq. late of the island of St. Helena; beloved and respected by all who knew him.—At Etwall, 100, *Mrs. Allen.*—At Dale Abbey, 85, Mrs. Mary Wright: it is remarkable she had not been in bed for the last five years.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The mayor of Nottingham having declined to comply with a requisition to call a public meeting, or to lend the town-hall, two petitions, one to the Regent, and the other to the House of Commons, against the renewel of war, have lain at public places for signatures, and received above 4000 names in a few days. The petitions were drawn up with great energy, and we regret that we have not room for them.

It appears, by an official advertisement, signed W. Sculthorpe, that certain inhabitants of Nottingham are disposed to imitate the conduct of the ancient parliaments, by resisting all demands made by government till their grievances have been redressed. A meeting took place in the Forest, to enter into resolutions to this effect, but it was dispersed by the military as TREASONABLE.

Married.] At Nottingham, William Gibson, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. J. Dewe, rector of Breadsall, Derbyshire.

Mr. William Frearson, to Miss Rebecca Hixon, both of Nottingham.

Mr. Bacon, late of America, to Miss Ann Allin, of Kirby-lowmoor.

At Newark, Mr. Edward Lawton, of Thickhill, Yorkshire, to Miss L. Withers, of Newark.

Mr. Jeffery Etches, of Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth Cragg, of Basford.

Mr. J. Hickman, of Narrowmarsh, to Miss Ann Norton, of Mansfield road.

Mr. Laykin, to Miss Mary Mould, both of Sandiacre.

Died.] At Nottingham, 36, Mr. Thomas Allcock.—84, Mr. James Fisher.—100, *Mrs. Elizabeth Dance.*—51, Mr. Joseph Spurr.—Miss Elizabeth Daycock.—38, Mr. H. Barker.—55, Mrs. Pepper.—55, Mr. W. Birkwood.

At Newark, 31, Mr. Richard Hutchinson.—Mr. M. Brown.

At Mansfield, 34, John Athorpe, esq. son of the late Robt. A. esq. of Dinnington-hall, Yorkshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Gainsbro' statute, so numerous were the servants, that there were five to one master; and, on that account, wages were much reduced.

A great spirit of opposition prevails among the coachmasters in this county. Two coaches, the Union and the Rockingham, on the great north road, have for many months raced against each other daily; and, last week, the Union performed the journey from London to Coltsworth, in Lincolnshire, a distance of 102 miles, in *ten hours*, all stoppages included.—All must pity the wretched horses!

Mr. ETHERINGTON'S extensive warehouses at Gainsborough, were lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. George Hardy, of Marston, to Miss Porter, of Caythorpe.

Mr. W. Bayldon, of Barnsley, to Miss Mary Maw, of Gainsbro'.

Mr. John Christian, of Becker, to Miss Mary Sharpe, of Wigtoft.

Mr. Robert Bull, to Miss Sarah Alderman, both of Stamford.

Mr. Owen, of Falkingham, to Miss Mary Grummit, of Stainfield.

Mr. Squires, of Fultstow, to Mrs. Wallis, of North Thoresby.

Mr. John Burman, of Wisbech, to Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Peterborough.

Mr. William Foy, of London, to Miss Jennings, of Wisbech.

Mr. John Clmenson, late of Walsoken, to Miss Ann Wright, of Wisbech.

Mr. William Maltby, to Miss Sharpe, both of Sutterton.

Died.] At his seat, at Canwick, near Lincoln, 74, Humphry Waldo Sibthorp, esq. late Colonel of the South Lincoln Militia, and formerly one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Lincoln.

At Gainsbro', 74, Mr. David Hopkins.—76, Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. Charles Charlton.—76, Mrs. Harrison.

At Stamford, 80, Mrs. Spencer.—72, Mr. W. Peasgood.—62, Mrs. Bee.

At Grantham, at an advanced age, Mr. Edward Harvey.

At Wisbech, 29, Susan, youngest daughter of the late John Johnson, esq. of Leverington.

At Harlaxton, near Grantham, 86, Mr. Robert Jackson.—At Barkston, 78, Mrs. Mackender.—At Scotterthorpe, Mr. John Foster.—At Grettton, Mrs. Laxton.

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At

At Boston, 20, Miss Sarah Storr.

At Conningsby, after a tedious illness, Mr. Benjamin Hutson.—At Holbeach, 28, Mr. William Martin.

At Peterborough, 62, Mrs. A. Sheppeard.

At Louth, 47, Mrs. Ann Chatterson.—80, Mrs. Ann Green.—At Scamblesby, 57, Mr. Wm. Hurd.—At Burgh, 62, Mrs. Harpham.—At Woodthorpe, 84, Mrs. Bellamy.—At Ryall, 73, Mr. Warner.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The inclosure, says the *Leicester Chronicle*, of that very extensive tract of land, Charnwood Forest, is proceeding very rapidly. Immense numbers of people have been employed this spring, in fencing, levelling, draining, ploughing, floating, planting, and otherwise bringing it into a state of cultivation. Farm-houses, cottages, and barns, in various situations, are rising up. A very neat church, near the centre of the forest, is almost finished.

We have several letters from this and the adjoining counties, complaining of the deplorable state of all trade; and the expectations formed from the renewed intercourse with America, seem to be grievously disappointed.

Married.] Mr. J. Higginson, of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Bent, of Gilmorton.

At Barwell, Mr. G. Toone, of Woolvey, to Miss Mary Dalton, of Barwell.

At Leicester, Mr. Eden, of Poulshott, Wilts, to Miss Fisher, of Wanlip.—Mr. Hughes, to Miss E. Edwyn, of Leicester.

Mr. Fletcher, of Postland, to Miss Exton, of Crowland Bank, Rutland.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Gardiner.—Mrs. Mary Browne.—Mr. Joseph Spencer.—Mr. Thomas Laxton.—Mr. Green.—Mr. James Bonnor.—56, Mrs. Basset.

At Loughborough, 80, Mr. Hallam.

At Bagworth Moat, Mrs. Frost.—At Mountsorrel, 64, Mrs. Brown.—At Hornsinghold, 33, Mrs. Pateman.—At Knighton Lodge, 78, Alice, relict of Richard Beresford, esq. of Ashborne.—At Walton-on-the-Wolds, 71, Mr. Andrew Cross.—At Caldecott, Rutland, Mrs. Brown.—At Thurmaston, Mrs. Gandy.—At Medbourn, Mrs. Ashby.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stephen Finney, of Cheddington, near Leek, to Miss M. Booth, of Newcastle.

Mr. Sargeant, of London, to Miss S. Nickson, of Litchfield.

Mr. Tho. Jukes, of Cotwall, to Miss Jukes, of the Woodhouse.

Mr. Stephen Stone, to Miss Woolley, both of Bilston.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General Case, to Miss Eliza Anne Johnson, of Great Haywood.

Mr. A. Wright, late of Birmingham, to Miss Reynolds, of Walsall.

Died.] At Stafford, 38, Mr. Edw. Tomlinson, of Macclesfield.—16, Mr. S. Hitchcock, only son of the late Charles H. esq. of Rugeley.

At Wolverhampton, 65, Mr. Isaac Collingwood.

At Eadon, near Leek, the Rev. Thomas Myddleton, incumbent.

At Uttoxeter, 94, Mrs. Richards.

At Stone, Mr. Myatt, the oldest clerk of the Navigation Office.

At Tutbury, John Butt, esq.—At Lane End, remarkably sudden, Mrs. Salt.—At Longport, George Rogers, esq.

At Newcastle, 63, Mr. T. O. Smith.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Birmingham Proof House Act has passed the House of Commons, and affords an important security to the public in the use of fire-arms.

Married.] Ramsay Sutherland, esq. of Harper's Hill, to Miss Jane Paul, of Erdington Cottage.

Christopher Robt. Wren, esq. of Wroxall-house, to Anne, daughter of Tho. Biggs, esq. of Pedmore.

Mr. Edw. Taylor, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Noulton, of London.

Mr. Matthew Evans, to Mrs. Needham, both of Warwick.

Mr. J. Carter, of Coventry, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Willenhall.

Mr. Chas. Swinburn, of Birmingham, to Miss Field, of Wood Green, Wednesbury.

Mr. Jonathan Bray, of Coventry, to Miss Harvey, of Allesley.

Mr. John Goodall, to Miss Ann Walter, both of Birmingham.

Mr. G. Eld, jun. of Foleshill Mills, to Miss South, of Coventry.

Died.] At Warwick, 39, after a long illness, Mrs. Perry,—Mrs. Baly.—70, Mr. Daniel Umbers.

At Birmingham, 53, Mrs. Eliz. Tibbetts.—31, Mr. W. Horton, jun. of Wolverhampton.—27, Mrs. Eliz. Small.—Mrs. Eleanor Westley.—Mrs. Boden.—74, Mr. Robert Kildick, a truly honest man.—48, Mr. John Bacon.—Suddenly, Mr. Jas. Gough.—Mr. Edw. Farmer, accountant.—11, Peter Wyons, son of Mr. Peter W.—Mrs. Groom.—Mrs. Ruth Geast, widow of the late Lieut. Geo. G. of the Royal Marines.

At Coleshill, 10, Edw. Michael, second son of the Rev. John Hutton.—At Cannock, Mrs. Rebecca Dawes.

At Coventry, Mr. Serjeant Bushill.—32, Mrs. C. Lloyd.

At Sheldon, Mr. John Richards.—At Carnock, C. Cotterill, esq.—At Southam, 71, the Rev. Samuel Sandys.—At Bradley, Mr. Wm. Sacock.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harris, of Moreton Corbet, to Miss Turner, of Wellington.

Mr. Penny, to Miss Mellichope, of Clee Hill.

Mr. Benj. Payne, of Kinaston, to Mrs. Probert.

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Mr. Geo. Collier, of Wellington, to Miss Ann Masefield.

Mr. Lawrence, to Mrs. Lloyd, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. J. Rudge, of Longden Wood, to Miss Priscilla Harris, of Lower Oakley, near Bishop's-castle.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Richard Jones, of Castle-place, to Miss Ann Phillips, of Wood Hall.

Mr. Clarke, of Widgen Hill Farm, to Miss Fencott.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 25, Mr. James Hill.—Mrs. Barbara Sandford, daughter of the late H. S. esq. of the Isle of Up Rossall.

At Ludlow, 68, Mr. Tho. Smith, a man of sound judgment and strict probity.

At Oswestry, Charles Henry, eldest son of Tho. Longueville Jones, esq.

At Tazley, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Tailer.—At Preston Gubbals, Mr. Clayton.—At Wittingslow, near Church Stretton, 100, *Eliz. Roberts.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Broady, to Miss Martin, both of Bromsgrove.

Sam. Mitchell, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex, to Miss Matilda Michael, of the Blanquetts, near Worcester.

The Rev. Jos. Fletcher, of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, to Mrs. Key, of Spring Grove, near Hewdley.

Mr. Wm. Bancks, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Cath. Allport, of Hewdley.

Died.] At Worcester, 83, Mrs. Sar. Edmunds.—At Merriman's Hall, near this city, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Stafford.—The Rev. Thomas Fountaine, one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, prebendary of Worcester, vicar of Bromsgrove, and of Torrington, in Herefordshire.

At Kidderminster, 40, H. Broom, esq.

At Stourbridge, 20, Mr. Chas. Hambling.

At Cumberton, Mr. John Barnett, jun.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The clothes of the Duchess of Norfolk lately caught fire at Holme Lacey, and she would have been burnt to death, had she not been laid in an horizontal position, *as so often recommended in this Magazine;* when the accident was attended with no other ill effect, than a slight burn in the hand of the servant.

Married.] At Hampton Bishop, H. Raymond, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Hannington.

Mr. John Powell, of Foy, to Mary, daughter of Edw. Jones, esq. of Sellack.

Edw. Yarworth, esq. of Frostrey, in the county of Monmouth, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Vaughan, esq. of Laurothall.

Died.] At Clirow-court, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Hugh John Powell.—At Eggleton, 57, Mrs. Hollings.—At Sapey-mill, 60, Mr. Robert Smith.—At Colwall-court, 65, Mr. John King.—At Sandford-court, Miss Freeman, only daughter of Francis F. esq.—At Pentlaith, at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Williams.—At Windley, 77, J. Chrees, esq.—At Kingland, Mrs. Ward.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The new bridge is proceeding with rapidity at Chepstow.

The new Pump Room at Gloucester Spa was lately opened with great eclat.

Messrs. Evans and Jelf lay the blame of the recent stoppage of their Gloucester bank on their London bankers.

The Gloucestershire farmers, with exemplary spirit, have petitioned the House of Commons against the Income Tax, which assumes, without appeal, the profits of a farmer to be 7½ per cent. on the rental.

There has been a sharp, but well maintained, controversy in the GLOUCESTER JOURNAL between the land-owners and the manufacturers in regard to their relative worth in society; but all such discussions only remind us of the fable of Menenius Agrippa.

Married.] Mr. Joshua Thomas, of Kingstanley, to Miss Sarah Lewis, of Ebley, near Stroud.

Mr. Wm. Blyth, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Edwards, of Newport, Monmouthshire.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wm. Taylor, to Miss Wright.

Mr. Peter B. Eaton, to Miss Deans, both of Bristol.

Mr. John Surrage, of Bristol, to Charlotte, daughter of John Baker, of Tiverton.

Mr. Wm. Grimes, to Miss Sophia Rich, of Kingsdown.

Capt. Edw. Vickerman, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Taylor, of Bristol; and Mr. Robt. Wilson, to Sophia, her sister.

Mr. John Ball, of Minchinhampton, to Miss Martha Purchas, of Ross.

Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Sarah Cryer, both of Wick and Apson.

Died.] At the Manor-house, Charfield, after a lingering illness, Lieut.-col. Walton, late of the first regt. of Life Guards.

At Clifton, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Flood.

At Gloucester, Lieut. W. Bubb, of the Royal Waggon-train.—Mrs. Miles.—On College-green, Mrs. Marsh, relict of Dr. M. of Highworth, Wilts.—In Barton-street, 64, Mr. Wm. Price, Russia merchant.—Mrs. Read.

At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Read.—Mrs. Helena Spurrier.—Mrs. Rice.—Harriet, daughter of the late John Danbeny, esq.—80, Mrs. Bishop.—On Colston's Parade, Mrs. Gratian Kington.

At Chepstow, Mr. T. Hawkesford.—24, John Jones, esq. surgeon: his many virtues will long endear his memory to his friends, and extensive circle of acquaintance.

At Monmouth, after a lingering illness, Miss Ann Woore.

At Cheltenham, 63, Mrs. Entwistle, mother of Mrs. Coutts, London.

At Cirencester, 24, Mary, wife of Stephen Wilkins, esq. and daughter of William Laurence, esq.

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At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Brown.

At Newent, after a long illness, 80, Chas. Aycrigg, esq.—At Preston, Mr. Edward Sutton.—At Tetbury, Mrs. Overbury.—At Kingstanley, Mrs. Hurcomb.—At Broad Marston, Mr. Charles Clayton.—At Wotton, Mrs. Ann Barnard.—At Charlton, near Tetbury, John Hornidge, esq.—At Elkstone, 66, Mrs. Bennett, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Mr. B. of this place.

At Shipston-on-Stour, 66, Mr. John Eyken, of Smithfield Bars, London.—At Didmarton, at an advanced age, Mr. White, farmer.

At Stanley St. Leonard, Mrs. Beard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

It appears that in 1814 the Thames navigation received for tolls, towing, and passage-boats, 11,260l.; but paid for various costs 12,637l.

The Oxford society for the relief of distressed travellers, &c. gave in twelve months 39l. 10s. in permanent relief, and 22l. 2s. 2d. to distressed strangers. But the society finds it will require 250l. per annum.

Married.] At Fringford, Mr. Woodward, of Bicester, to Miss Mansfield, of Fringford.

C. Thorpe, esq. of Buckland, Berks, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of J. A. esq.

Mr. Robert Badcock, to Miss Elizabeth Parrott.

Mr. Tho. Slatter, to Miss Williams, both of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 38, Mr. Wm. Groves.—29, Mrs. H. Moore.—57, Mr. Jarvis.—64, Mrs. Duke.—Mrs. Tyrrell.

At Banbury, Mrs. Gunn.—Mr. Samuel Gardner.

At Garsington, 76, Mr. Tho. Juggins.—At Cowley, Mr. Tho. King.—At Headington, 52, Mr. Tho. Taylor.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] The Rev. Chas. Golding, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late Richard Palmer, esq. of Holme Park, Berks.

Henry Sprigg, esq. of Wenham-court, Bucks, to Mrs. Whitfield, of Salt-hill.

Mr. Tho. Okins, of Tetsworth, to Miss Davis, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

C. Thorpe, esq. of Buckland, Berks, to Miss Adams, of Oxford.

Died.] At Chawley, near Cumner, Berks, greatly regretted, 65, Mrs. Godfrey.

At her cottage in Bucks, 80, Mrs. Jane Curtis, relict of John C. a day labourer. The gratitude of this good woman ought to be recorded. A few days previous to her dissolution she sold her cottage and some acres of land for 500l. which she left to a clergyman in Hampshire, whose judicious advice and kind admonitions had greatly tended to the benefit of her family. Her two daughters, one married to a gentleman of fortune, the other to a gentleman farmer in Northamptonshire, had offered to settle on the clergyman 100l. per annum during his life, which he refused, and therefore the old lady said that she could do no less than leave him the above sum.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] Mr. J. Walters, of Barley, to Miss Sarah Olley, of Norwich.

The Rev. John Emens, to the daughter of the Rev. John Grantham, vicar of Cadney, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Bedford, the lady of Charles Abbot, D.D. one of the masters of the grammar school of this town.—The widow of Alderman Chapman.

At St. Albans, 69, Mrs. Charlotte Brown, wife of James B. esq.

At Amwell-house, 43, after a lingering illness, Jos. Hooper, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Jos. H.

At Tring, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Rees, baptist minister.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The measles and scarlet fever have caused a great mortality lately at Hardingstone.

The branch canal between the river Nem, at Northampton, and the Grand Junction Canal, which gives a water communication from Northampton to all parts of the kingdom, was lately opened. The day being remarkably fine, a multitude of persons assembled to witness the first arrival of boats, several of which were laden with various kinds of merchandize, manufactured goods, &c. from Ireland, Liverpool, Manchester, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, London, Bristol, &c. and upwards of twenty with coals.

Married.] H. Boulton, esq. of South Luffenham, Rutland, to Emma, daughter of T. Lane, esq. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire.

Died.] At Northampton, 56, the Rev. B. Hill, rector of Plumpton.

At Kislingbury, 59, the Rev. Isaac Knott, vicar of Ilmberscome, Somerset.

At Kettering, the Rev. Andrew Fuller, many years pastor of the Baptist church in that town, and secretary of the Baptist missionary society, from its commencement in 1792. From the eminence of his talents as a minister, and from his laborious exertions in conducting and promoting the missions in India, his loss will be very seriously felt by the denomination of which he was a bright and distinguished ornament, while all friends of christianity, who are acquainted with him or his labours, will deeply sympathize in this afflicting event.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

A Mr. Headley, of Cambridge, has published that—many cases of remittent and low nervous fevers having occurred in the University of Cambridge, more particularly in two colleges, and that four deaths having taken place unfortunately in a short interval, much alarm and many unfounded

rumours were spread. He says, there can be no doubt, that they have arisen from a morbid constitution of the atmosphere generally, aggravated by unfavourable local situation; and that it will not be found to be peculiarly endemic to Cambridge.

Some brutal bipeds lately disgraced themselves and the police, by turning some hawks upon some rooks at Newmarket; and the barbarous assaults of the carnivorous birds on the defenceless rooks, we are told, served as matter of sport to these monsters. The spectators, who are described as being so much entertained, would have been quite as much diverted, had they seen the proprietors of the hawks turned into an arena of wild beasts, and heard their yells while they were torn in pieces.

Married.] Mr. Marshall, of Parson Drove, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Maria Ingles, of Over.

Mr. James Nutter, merchant, of Cambridge, to Susan, daughter of Salisbury Dunn, esq. of Burwell.

Rev. T. Richards, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Eliza Frances, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Hollingbery, vicar of Icklesham, Sussex.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Emmanuel College, 20, Mr. James Dusatoy, student.—Mrs. Presgrave.—20, Edward, son of John Ingle, esq. student of St. John's College.—Mrs. Paul.

At Ely, after a long illness, Mr. James Reynolds, post-master of that place.

At Newmarket, Mr. Moody.

At Bottisham, 80, Mrs. Kettle.—At Waterbeach, after a confinement of five years, Miss Elizabeth Youngman.

NORFOLK.

The following advertisement from the *Bury Post* will, we conclude, open the eyes of the people of England to their relative situation, more than a hundred speeches in or out of parliament. "War:—Taxes:—Low Prices:—Farmers in Danger of Ruin. The Rev. Arthur Young, of Bradfield, in Suffolk, is about to return to an estate in his possession, of above nine thousand acres of as rich land as any in the world, in the Crimea, the most beautiful province in the Russian empire. The climate has been celebrated by many writers. *The present proprietor, during a residence of five years upon the estate, never saw the face of a tax-gatherer, nor ever paid a single farthing, except a stamp upon the purchase.* The estate is within twelve miles of a sea-port, by which all sorts of corn, and other products, are exported to the Mediterranean; Mr. Young is ready to receive proposals from such farmers as are willing to go with him on contract, either to hire such land as they shall choose for any length of lease, or to purchase it at the price of from 20s. to 40s. the English acre; with the power to take just the quantity that may suit them. Direct to the Rev. Arthur Young, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly."

A sharp press was lately attempted at Yarmouth, which met with the most determined resistance from the shipwrights and others, who, armed with axes and other implements, proceeded to the rescue of eight of their companions, who had been seized by *the gang*. They succeeded in liberating seven, after destroying one of the ships' boats.

Married.] Mr. Binge, chemist and druggist, of Lynn, to Miss E. Jolly, of Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. John Fulcher, of Wymondham, to Miss Story, of the Park Farm.

Mr. W. Gowns, to Miss Elizabeth Cobb, of East Dereham.

Mr. John Dingle, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Thomas Grant, both of Norwich.

Mr. John Bush, to Miss Mary Cole, both of Norwich.

Mr. T. Scott, to Miss Scott, both of Walsingham.

Mr. Charles Dobson, of All Saints, to Miss M. A. Flint, of St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 19, Mr. Nudd, of St. Michael's at Plea.—Mrs. Garwood.—89, John Beevor, M.D. many years an eminent physician.—Mr. Palmer.—Mr. Richard Follows, one of the Society of Friends.

At Yarmouth, 74, Mr. W. Hooper.—60, Mrs. Jay, relict of Capt. Thomas Jay, of the Hunter revenue cutter.—82, Mrs. Aldham.—Mr. Richard Cordran.

At Badleigh, Wallace, eldest son of the late Dr. Reeve, of Norwich.

At East Dereham, the wife of Mr. Charles Ostler.—After a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Horsley.—At Pulham, 47, Mr. Robert Shildrick.—At North Walsham, 46, Mr. W. Forster, solicitor.—At Coltishall, 40, Mr. William Rump.—At Crow-hall, Denver, Mrs. Dering, wife of J. T. D. esq.—At Bircham Tofts, of a rapid decline, 21, Mr. James Low.

SUFFOLK.

At a public meeting of the postmasters and innkeepers of Suffolk, it was stated, that five pair of horses cost 3l. 5s. per week; and the boys, &c. 3l. 7s. amounting to 616l. per annum; that three chaises cost 240l.; the horses 300l.; and the harness 100l.; the interest and wear and tear of which, carries the total to 840l. They then state, that four journeys per week, of thirteen mile-stages, exclusive of duty at 1s. 3d. per mile, would produce but 845l.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Hutton, of Southwold, to Miss Briggs, of Dunwich.

J. Wilson, capt. in the 26th regiment, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Leror, rector of Long Melford.

Mr. Sharp, of Maldon, to Miss Stow, of Sudbury.

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H. Nasey,

H. Nazer, esq. R.N. to Miss Louisa Woolnough, of Hollesley.

Mr. Worlnoogh, of Walberswick, to Miss Amy Lock, of Wrentham.

Robert Aylmer, esq. of Barrow-Green, to Miss Ellen Boughen, of Soham Toney.

Mr. Charles Clarance, of Great Parnden, to Miss Marshall, only daughter of the Rev. W. Marshall, of Steeple Bumpstead.

Henry Bence Bence, esq. of Thorington-hall, to Elizabeth Susanna, youngest daughter of Nicholas Starkie, esq. of Frenchwood.

Mr. Gudgeon, jun. of Bury, to Miss E. Pooley, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Ipswich, 66, Mrs. Clarke.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Robert Mays.—Mrs. Mathew.

At Bury, 98, Mr. William Miller; his death is said to have been occasioned by a cold caught from being put into a damp bed when in London.—82, Thomas Umfreville, gent.

At Bungay, Miss Lucy Bobbitt.

At Woolverston Park, at an advanced age, Charles Berners, esq. whose hospitality and liberal conduct to his tenantry and dependants, will make his loss sincerely regretted.—At Risby, 70, Mr. Jacques.—28, Miss Mary.

At Combe, Mr. Kemball, jun.—At Glemsford, 82, Mrs. Mann.—At Shimpling, Mrs. Cawston.—At Melford, 79, Mrs. Ann White, who had lived sixty years in one family.—Mrs. Coe.—At Barton-Mills, Mrs. Sharpe.—At Southwood Park, Miss Elizabeth Ann Last.—At Ickworth-house, near Bury, 70, Mr. Samuel Glanville.—At Grove-Cottage, Wicklewood, Miss Catchpole, after a lingering and painful illness.—At Mildenhall, 84, Mrs. S. Hailstone.

ESSEX.

The vast establishments of Woodbridge and some other barracks, which cost the country such immense sums, were lately sold for the price of the materials; but those at Woodbridge were claimed as the property of the ground landlord.

Married.] Mr. Maurice Mason, surgeon, of St. Osyth, to Mrs. Anne Dean, relict of W. D. esq. late of Tolleshunt D'Arcy Hall.

At Colchester, William Hawkins, esq. to Mary Ann Warwick, of Southwark.

William Harris, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Sarah Hawkins, of Colchester.

Mr. C. Clarance, of Great Parndon, to the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Steeple Bumsted.

Mr. Henry Harvey, of Thaxted Lodge, to Miss Mary Ann Witham, of Canfield Hall.—Mr. James Brown, of Bridge-house Farm, to Miss Bentley, of Felsted, Essex.

Charles Davis, esq. of Great Wigborough, to Clarinda Blyth; and, on the same day, William Davis, esq. to Rosetta Blyth, sister to the former lady, and of Great Totham.

Died.] Thomas Sumner, esq. 68, many years an active magistrate for this county.

At Mill Hill, near Billericay, universally respected, 75, John Ward, esq.

At Chelmsford, 29, Mrs. Mary Potter.

At Colchester, 27, Mr. F. Goslin.

At Lucking-house, in Great Maplestead, 71, John Freeborn, gent.

At Langford Mill, 68, John Stammers, esq. whose death will be long lamented by his acquaintance, and by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

At Harwich, 67, Mrs. Deborah Barnes.

At Braintree, 82, Mrs. Rebecca Tiffen.

KENT.

Mr. DOWTON, the favourite London comedian, has become the proprietor of the several Kentish Theatres.

The Kent Agricultural Society have distributed some paltry premiums to servants in husbandry, and it is to be regretted that its means are so limited.

COLONEL WARDLE, having disposed of his mills and brewery at Tunbridge, has embarked with his family to settle in France.

Married.] Mr. E. Holtburn, to the only daughter of Mr. Alderman Pout, of Canterbury.

Mr. Henry Tomlin, to Miss Chase, both of Chatham.

Rev. J. Williams, of Canterbury, to Miss Smallwood, of Mile-end-road, London.

Mr. Charles Nettle, to Miss Catherine Tookey, both of New Romney.

At Folkestone, Mr. Stephen Penfold, to Miss Alice Cullen.—Mr. W. E. Jolliffe, of Southampton, to Miss Castle, of Folkestone.—Mr. Philip Upton, to Miss Mary Overden.

Jeremiah Terry, esq. of Romper's-hall, to Miss Ann Heaver, of Wrotham.

Mr. Henry James, of Maidstone, to Miss Charlotte Bieg, of Lenham.

Mr. Charles Edmund Gordall, of Normanton, Notts, to Miss Bates, of Canterbury.

At Biddenden, Mr. R. Kadwell, to Miss E. Eastwood.

Mr. W. Turner, to Miss Turner, of Whitstable.

Mr. Henry Spittall, of Milton, to Miss Anne Goulding, of Newington.

Mr. William Boucher, of Rochester, to Miss Chambers, of the Delce Farm, near that city.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Claris.—81, Mrs. Paine.—75, Mr. Riquebourgh, one of the brothers of St. John's Hospital.—Mr. John Harvey.—78, Mr. John Snelling, another brother of St. John's Hospital.—28, Mrs. Rolfe.—John Wigzell.

At Folkestone, 22, Mr. Richard Barber.—22, Mr. William Gittins.—57, Mrs. Elizabeth Boxer.—Mrs. Pettett.

At Dover, 27, Mr. Harrower.—Mr. Goldfinch.—Mrs. Elizabeth Proctor.

At Rochester, Mr. T. Picks.

At Maidstone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Read.—Mrs. Attchin.—Mr. Edward Ind.

At

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At Hythe, Mrs. Fagg.—Mrs. Kemp.

At Chatham, Mr. John Gulver.—Mr. W. Hore.

At Gravesend, 24, Mrs. Bevan.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Pile.—At Sarr, Mr. Charles Holman.—At Reculvers, 91, Mr. John Brett.—At Whitstable, 72, Mrs. Thorp.

At Newington, near Hythe, 88, Mr. William Clarke.—At Felderland, 67, Henry Matson, esq. one of the jurats of the corporation of Sandwich.—At Benenden, 91, Mrs. Ralf.

At the Shrubbery, Chipstead, 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Polhill. Of this very amiable and excellent lady, it may with great truth be said, that she filled the relative situations of daughter, sister, aunt, and friend, in the most exemplary manner. Though her life had been protracted to a great age, as she had uniformly been actuated by a due sense of religion, so her end proved how well her sense of it had been founded; inasmuch as the greatest serenity of mind prevailed through the whole period of her decline; her end was most truly blessed, as her departure was so easy that those who surrounded her bed were not aware of it, and could not for a time believe she was no more. As her religion was pure, so were her charities private and beneficial. She has left a name most justly endeared to all who knew her, and her surviving relations will long lament their loss, the poor will also that of a most kind and benevolent friend. This humble tribute of respect is paid to the memory of much departed worth, by one who had long known her real goodness and great virtues, and who most sincerely feels the loss he has sustained.

SUSSEX.

The Baron's Hall, at Arundel Castle, the romantic seat of the Duke of Norfolk, is fitting up with increased magnificence, preparatory to a fete which the noble owner is about to give to all the barons of England, on the 25th of June, in celebration of the centenary of the signature of *Magna Charta*.

Married.] Mr. George Monks, of Sutton, to Miss Smith, of Egypt.

The Rev. John Bulwell, of Worthing, to Miss Susan Neve, of Pettistree.

Mr. Scrase, of Poynings, to Miss Marhant, of Perching.

Captain Melville, 68th foot, to Miss Webster, niece of the late Sir Godfrey W.

Vice-Admiral John Wells, to Miss Jane Dealtry, of Rottingdean.

Died.] At Chichester, Miss Powell, sister to Mr. Powell, collector of the customs.

At Brighton, greatly lamented, Honour Elizabeth, wife of R. Day, esq.—89, a celebrated bathing woman, Martha Gun.

At Edburton, 60, Mr. Chas. Marchant.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Dring, of Newport, to Miss Jane Linnington, of Portsmouth.

Mr. C. Hill, to Miss Mary Hollis, both of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Middleton, of Landport-terrace, to Mrs. Hawkins, of Andover.

Mr. George Pratt, of Portsea, to Miss Lucy Long, of Downton, Wilts.

Mr. John Pittis, to Miss Catharine Fleet, of Hambledon.

Mr. Rowe, surgeon, to Miss Ellis, both of Portsea.—Mr. Roe, to Miss H. Foot.

Lieut. E. Stephens, to Miss Cambon, of West Cowes.

Lieut. Pickernell, R. N. to Miss Cannaway, of Portsmouth.

Richard Guy, esq. of London, to Miss King, of Andover.—Mr. Munroe, to Miss Sarah Hill.

Died.] At Portsmouth, 23, Mr. George Leggatt, of London.

At Winchester, 19, Miss Ann Budd.

At Portsea, William Chivers, esq.

At Southampton, in Bonham-house, after a long illness, Sir George Thomas, bart. of Dale Park, Sussex.

At Gosport, 70, Richard Reeks, esq.—82, Mr. Lucas.—Mrs. Webb.—Mr. Chubb.

At Lyndhurst, 78, James Buck, esq.

At Hursley, 36, Mrs. Heathcote, relict of Rev. Samuel H.—At Hythe, near Southampton, the wife of Charles Godfrey, esq.—At Titchfield, Mrs. Goodwin.—At Ivy-Bridge, Mrs. Campbell, daughter of the late Sir Charles Douglas, bart.

At Chidham, Mr. Byerly.—Charles Wall, esq. of Norman-court; he was riding by the side of his carriage, in which was Mrs. Wall, when he fell from his horse and expired.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Wm. Baden, esq. of Walcot, near Swindon, to Miss Neeves, of Draycot.

James Pearce, esq. of Upton Scudamore, to Ann Arabella, daughter of Mark Glass, esq. of Orcheston St. Mary.

At Malmsbury, Mr. T. Browning, to Miss Sarah Robins.

Died.] At Weavern Mills, near Corsham, 23, the wife of Mr. James Garner.—At Potterne, 87, Mr. Tanner.—At Wroughton, near Swindon, the wife of Maurice King, esq.—At Winsley, Capt. Marshall, adjutant to the Bath Forum volunteers.—At Stalbridge, 48, Mr. William Parsons.

At Mere, the wife of Mr. Seymours, solicitor.

At Bradford, Thomas Timbrell, esq.

At Market Lavington, 46, Mr. Thomas L. Willoughby.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Provident Society of Bath has already collected 1300*l.* from 76 depositors. The whole is bought in the 5 per cents. for their benefit.

Bath is about to be lighted with gas, and no place in the world will better suit the brilliancy of the gas-lights. No objection to them has appeared in London from the winter's experience. They are safe, clean, brilliant, and economical.

Married.]

Married.] G. W. Poole, esq. of Stocumber, to Miss Mary Tucker, of Axminster.

Richard Phelp, esq. of Ashgrove, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Bridge, esq. of Winford Eagle, Dorset.

Henry Sturge, esq. of Lanbridge, to Miss Ann Watson, of Bath.

The Rev. Warre Squire Bradley, vicar of Chard, and prebendary of Ashill, to Miss Foster, of Ringston.

Mr. Thomas Backwell, to the second daughter of H. Smith, esq. of St. George's.

The Rev. T. Lissey, of Frome, to Miss Martha Easthorpe, of Tewkesbury.

R. T. Lucas, esq. of Baron's Down Park, to Miss Williams, of Swansea.

At Bridgewater, Mr. William Deane, to Mrs. Wood.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. J. Withers, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. John Murray.

Died.] At Bath, on the South Parade, James Bruce, esq. late of the island of St. Vincent's.—John Stuart, esq. of Castleton, Scotland.—Mr. Tregerthen, sen.—The Rev. Richard Bleamire, A.M. formerly of Pembroke-college, Oxford.—Abraham de Reimer, esq. of the Custom-house, London.—Mrs. Mary Ann Buchanan.—79, John Horton, esq. one of the aldermen of this city.

At Taunton, 56, Mr. Edward Jones.

At Chew Magna, Miss Maria Fisher.

At Brislington, Mr. H. Holbecke.

At Westmonckton, near Taunton, 21, Harriet Bird.—At Yatton, 21, Mr. Benj. Parsons.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Shepherd, to Miss Elizabeth Parsons, of Sherborne.

Andrew Lithgow, esq. of Glendermot, Ireland, to Miss Eliz. Wyke, of Portland.

Mr. Peter Bussell, to Miss Harriet Reech, both of Weymouth.

Charles Stickland, esq. of Dorchester, to Maria, second daughter of Charles Cosens, esq.

Mr. H. Jenkins, of Sturminster Marshall, to Miss Susannah Dean, of Kingston Farm.

Died.] At Sherborne, 84, Mrs. Bellamy, sister of the late Rev. A. Bellamy, of Chetpole: and at Beaminster, greatly lamented, Francis Bellamy, their nephew.—Mr. Robert Chaffey.

At Blandford, of pulmonary consumption, 16, Mason Chamberlin.—At an advanced age, Mr. Bailey.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Great Torrington Agricultural Society have distributed premiums of 8*l.* and 5*l.* to Messrs. J. Norman, R. Stone, and others, for bulls and rams.

The North Devon Society have announced similar classes of premiums.

Two wretches lately galloped a mare and a horse, at Ivy Bridge, till they dropped down dead; yet there is no law to punish them!

Married.] Mr. John Thomas, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, both of Exeter.

John Gilbert Pearce, esq. solicitor, and town-clerk of the borough of Sontimolton, to Miss Mary Stewell, of that place.

Mr. Edward Kemp, solicitor, of Exeter, to the daughter of the late T. Winter, esq. of Gibraltar.

Mr. J. Dewdney, to Miss Eliz. Pidgeon, of Honiton.

At Tiverton, Mr. John Surrage, of Bristol, to Miss Charlotte Baker, of Chillscombe.

Mr. J. B. Cock, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Susan Shapcott, of East Looe.

John M'Kay, esq. of Caithness, to Miss C. Spinluff, of Exeter.

M. Brendon, eldest son of J. B. esq. to Jane, daughter of Daniel Wood, esq. of Milton Abbotts.

Died.] At Exeter, 78, Robert Cross, a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the partners in the General Bank of this city.—Mrs. Halfyard.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Webber.

At Sidmouth, William, eldest son of A. M. Hawkins, M.D. of the Friars, Monmouthshire.

Thomas Bradbridge, esq. 75, of Kingston-house.—The Hon. Mrs. Lysaght, of Eastdown-house, near Barnstaple.

At Broadclyst, after a severe affliction, Miss Susan Matthews: and on the same day, of a consumption, Miss S. Matthews.

At Plymouth, suddenly, Capt. Andrew Saunders, R.N. whose abilities and worth were well known and deservedly respected. The winter of age had not chilled the vernal warmth which his mild and elegant manners, accompanied by a mind uncommonly vigorous and enlightened, had excited in early life. It was impossible to know ANDREW SAUNDERS, and not to love him! He had that in his nature which would have softened ferocity itself into tenderness, and inspired the most unlimited confidence in the very bosom of suspicion. Some have minds and no hearts; others have hearts and no minds; but he was all mind and all heart! His very countenance announced the benevolence that dwelt within; and to great brilliancy of imagination and quickness of conception, he added a profoundly deep and comprehensive mind! It is not always that great talents are accompanied by great rectitude; but his integrity equalled his abilities; and, if his flashes of wit charmed his friends, they idolized him for his virtues, which never required any stimulus. Truth, sincerity, and benevolence, marked his footsteps; and his character was, in all respects, a model for imitation.—

No fulsome praise records these last remains,
Nor well-brib'd herald proud descent explains;
To such resorts the vain and guilty fly,
T'escape exposure or obscurity;
And thus by fraud our admiration claim—
Mocking, in Death's embrace! all sense of shame!

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The

The Free-born Muse a nobler mind displays,
And scorns to chaunt a splendid villain's praise;
Her faithful song, in mournful verse, shall tell
How much lamented gen'rous SAUNDERS fell!
To heav'n's blest regions sound his spotless fame,
And proudly consecrate his honor'd name!
Accept, dear friend, my pious, grateful aid,
To shield thy worth from dark oblivion's shade,
That moral worth your honest pride disdain'd,
Should be by servile flattery profan'd.—
When reason thus prepares and guides the mind,
It boldly claims the homage of mankind;
When head and heart in happy union chime,
Each action's virtuous, and each thought sublime;
No void exists within life's measur'd span;
And goodness hails aloud the perfect man!
To chasten'd pleasures all his movements tend;
And such thy life! O, Saunders, to the end,
Proclaims this tribute of thy hapless friend!

M.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. John Barnett, to Miss Nancarrow, both of Gwennap.

Capt. Freeman, to Miss Grace Williams, of Penzance.

Mr. Williams, of St. Austle, to Miss Margaret Lake, of Bodmin.

Mr. Walter Harris, of Wendron, to Miss Grace Menheniot, of Penryn.

Mr. Werry, of Yealmpton, to Miss Snell, of Liskeard.

Died.] At Falmouth, Stephen Bell, esq. commander of the Francis Freeling packet.

At Penryn, 48, Mr. William Slade.—William Richards, esq. solicitor and town-clerk.

At Penzance, 84, Miss Lilly, a maiden lady.—The Rev. Mr. Hitchins, vicar of Perran Uthnoe.

At Tregony, 97, Thomas Hennah, esq.

At Cornelly, 79, Mr. John Miners.—At Lostwithiel, Miss Elizabeth Sanders.—103, *Ann Jacket;* she pursued her usual occupation to the last three months of her life.—At St. Columb, Mr. Joseph Parkyns.

WALES.

A chalybeate spring has recently been discovered in the vicinity of that beautiful bathing place, Tenby, about two miles from the town. It is a clear transparent stream, holding iron in solution with carbonic acid; and similar in its properties to the carbonated chalybeate waters of Cheltenham and Tunbridge.

Married.] At Llanmor, John Sothern, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Carreg.

Mr. J. Jones, jun. of Ty'ney-gongell, town-clerk of Beaumaris, to Miss Bogie.

At Brecon, John Brown, esq. to the daughter of the Rev. D. Williams.

Joseph Venables Lovett, esq. of Belmont, to Miss Margaret Heaton, of Plas Heaton.

Died.] John Lloyd, esq. 66, of Hafod-unos and Wygfair, co. Denbigh, F.R. and A.S. LL.D. and bencher of the Middle Temple.

At Aberystwith, the eldest daughter of Edward Locke, esq. of the Customs.

At Llanbedrog Cottage, 23, Major Horsley, 59th regt.

At Aberwheeler, Denbighshire, the lady of Henry L. Bradish, esq.—At Pentre Mawr, Richard Edmunds, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] In Edinburgh, 41, Henry Siddons, esq. patentee and manager of the theatre. His disorder was water in the chest. As an actor, if not in the first line of excellence, he was always judicious, and manifested strong feeling, as well as a critical knowledge of his author. He possessed literary talents, which frequently contributed to public gratification, in novels, plays, and poetical effusions. When our great actress, Mrs. Siddons, burst forth on the London stage, with a blaze of excellence that probably never will be equalled by any other actress, her son, whom we now lament, performed the part of the child in the tragedy of Isabella. He was some years at the Charter-house, and was intended for the church; but a strong hereditary attachment induced him to devote himself to the stage. He possessed a character in private life of the most amiable nature; and was held in high and merited esteem by all connected with him in business and in friendship. He married the lovely Miss Murray, and has left four children.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At New York, aged 54, Robert Fulton, esq. inventor of the steam-boat, and a man of rare mechanical ingenuity, and great energy of character. He was the *Mons. Francois* of Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, and was employed by them to construct catamarans, and other machines of destruction, for which he received munificent grants from the British treasury. At that period he wrote many papers in this Magazine, and was the patron of Mr. Barlow's splendid Columbiad.

At Paris, of wounds received in crossing the Beresina, General Count Legrand.

The Communications signed J. Luckcock; J. Bannantine; A. Z.; J. K.; W. N.; Transplant; Vicarius Humilis; H. Neale; J. Jennings; T. Dick; H.R.; and J.R.; and those on the Grecian Drama; on the Pronunciation of Names of Places; the Tour to the Valley of the Rocks; and Millin's Travels; with the Memoir of Mr. Smirke, and other persons, have been unavoidably deferred.

Notices for the Varieties, &c. should reach us by the 20th.—Amicus is informed that facts relative to the condition of the manufacturing districts, will be acceptable.—Likewise facts relative to the state of France, and other countries involved in the threatened hostilities, are anxiously coveted.—The Index to our first forty volumes is in progress.

At page 408, col. 2, line 26. for "does," read "do."

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 270.] JULY 1, 1815. [6 of Vol. 39.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or violently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the Edinburgh Review (vol. 48, p. 439), there occurs a dissertation on the Functions of the Nervous System, by the reviewer of Sir Everard Home's Observations on the Functions of the Brain, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1814.

In this essay, while it avowedly professes to communicate no discoveries, nor to suggest any hypothesis intended to be defended with pertinacity, yet an attempt is made to support the opinion that the brain is not the organ of sensation.

This hypothesis is undertaken to be proved by arguments, which I shall endeavour to shew are altogether inadequate to the purpose. The writer sets out by presuming that "the legitimacy of the inference will not be disputed—that, if a portion of the nervous system may be taken away without sensibility (or susceptibility of sensation), being perceptibly affected in any part of the machine, that portion is not necessary to sensation in ordinary circumstances;" and from thence he would seem to infer, that, if facts could be adduced to shew that every individual portion of the brain has been, at one time or other, taken away, without affecting the general sensibility of the body, that consequently no portion of it can be necessary to sensation. Now, although the facts at present recorded are very far from proving that this is the case with respect to every part of the brain, yet, for the sake of giving every possible latitude to the argument, I am willing to allow that there is no portion of the brain but what may be removed without destroying or perceptibly diminishing the general susceptibility of sensation of the machine. Now, granting this, what is the legitimate inference to be drawn? Why, certainly, that no one of these individual portions of the brain, so destroyed or taken away, can constitute the organ of sensation; but it cannot be legitimately thence inferred, that the *whole brain* is not this organ. For, if so, as well might it be said that the lungs are not the organ of respiration, because any individual portion of them may be destroyed by tubercles or abscess, without giving any perceptible impediment to the act of breathing. If, when a considerable portion of the lungs is destroyed, the remaining sound portions can perfectly perform the function of respiration, why may not the brain, in like manner, notwithstanding a portion shall be destroyed, perform duly the function of sensation, and its other operations, by means of the remaining sound parts of the organ?

By the by, this may be used as an argument to prove that the brain is really *one* individual organ, and not a congeries of organs, as the modern craniologists pretend.

We are confessedly very much in the dark about the functions of the brain; Sir Everard Home has therefore very properly proposed to record the whole of the facts that can be gathered from the effects of its lesion by accident or disease; but his reviewer objects that, "by attempting to record ALL the facts, his plan is too extensive for the object which it is professedly intended to serve." But, where all is at present mystery, who shall decide which of the facts may hereafter be the most luminous? For my part, I confess that I can see no cause for the preference given by the reviewer to four of the cases recorded by Sir Everard over the others, but that they may seem to confirm the hypothesis the writer has adopted. In this view, however, the first case, in which "a deep wound into the right anterior lobe of the brain, attended with inflammation and suppuration, produced no sensation whatever, the senses remained entire, and the person did not know that the head was injured," proves too much; for, however entire the susceptibility of sensation might remain, with

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respect to the rest of the body, yet this function must have been materially injured, with respect to the wounded part, or the patient could not have been ignorant of the existence of a wound, attended with inflammation and suppuration.

What I have said above, I apprehend, is amply sufficient to prove that the facts adduced, of considerable portions of the brain being destroyed without producing any perceptible change in the susceptibility of sensation, are by no means conclusive against the brain's being the organ of sensation.

The reviewer, indeed, allows that "it is obviously possible *(however improbable it may seem)*, that, when one part of the brain has been removed, the operations necessary to sensation are accomplished by the portion which still remains; and that, to arrive at the conclusion which his hypothesis demands, it is necessary to adduce instances in which the whole brain has been destroyed without loss of sensibility;" and he quotes three cases where this total destruction may seem to have taken place. But in the first of these cases, related on the authority of Dr. Quin, there is no other proof of sensation than that of hearing and seeing, and, unluckily for the hypothesis, opposite these organs "something like medulla still remained." In the second, by Dr. Hysham, of Carlisle, of an infant that lived only six days, a brown vascular mass was found instead of the brain; but it is impossible to say both how far this mass might possess an organization analogous to the brain, and whether any, or what, degree of sensation was present. The third case, recorded by Sir Everard Home, was an infant born with Hydrocephalus, who lived nearly five months, and after death all that could be found of brain was a little medullary pulp behind the orbits. In this case we are not informed of the state of sensation. And all three cases appear to me to be only instances, analogous to what we so frequently see take place in the lungs, of life being sustained where an organ, absolutely necessary to its existence, is gradually diminished, till, after death, so small a portion is found remaining in a sound state, that it seems hardly possible that the existing functions could have been performed thereby.

The cases alluded to of children born without brain, who lived for a short time, the reviewer himself does not seem to place much confidence in, as he very sensibly remarks that "sensation and life do not necessarily go together; so that we cannot infer, merely because a child *lives*, that it is *sensible*."

In experiments made upon brutes, the same difficulty must occur of deciding the existence of sensibility, as distinguished from mere muscular irritability. And here I may mention a case that came under my own observation, which may serve at the same time to shew this difficulty in a strong point of view, and to throw a considerable impediment in the way of the reviewer's hypothesis.

A young woman, from an accident, had the spinal cord so much injured, that all nervous communication was intercepted between the lower extremities and the head. In this state the patient survived several weeks, passing her excretions by stool and urine involuntarily, and without knowledge. During the whole of this time she had not the smallest sensation in the lower extremities, but either leg could at pleasure be thrown into a state of convulsion, by passing an electrical shock through the limb, or by thrusting the point of a probe under the toe-nail. Yet the patient had no sensation whatever from these operations; nor did she know any thing of their effects, but from feeling the agitation of the bed by the convulsed limb. The parts excoriated by the urine inflamed, mortified, and went through the process of sloughing, without producing pain.

Now, had this young woman been deprived of speech, and more especially of intellect, how difficult, perhaps impossible, it would have been to decide whether the convulsive motions produced in the limb were the effects of sensation, or of muscular irritability only.

Now, although the reviewer allows that "in a great majority of instances the division of a nerve or of the spinal cord is followed by insensibility in the parts which have their connexion with the brain thus cut off," yet he maintains that a single instance in which this effect did not follow, if properly authenticated, is perfectly conclusive against the hypothesis, that communication with the brain is necessary to sensation. But, why should one such instance have so great a superiority over the great majority? Is it not much more probable that in the solitary instance here mentioned of the division of the spinal cord without occasioning the slightest loss of sensibility, or even of voluntary motion, a nervous communication with the brain was kept up by the nice adaptation of the divided parts. The subject of the accident lived only between twenty-five and twenty-six hours.

Before I conclude, I must beg leave to make

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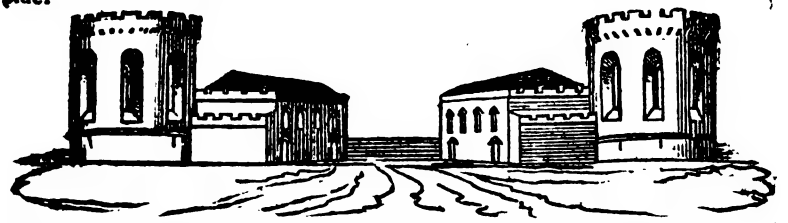
make one more quotation from the essay under consideration. "Finally, then (says the reviewer), while we would rather regard it as a point still to be *ascertained*, whether the brain be at all concerned in the operations which give rise to sensation, we conceive that there cannot be any other *hypothesis* on the subject than that this organ has no share in these operations." How it can happen that of two *unascertained* opinions only one *hypothesis* can be entertained, I must leave to your logical readers to decide.

For my own part, though I should allow that the point in question remains as yet undecided, yet I must think that the weight of evidence is at present greatly in favour of the opposite hypothesis to that adopted by the reviewer. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your useful miscellany, to present to the public a statement of the principal improvements going on at Carlisle.



This sketch represents the Courts of Justice, built upon the site of the old citadel, began in 1808, opened in August 1812. They are finished in a splendid Gothic style, with painted groined ceilings, &c. The court-rooms are circular, and excellently adapted for the purpose for which they were erected. Each tower contains six lancet windows, divided by a mullion of wood, surmounted by an embattled parapet, above a row of double corbels. There is a spacious gallery for the accommodation of auditors in each court. Statues of Justice, Mercy, &c. are situated upon pedestals on each side of the judges' seats, and a large colossal bust of His Majesty has lately been executed for the interior of this building, by Charles Rossi, R.A. of London. Attached to the halls of justice are rooms for the grand juries, witnesses, offices for the clerk of the peace, &c. These magnificent buildings were began under the superintendance of Mr. Telford, who deputed Mr. Chisolm to overlook the building, which he did till his death, in November 1808. To him succeeded Mr. Peter Nicholson, who continued till 1811; when Mr. R. Smirke, jun. R.A. succeeded, and has finished the work in a very superior manner.

This sketch represents the new bridge now building over the river Eden at Carlisle, to which erection government contributed the sum of 10,000l. It was began in 1812, and has proceeded gradually since that time, and will in all probability be completed next year. The span of the arches, which are elliptical, is 57 feet, the breadth 36 feet. The stone is of a beautiful white colour, and was procured from Cove quarry, near Gretna, in Scotland.—This elegant structure is under the superintendance of Mr. R. Smirke, R.A. an architect of deserved celebrity.

Other minor improvements have been commensurate with those above-mentioned. The Carlisle Journal has been established since October, 1798; and on the 3d of June, 1815, another weekly newspaper, called "The Patriot," was issued from the Carlisle press.

The public library has been, under the judicious management of the present committee, encreased so as to be at present an institution of the greatest utility. It contains an extensive collection of books, in all the different branches of science and polite literature. The cathedral has been long admired by the lovers of Gothic architecture. It has been beautified at different eras by many additional interior embellishments, particularly a fine organ, of the sweetest tone. Last year the nave of this church was fitted up in an antique style, and is now used as a parish church for St. Mary's parish. Views of this venerable pile are about to be

be engraved and published by Mr. Storer, in his elegant work called "the Cathedrals of England."

Carlisle has now lost almost every appearance of a frontier town, its walls and its gates are now demolished, and the castle, which is still a garrison, is the only vestige which remains to mark it as the scene of ancient border warfare.

May 17, 1815. ANTIQUARIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your last number some remarks on the improvement of roads, give me leave to communicate to you some observations I have made of roads and of carriage-wheels, and the possibility there is of making and preserving the roads in much better state than they usually are, with very little trouble or expence.

The roads in this country, though daily improving, are nevertheless often a subject of much complaint, from the stony surface, or deep rutts, which are not only inconvenient, but sometimes very dangerous; arising, in a great measure, from the wheels of all heavy carriages going constantly in the same track, and being made so thin as rather to sink in and divide the soil, than to compress and make it solid. To obviate these complaints, it has been repeatedly proposed, that all heavy carriages should go on wheels nine inches wide, which would make a track of sufficient width to prevent the wheels sinking in so deep; but the great weight of nine-inch wheels, the expence and heavy appearance, are sufficient objections to their coming into general use, though it is evident a broad track would be a great means of preserving the roads. But, as the same objections will always exist, give me leave to propose a plan that will obtain the same end by other means; which is, that all waggons should go on wheels four inches wide; that the two fore-wheels should go a certain distance from each other; and that the hind wheels should go five inches narrower on each side, or one inch inside the track of the fore-wheel; making together a nine-inch track, which would be sufficiently wide for a horse road; and the great advantage to be derived from it would be, that the horses may be driven in the wheel-rutt, on either side, and the wheels in the horse-rutt, alternately; by which, five tracks will be formed, all nine inches wide, and all equally applicable for horse road or wheels, and making together no less than forty-five inches of surface, or soil, for the wheels to wear, in the room of six inches, which is the width of two rutts of the common waggon-wheels now in use. This, I consider, would prevent any deep rutts, as it is not likely five tracks, each nine inches wide, should wear so much, and work in so deep, as two rutts three inches wide. This plan, therefore, if once adopted, would certainly be a great means of preserving the roads; and, in many cases, supersede the mending and laying out much money, as a road that is wore down, and in a very bad state, might, by a little trouble of levelling, and using it with waggons on the above plan, be much improved, with comparatively no expence. But, as there is no real good without some alloy mixed with it, so there will be objections to this plan; and I am aware that the hind wheels not following the fore wheels in the same track, may at first sight be an objection; but this will be of little consequence when the present rutts are done away, and the road got firm, and in proper form; especially when it is considered that a hind and fore wheel together are only two inches wider than a six-inch wheel, many of which are now in use for heavy burthens, and the difference of an inch or two is not much consequence on good road.

I have recommended four-inch wheels in particular, for their cheapness and lightness, as there will be but little alteration in the weight or expence between them and those now in use, and will, at the same time, obtain the end desired, namely, a track sufficiently wide that horses and wheels may follow each other alternately in the same track; and thus, by varying and changing the road, preserve it in perpetual order.

I have made these observations, having often seen with regret the great neglect of repairing roads when worn in and almost impassable; which, by a plan of this sort, might, in many cases, be prevented.

Thetford; J. BURRELL.
24th May, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are no laws so uncertain and arbitrary as those of taste. The poet who is exalted this hour is deteriorated the next; and he who is Homer to-day may be Blackmore to-morrow. The notion, however, is by no means correct, that all critical decision is vague and unfounded. Time, (whose

(whose determinations, though slow, are generally just,) whilst he strips those who owe their laurels to evanescent and fortuitous circumstances, rescues the writer of real genius from his unmerited obscurity, or adds an additional lustre to the glory which he has already acquired. No nation has treated its poets more capriciously than the English. Milton, though now installed with the honours which are his due, was once despised and neglected. Glover, who was formerly undeservedly extolled, is now as undeservedly contemned; and Otway and Butler were suffered to perish with want, although the just tribute of applause is now paid to the tenderness of their pathos, and the poignancy of their wit. Sir, there *is* such a thing as a *literary mob;* and he whose writings are hailed by the applauses of the multitude, will do well to reflect whether he is receiving the well-earned tribute which is his due, or whether he is only deluded by a painted vapour, which will vanish when the force of concomitant circumstances shall have ceased to operate. Praise is frequently unmerited, and censure undeserved; and these are truths which will appear demonstrably evident, before we have proceeded far in our present subject.

With the history and rise of English poetry, the name of CHAUCER is combined by an indissoluble association of ideas. His mighty genius first irradiated the gloom which blackened our horizon; his bright example led the way to that glorious emulation which has established our poetic fame on so durable a foundation. Vast, penetrating, profound, his genius not only caught the surrounding objects, but looked into the womb of ages; and was conscious that a mere portraiture of the ephemera of the day, was not sufficient to insure for him the wreath of immortality. Customs and manners will necessarily vary with the revolutions of empires and the changes of the world, but human nature is always the same; whether shrouded with the cowl of a monk, or buttoned up in the coat of a citizen; whether discovered in the luxuries and petty refinements of the present day, or displayed in the unpolished court of Edward the Third, and the antique costumes of the fourteenth century. This, therefore, was the subject upon which Chaucer was employed, and which will transmit his name to the admiration of posterity. His knights and his monks have, indeed, long since disappeared; but the characters, passions, and events, which are displayed in such glowing colours, delineated by so masterly a pencil, and recorded with such a bewitching gracefulness, are present wherever we look, operate wherever we move, and form the daily and hourly occurrences of ordinary life. The coarseness of his wit forms the most prominent blemish in the writings of Chaucer. It is impossible, at this interval of time, to decide how far this was the fault of the age in which he lived; but this was probably the case in a major, and certainly in a very considerable, degree: so far, therefore, the poet will stand acquitted by the reader of candour and discernment. It may also be argued, in extenuation of Chaucer, that, wherever obscurity and immorality stain his page, they are wholly confined to inferior and subordinate characters, and not (according to the practice of later writers) dignified with the specious name of philosophy, or tricked out in the foppery of fashion. In the serious and the light, the lively and the grave, this inimitable writer is alike successful. The Canterbury Tales (his principal and most celebrated performance) abound with discriminations of character, the finest sallies of wit, and the most exquisite touches of pathos; and the whole are told with an ease and elegance which are truly wonderful in a writer of so uncultivated a period. Literature certainly made a valuable acquisition when those tales were penned, and experienced an irreparable loss when they were left unfinished.

The contemporaries and immediate successors of Chaucer formed their style upon his model. Although their writings have been suffered to sink silently into oblivion, it must be acknowledged that they possess beauties at least sufficient to rescue them from such a fate; and, although in their general style and genius incomparably inferior, they inherit some portion of the spirit which animated their illustrious master. Perhaps their reputation was most essentially sunk in the transcendent excellence of the writers who adorned the age of Queen Elizabeth. Under the auspices of that celebrated princess, a new era was formed, the most splendid in the history of English poetry, and the consideration of the merits of the writers of that period will form the subject of my succeeding paper.

Kentish Town;
May 6, 1815. HENRY NEELE.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LAMENT, as it is justly lamented by you in p. 459, that a GRATTAN should have given his aid to the ministry for this *new* war; to which a BURKE, so unhappily for himself and the nation, urged us at first; and from which even a SHERIDAN has not always abstained from giving aid, but has been involved in the heat and delusion of the moment. I own that, considering past experience, actual circumstances, and the prospect before us, according as we determined for *peace* or *war*; considering the *policy*, and, above all, the PRINCIPLE itself; looking to the sentiments, and language, and conduct of the confederacy, with which the fatal vote of the House of Commons has united us; I think Mr. GRATTAN has less plea, and less ground, by far, on which to stand, than *either* of his great predecessors in this *cry* of *war*. I think that, by an *opposite* conduct, *he*, in that house, and LORD GRENVILLE in the other, might have done immortal honour to themselves, and would probably have found such support as might have prevented the greatest calamities to BRITAIN and to EUROPE. After all, I am *mistaken* if Mr. SHERIDAN would have voted for *this* war; and I am confident that the deeply-to-be-regretted Mr. FOX would have exerted against it all his political knowledge, all his eloquence, intellect, and benevolence.

Ancient Practice relative to War.

It is true, and SHAKESPEARE has preserved the memory of this among other leading customs and facts, that our *kings* used to consult parliament *previously* to engaging themselves in *war*. In the *then* times it could not be otherwise, the aid could not be had *without*. Armies were *temporary;* and the *House* of *Commons* would require the necessity for raising them, and a knowledge and consent to the *purpose* for which they were to be employed. Now every thing is different: the nation is engaged in war-*treaties* by necessity; parliament has only to find the *money;* and, perhaps, pass *Alien* bills, and call out the *militia*. But, as Parliament *is*, perhaps nothing would be gained if it were consulted in the very *first* steps to a war. It is not that full, free, equal, constitutional representation of the people in the House of Commons, to make it of much consequence to *ministers* or to the *people* at *what* period a discussion of this nature may be taken up, there being so little room for hoping a difference in the result.

Effects of Electricity on Barnes Common.

I believe there is a mistake as to the *time*. I then lived in *Queen-square, Bloomsbury*. It was, I think, in *October* 1780, that the *storm* happened. We went to see the effects. Very large trees, a *walnut* among others, were twisted in their trunks like a cork-screw, and torn up by the roots. Deep and wide *conical* excavations were made in the earth. In the avenue mentioned, I think not all the trees were destroyed and torn up; but *alternately*, though I believe not invariably so; and I think their number was greater.—They were large fine trees. I do not recollect any lives having been lost; but we were told that a cottage fell in and was destroyed; and a *child*, *in bed* in it, was driven, by the force of the tempest, with the bed, *unhurt*. There was great appearance that the *base* of the explosion was considerably *beneath* the earth, and consequently that there was a *returning stroke*, principally concerned in the effects. *Dr. Franklin's* wires are *not* such toys: I have reason to think, from the attack on the wall, that one of them saved our house in Queen-square from that very storm. They are not an infallible and universal security; and what human is? but they are very considerably so.

I should object very much to a metallic *ridge*, as the stroke would not go to the best conductor *beyond* a certain distance, and would rather break between, after following the ridge for some extent of way.

Gleaning.

I have thus much further to say on this subject.—I was instrumental, soon after I came into this county, in bringing both the cases to a decision. The claim was decided, by three judges out of four, in the Common Pleas, in the *negative*. The name of one of the cases should have been printed Worrledge. When cases are solemnly decided, it is necessary to *acquiesce*.

Having incompatible duties elsewhere, I never attend now on the grand jury; but, whatever some may do, I believe many farmers and land-owners are far from wishing to deprive the poor of the benefit of *gleaning*, as a long accustomed and endeared advantage.

On what is noticed, p. 417, I can only say I wished, and continue to wish, in behalf of Mr. TURNER; but *wars* upon *wars*, and *taxation* upon *taxation*, takes from most individuals all power of aiding, by their exertions, either others or themselves.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston Hall *For*

For the Monthly Magazine.

AXIOMS *of* DUTY *and* PRACTICE, *addressed to* JUSTICES *of the* PEACE.

I.

THE people's estimation of the government under which they live being founded on the pure, just, and rational administration of the laws, it ought to be felt that no social duties are more important and obligatory than those of a local magistrate or justice of the peace.

II.

All such magistrates being representatives, in regard to their particular powers, of the constitutional authority of the supreme executive government, they are bound in every act of their office to consider themselves as delegates of the sovereign, and, in consonance with the royal oath, "to execute law and justice in mercy, and to govern the people according to the statutes agreed on in parliament, and to the laws and customs of the kingdom."

III.

An English magistrate should always bear in mind that the supreme executive authority, of which he is the representative, is itself restricted in its powers by the laws and the constitution; that the rights and privileges of a free people are as inviolable as the prerogatives of the sovereign; and that English magistrates are not instruments of a despotic power, but agents of a constitutional monarch, whose obligations to his people are determined by the same laws that constitute the obligations of the people.

IV.

An English magistrate should feel that every subject of these realms, be he rich or be he poor, be he accuser or under accusation, is equal in the eye of the law; that the laws of England are no respecters of persons; that they can never be dispensed with to suit the humour of the magistrate or the policy of the court; and that they are literally imperative in their popular sense, until they have been altered or repealed by the conjoint authorities which made them.

V.

The cardinal virtues of all magistracy are INCORRUPTIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY, VIGILANCE, and BENEVOLENCE.

VI.

A virtuous magistrate will not only be incorruptible in his own conduct, directly and indirectly, immediately and remotely; but he will exercise a wholesome suspicion in regard to the possible corruptions, extortions, and oppressions, practised by his clerks, constables, officers, and other agents of his authority.

VII.

A virtuous magistrate will jealously guard every avenue of his mind against the vice and weakness of partiality; he will be careful not to be influenced by *ex-parte* statements, by crafty or malignant insinuations, or by interested and vulgar prejudices; and he will never fail to remember that, although Justice is blind in regard to the parties, she is all eye in her search after the truth.

VIII.

A virtuous magistrate will always hear both sides before he makes his determination; he will patiently submit to the awkwardness, timidity, and inexperience, of either of the parties; he will cautiously balance the various points of evidence, and will persevere in his examinations, when necessary, till he has disentangled the case before him from all doubt and uncertainty.

IX.

A virtuous magistrate will never forget that benevolence is the brightest ornament of all power; he will never suffer any cruelty, threat, or wanton insult to be committed on persons under accusation, to extort confessions, or on any other pretence whatsoever; he will never exact bail beyond the means of the parties; he will himself inspect all places of temporary or permanent confinement; and he will carefully prevent violations of humanity in the various subaltern agents of his jurisdiction.

X.

A public-spirited magistrate will always be easy of access on special occasions which demand his interposition, and he will be punctual in his attendance at those known periods which he sets apart for the administration of justice.

XI.

In hearing charges brought before him, he should never lose sight of the dependence of the parties on his patient attention; his examinations should be public, but in most cases the witnesses ought not to be heard in each other's presence; he should be jealous of the influence of rewards and penalties on the evidence of informers; he should warily guard himself against the malignant feelings or sinister designs of accusers; and before he commits or convicts, he should be thoroughly satisfied that the act charged was perpetrated with a criminal intention contrary to the true intent of some statute, law, or ordinance of the realm.

XII. In

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XII.

In all adjudications relative to the poor, an upright magistrate should be the poor man's friend, and the guardian of the destitute and helpless against the sordid calculations of avarice, and the overbearing spirit of wealth, accurately discriminating between the impositions of idleness and vice, and the claims of industry and virtue.

XIII.

He ought to be sensible that the letter of the laws is the rule of conduct for subjects as well as magistrates, and that no man is amenable to magisterial authority who has not offended against the ordinary and obvious interpretation of some law, and who has not been convicted, on the oath of creditable witnesses, either by the recorded adjudication of a justice of the peace, or by the solemn verdict of a jury of his country.

XIV.

In committing to prison, the magistrate should carefully distinguish whether the object is correction after conviction, or simple detention before trial, and should direct his warrant accordingly; no man being liable to be sent to a correctional prison, or subject to a correctional discipline, except as a punishment after a recorded conviction; and simple detention ought to take place in the sheriff's gaol only, because the sheriff is an honourable officer, bound by the ancient laws of the land to perform the important duty of making returns to all sessions of gaol delivery.

XV.

In imposing penalties where the statute has given a discretion to the magistrate, he ought to be governed in his decision as well by the means of the parties as by the repetition or turpitude of the offence, because a mulct implies but a portion of an offender's means, and it is with a view to various circumstances that the law has empowered the magistrate to exercise an equitable discretion.

XVI.

In assigning punishments, it should be considered, that the penalties of the law always contemplate extreme cases of turpitude, generally leaving it to the magistrate to mitigate and apportion the punishment according to the circumstances of every offence; in doing which, it should be remembered, that the Scripture enjoins us "to forgive our brother seventy times seven times," that the penalties of the law ought never to be passionate or vindictive, but to be simply cautionary for first or trivial offences, gently corrective for second offences, and exemplary and severe only when applied to incorrigible culprits, or to very heinous crimes.

XVII.

Every justice of the peace who is anxious to preserve the honour of the laws, will never discourage appeals against his own convictions, or in any way obstruct or influence the decision of such appeals; and, as often as the letter or spirit of the law appears to him to have borne with undue severity on individuals, or families, he will benevolently ascertain the extenuating circumstances of the case, and bring them in due form before the bench in sessions, or before the grand jury at the assizes, in order that the suffering party may, through their recommendation to the proper authority, obtain the royal pardon.

XVIII.

A discreet magistrate will, on all occasions, avoid mixing in decisions that involve his personal interests, his family connections, his friendships, or his known or latent enmities. In all such cases, he ought magnanimously to retire from the bench at sessions, or to call one or more of the neighbouring magistrates into his jurisdiction. He should remember, that his character will be in a state of hazard whenever his predilections as a private man, a politician, or a theologian, interfere with the independence of his judgment as a magistrate.

XIX.

A paternal magistrate will do more good in his neighbourhood by his advice and example, than by the force of authority and coercion. He should lend his countenance to the virtuous, and his protection to the unfortunate; but, above all, he should set a good example in his own conduct, and exact it from all in authority beneath him; because he can never punish with effect any vices which he practises himself, or tolerates in his agents; and their combined example will prove more powerful than all the instruments of judicial terror.

XX.

A public-spirited justice of the peace, holding his commission from a King of England, and his authority under the constitution of England, will always feel that his power is conferred for the purpose of increasing the happiness of all who are under his cognizance and within his jurisdiction; that he is the guardian of the public morals, the conservator of the peace, and the protector of the public and personal rights of the people, and that it much depends on his wisdom and prudence, whether the laws serve as a CURSE or a BLESSING.

June 2, 1815. COMMON SENSE.

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For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a* TOUR *in* NORTH WALES, *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETT'S HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER III.

Barmouth, Aug. 4, 1796.

HAVING crossed the two rivers of Mallwyd, we turned the angle of a mountain, and went through Dinasmowddû, one of the poorest of British towns, though Dinas signifies city. It speaks louder in favour of these Cambrians' propensity to liquor than religion; for they have two public houses of their own, but are content to go to Mallwyd to church. Our road, for four or five miles, was by the side of the Mowddû, and near the bottom of the mountains, till the one could no longer be discovered, and the others met at their base. Nothing shewed the hand of man, or the least token of his existence, but the road. We had here to climb what the Welsh call a *Bwlch*, which literally means a notch, but is used to denote a gap between two summits. Our road was cut on the side of one of the mountains, and ascended till it reached the pass, by which time it looked down a frightful precipice. The ascent was a mile, and without a fence. It is called Bwlch Oerddrws.

As we walked slowly up the mountain we were overtaken by a Welshman on his poney, and a woman on foot, who was fully a match for him and his horse. It was a comfort to meet with our fellow creatures in so desolate a region, though we could not communicate our ideas to each other. The ideas of the woman, if we might judge by her words, were very copious, for her tongue was never at rest. They accompanied us to Dolgellen, nearly six miles, keeping close to our horses' heels; walking when we walked, and trotting when we trotted; the woman trudging barefooted, always talking, never out of breath or discovering the smallest symptom of fatigue.

The top of Bwlch Oerddrws is so tremendous on a stormy day, that horses have been frequently known to turn back, and could scarcely be made to pass it. On the other side the descent was not steep; but the face of the country was changed, and the sheep were become real stones, sprouting out of the scanty herbage. I saw a rill spring up under my feet, at Dolgellen it was navigable, and at Barmouth a sea. This was very fine, but not strictly true, for I have since found that it is joined by another river, both at and after Dolgellen.

Rivers are so numerous in this country that it is not easy to find out their names, or even to be certain whether the bridge one is now passing be over the same stream one crossed ten minutes ago. If you apply to the common people for information they do not understand you; and, if you meet with a man that can speak English, it is a thousand to one he does not know. Even at Barmouth they are ignorant of the name of their river. Ask a sailor, and he will tell you it is the Dolgellen river, because it comes to him from Dolgellen. Ask a man more enlightened, and he will say it is the Avon, because that is the general Welsh name for all rivers. You are very fortunate if you find a person who can tell you it is the Maw.

After travelling along barren and rocky moors, we found ourselves at the top of a steep and lofty hill, which overlooked the town of Dolgellen, seated among rich meadows. A town, a fertile plain, a winding river, a handsome bridge, and neat white houses, gave us the idea of a different world; while the mountains that hedged them in, among which was the mighty Cader Ydris, convinced us we were yet in Wales. From this bird's-eye view we had a long descent to Dolgellen.

At Dolgellen we again overtook the assizes, and a clergyman was to be tried for murder; but, as our business was only to breakfast, it was of little consequence, and we were content with a window to ourselves in a public room, where the gentlemen of the county were conversing and promenading in different parties, as they had done the night before, when it was enlivened by fiddles, Welsh harps, and Welsh ladies, at the assize ball.

From Machynlleth to Dolgellen, and from Dolgellen to Barmouth, are reckoned two of the finest rides in North Wales. The latter was our road. I had heard much at Mallwyd of billows foaming at our feet, and impending rocks, threatening immediate destruction, over head; and I had conceived such a terror at these dangers that I actually formed the wise and prudent project of walking the whole way. But, as I could not walk ten miles at one time, I purposed to divide it into two stages, and, having achieved one of them, to sleep in my clothes at some cottage, and accomplish the other the next day. On further reflection, however, I thought I might as

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well not walk till I did not dare to ride; and we set out on horseback, along a noble road, guarded by two stone walls.

Having reached the river Maw, a little below Dolgellen, the road accompanies it to its mouth, and is certainly more charming than imagination can picture. It passes by farms, over bridges, and by one beautiful cascade. It deviates from the river, and goes behind rocks and woody hills. It returns to it again, and affords a prospect of the opening sea. The last mile and a half before it reaches Barmouth, the mountain slopes to the water's edge; and the rock was blown up with gunpowder, before the road could be made. The expence was two guineas and a half a rood, and the gentlemen of Merionethshire are justly proud of having completed such an undertaking. The road is cut at different heights above the water, with a precipice on the left, and masses and perpendicular walls of rock rising on the right. True it is that there is frequently no fence on the falling side. At such places I always walked; but, as for foaming billows, and impending rocks, they did not happen to trouble me.

A gentleman who is at this place is so delighted with the scenery of Pont-ddu, the waterfall I mentioned, that he has offered forty years' purchase for the adjoining farm, besides paying for the wood. The rent is thirty-one pounds a year; but the number of acres is neither known nor guessed at, for here they have no notion of measuring land. It is much covered with small oaks, the natural production of the soil, and has, here and there, a patch of grass or grain, but not one foot of ground where a house could be placed, without a very steep ascent to it. The owner has rejected the offer. The song does well to celebrate *Our native oak*, for in this country, where much is in a state of nature, every glen is wooded, and almost all wood is oak.

Till the road I have described was formed, which is not twelve years ago, the way from Dolgellen to Barmouth was over the mountains, and the descent to the town a steep zig-zag above the tops of the houses. It may be imagined that no stranger travelled it but from necessity. If by chance a carriage had occasion to approach the place, it was taken to pieces at Dolgellen, and sent down by a boat. The old Welsh roads kept their undeviating line through vales, or over passable hills, as they lay before them. They are sometimes stony, and sometimes present us with a piece of uncovered native rock, but they are more commonly fine hard gravel, and are excellent roads for a horse. The modern roads follow the course of the the rivers, to avoid the hills; and are cut on their sides to avoid the floods. They are consequently terraces, and, as they are often unfenced, are more dangerous, notwithstanding their breadth, than the ancient ones, that run over the hills.

LETTER IV.

Barmouth, Aug. 7, 1795.

The shore of Barmouth is a fine sand, from which the sea retires about two hundred yards at low water. A mountain completely fills the angle between the river and the sea, which, as I mentioned before, has been cut to make a passage to the town. Having turned this angle, a slip of land along the shore affords room for a street. This is the grand thoroughfare of Barmouth. Here are the inns, the Cors-y-gedol Arms and the Red Lion, both in the hands of one person, and the latter occupied as a lodging house, by such as chuse to be quiet, that is, to hear the noise of each other, rather than that of tourists, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow. The remainder of Barmouth consists of eight rows of houses, one over the other, on the side of the mountain, which are inhabited by the aborigines of the country. In general one man's chimney is on a level with his neighbour's floor, so all have an opportunity of inhaling the smoak for nothing. When a visitor arrived at Barmouth by the old road, he might call in upon his friends, from one perch to another, till he dropped down on those upon the shore.

Above all the houses of Barmouth a fine spring issues from the rock, which supplies this curious city with water, and where the bare-legged ladies wash their woollens and potatoes. To carry their clothes to the water rather than the water to their clothes, seems the common practice of the place, for I have seen a spot on the shore, near a rivulet, frequently occupied by these cleaners of woollen with their beating logs, while their caps were stewing in a pipkin pot over a fire of sticks. I believe it was so in the days of Homer.

The Cader or Chair of Ydris is a noble mountain, and, like Saddle-back, in Cumberland, receives its name from its shape. I have been puzzled to find out who this gentleman was, who fixed upon the highest seat in the country, though I felt assured his head must have been stronger

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stronger than mine, or he would have been content with a lower station. My wonder at his choice has ceased, now I have discovered that he was a giant, which the following well known legend puts beyond a doubt. He was walking by the pool of Three Grains, at the foot of his chair, when he found himself incommoded by some stones that had crept into his shoe. He took off the shoe and shook them out, and there they remain to this day, three enormous rocks, which have given name to the pool.

The Cors-y-gedol Arms is a good inn. The company dine at a public table, and are generally numerous enough to form an agreeable society.

At all funerals in North Wales a wooden bowl is placed on the communion-table; and, after the service in the church is ended, every person present drops money in it; the poorer sort, copper; the richer, shillings, half crowns, even guineas, and sometimes to the number of five. This offering is made from respect to the memory of the deceased, and the greater the sum the greater the respect shewn. But the poor clergyman reaps the benefit; it is his perquisite, and frequently exceeds the rest of his revenue.

After the service at the grave is ended, there is a smaller contribution for the clerk.

In South Wales, when a poor person dies, the neighbours and acquaintance take each a large fluted mould-candle, made on purpose for such occasions, called a burying candle, and, having deposited it in the house, they sit all night by the dead body, and join in singing psalms. This they call *Waking the corpse*, and they continue the practice every night till it is buried. Where the neighbourhood is populous, these midnight wakers fill the house, which indeed seldom consists of more than two rooms. Tea is made for their refreshment.

Throughout the principality the common people constantly see corpse-candles, which are the fore-runners of death. These are large walking candles, that pass by in the night, and these see-ers can tell, by the colour of the flame, and the kind of noise it makes in walking, whether it be man, woman, or child, that is to die!

The courtships of the Welsh, in bed, with no other fence for the virtue of the woman than a flannel petticoat, are well known, and have scandalized them in the eyes of many of their English fellow-subjects. But it is certain, that proofs of incontinence are not more frequent among them than among the farmers' servants in England, who sit up all night by the kitchen fire; and for the same reason, that their courtship may not interfere with the labours of the day.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANKIND have been long employed in attempting to discover means for the prolongation of life. Valli, after laying down principles well known, viz. that old age comes on naturally, because the calcareous phosphate or calcareous carbonate is continually accumulating in the greater part of the solids, such as the bones, the arteries, veins, tendons, &c. says, that this accumulation can be guarded against only two ways: either by preventing that substance from being formed in the mass of the fluids, or by expelling it as soon as it is formed.

1. To prevent too abundant a production of that earth, one must use aliments which contain the least quantity of it, such as vegetables and milk. Fish contain a great deal of the phosphoric acid, and the flesh of animals abounds in the very substance to be avoided.

2. The means which he thinks most proper for expelling that calcareous earth, or calcareous phosphate, are, bathing, frictions, diuretics, pure water, and beverages cooled with ice. In short, he considers the oxalic acid given in small doses as the best remedy. That acid, says he, decomposes the calcareous phosphate: the oxalate of lime which thence results will be carried into the torrent of circulation and will be driven outwards.

Vauquelin and Brogniard have proved that the acetic acid dissolves the vegetable gluten and the animal fibres.

It is well known that there is a disease called by nosologists *malacosteon*, or *mollities ossium*, where the bones become entirely soft. The calcareous phosphate is almost entirely carried away, and there scarcely remains any thing but the cellular tissue of the bones, with the gelatinous and greasy part, or the marrow. Were it possible to find out the means of dissolving, gradually, in this manner, the calcareous phosphate, without depriving the bones of their solidity, and without hurting the other animal functions, the fountain of youth would be discovered. May it not be possible, by attending to this principle, to retard the approach of age? ARGUS.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PASSING through Thames-street, the other day, my attention was arrested by the magnitude of the New Custom House, now building; and I immediately concluded that I should find, in the execution of a public building of its extent and peculiar importance, every modern improvement and discovery adopted, to render this building proof against the effects of a similar lamentable accident which destroyed the old building. But my astonishment was great when I discovered, from the joists being of wood, every division of apartments or offices, contained between the party-walls, which are constructed of brick, and the roof, would be completely exposed to the ravages of fire, from an accident in either of the apartments of the division.

From the great modern improvements in cast-iron, the joists could have been easily constructed of that metal, which, with stone floors, and an iron roof covered with slates, would have lessened the chance of fire in any one apartment, and would have presented a complete barrier to that destructive element, at a less cost, and nearly as indestructible to time as to the flames.

25th May, 1815. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING just returned from France, I was somewhat surprised at the alteration that had been made by the introduction of hackney-chariots. I shall not trespass upon your time or patience with any comments either upon the utility or disadvantages attending them; my intention being merely to submit to your readers a few observations I made concerning those public conveniences, during my short residence in Paris. With regard to their construction, no one will attempt to dispute our superiority; indeed the appearance of an English carriage in France never fails to attract a vast concourse of spectators. The only material difference that exists between public conveyances in London and Paris, is the licensing a certain number of gigs upon the same principles as our Hackney coaches. They are particularly convenient, and well calculated for the dispatch of business, being able to proceed at a much quicker rate than any other vehicle. In respect to œconomy, it will be allowed by all, that it is one great and very desirable object to be effected by the adoption of any new measure, and it would not be one of the least advantages attending the introduction of gigs, under the same rules and restrictions that exist and affect the present licensed coaches. The fares (which is the principal consideration) could be materially reduced, the driver having occasion for only one horse, the repairs would be less frequent, and by far cheaper; indeed, taking every circumstance into consideration, I firmly believe it would be an improvement greatly beneficial to the community at large, but more especially to those whose numerous engagements require an expedition much greater than can be obtained by the assistance of heavy four-wheeled carriages. I submit to you the propriety of following the plan of our French neighbours in having the figures painted conspicuously on each side, and at the back, of the different vehicles; it prevents, and would fully obviate, the great inconveniences arising from the too frequent loss of the numbers. The insertion of this, in your valuable Magazine, may give an opportunity to some abler advocate to exercise his abilities in support of a measure which experience has sanctioned in a city, whose limited commerce renders it incapable of estimating its greatest advantages.

Oxford-street; J. R.
12th May, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING two apple-trees in my garden infested with the American blight, I was surprised, the latter end of August and the fore part of September, to observe a considerable number of a small kind of beetle upon them, usually called with us Lady-cow; and that the places where the blight had been were all quite bare; from which I have been induced to suppose that what is called the American blight, is the larvæ of those insects. As I have not noticed this circumstance in any of the communications in your valuable miscellany, I beg leave to lay it before your readers, hoping it may be the means of inducing some of them, in other parts of the country, to make observations on them.

This insect seems a very active one, and I dont wonder at the apple-trees all over the country being infested with them. The case which covers the wings of some of them is a bright scarlet, others have black spots upon them.

Leeds; May, 1815. Ts

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are well aware of the discrepancies observable among the ancient writers, and among the modern too, on the nature of the ancient rhythm. We presume, however, to think, that the authority of Aristides, who was not only a grammarian, but a musician, is entitled to the highest credit. He writes, (Meibomius, vol. 2, p. 49,) *τον μεν ρυθμον εν αρσει και θεσει την ισχυν εχειν, το δε μετρον εν συλλαβαις και τη τουτων ανομοιοτητι*, that rhythm has its essence in *arsis* and *thesis*, but metre in syllables and their difference; and he afterwards plainly refers to its *name* and *office*, when he speaks of the *ληγουσῃ ρυθμικῆς εμφασεως*, as Steele justly translates it, *drift of rhythmical emphasis*. He observes, also, that *αρσις μεν ἐστι φωνῆ σῶματος ἐπι τὸ ἄνω, θεσις δε ἐπι τὸ κατω τουτῳ μερους*, (De Musicâ, p. 31,) that *arsis* is the raising up of some part of the body, and thesis is the moving down the same. And adds, that "the dactylic and trochaic feet begin with thesis, and end with arsis; but the anapæstic and iambic begin with arsis and end with thesis." (Id. pp. 36, 37.) Hence it would appear that the Greek and the Latin *rhythmus* was analogous to a *bar* of music; the former comprising syllables, the latter consisting of notes; the measure and quality of both being indicated by time-beating, or the pulsation of thesis and arsis. If the foot began with an emphatic syllable, it was measured *per thesin*, by the hand first down, or the *supplosio pedis*; if, with an unemphatic syllable, it was measured *per arsin*, that is, by the hand or foot first up; so that, according as the first part of the foot was emphatic or unemphatic, the measuring of it began either with *thesis* or *arsis*. A line beginning with *arsis* would be considered, we presume, as if commencing in the middle of a bar. The preceding account of the matter, we think much more accordant with the truth, than that which is furnished by Herman, (*de Metris*, p. 18,) who seems to refer *arsis* either to *loudness* or to *acuteness* of voice, (we do not pretend to determine which;) and thesis, in like manner, to either *softness* or *gravity*. These are his words, "Ea vis et veluti nisus quidam, quo *princeps* cujusque ordinis *sonus* ab insequentibus distinguitur, ictus appellatur; Græci ἀρσιν vocant, ab *elevatione vocis*," (whether does he mean *loudness* or *acuteness*?) "insequentesque sonos a *demittendâ voce*," (*softness* or *gravity*?) "in *thesi* esse dicant." Had he put *thesis* and *arsis*, with their respective explanations, in the place of each other, and at the same time substituted *pes* or *manus* for *vox*, I am inclined to think the words of his definitions, and their application, would have come much nearer to the truth. For we conceive *ictus* and *thesis* to be synonymous, the foot or hand being here put down, and lifted up at *arsis*.

That rhythm and metre are different things, and that the ancient rhythm was identical in kind with the modern, we may, I think, fairly presume from the words both of Quintilian and Longinus. The former concludes the well-known passage, in which he is elaborately discriminating metre and rhythm, with these words, "*Metrum in verbis modo, rhythmus etiam in corporis motu est*," that metre exists in words only, but that rhythm may be exhibited equally in the motion of the body, (as in dance.) To the same effect are the words of Longinus; *Διαφερει δε Μετρον Ρυθμου· ὁυ γαρ ταυτ' ἐστι μετρειν ἡ συλλαβη, και χωρις συλλαβης ὁυκ ἀν γενοιτο Μετρον. Ὁ δε Ρυθμος γενοιτ' ἀν και ἐν συλλαβαις, γενοιτο δε και χωρις συλλαβης· και γαρ ἐν χειρι*. (*Longin. Fragm.*) Metre differs from rhythm; for syllables are the material of metre, and without syllable there can be no metre: but rhythm may exist either in syllables, or without them, for strokes [as in beating a drum] are sufficient to produce rhythmus.

I am not ignorant either of the artificial polysyllabic feet mentioned as existing in ancient prosody, or of the alleged intricacy of the ancient rhythmus. It is, however, stated as the opinion of Austin, that a foot ought not to exceed four syllables. Dionysius (de struct. Orat. sect. xvii, ad fin.) says, that it should not be less than two, nor more than three. Cicero (Orat. 218,) says, "Pæon, quòd plures habeat syllabas quàm tres, numerus a quibusdam, non pes habetur." And Quintilian seems to be of the same opinion: "Quicquid enim supra tres syllabas, id ex pluribus est pedibus." (Inst. l. 9.) But, be this as it may, the *natural* foot or step must have consisted of, and been measured by, one *arsis* and one *thesis*. There could not have been, we apprehend, more than two, or, at most, three syllables in *arsis*. And when, according to the particular quantities which it measured, the hand or the foot had performed the appropriate motions, the natural foot must have been complete; with a renewal of these motions, another foot or rhythmus must have commenced. With respect to rhythm, I must confess, that I know of but two kinds,

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kinds, existing in nature, usually, I believe, termed common time, and triple time; and these, I apprehend, must always have been the same, whether in speech or in song.

Much, however, as we would contend for the importance and influence of emphasis in the recitation of ancient verse, we cannot coincide in the *literal* interpretation of those words in the Scholiast, which have been so often commented on, namely, Ὁ ῥύθμος, ὡς βούλεται, ἴλκει τοὺς χρόνους. Πολλάκις γοῦν καὶ τὸν βραχὺν χρόνον ποιεῖ μακρόν. The meaning has been supposed to be this, that, when a short syllable occurred, where a long one was required, the rhythmus would require a following *inane* or *rest*; so that, although the syllable would not in reality be lengthened, the proper time of the line would thus be completed. To the preceding strange dogma, Marius Victorinus has added, that "rhythm will often make a long time short." We know that, in reading English verse, we are sometimes compelled, if we yield to the drift of the rhythm, to give an emphatic utterance to a syllable not naturally emphatic, and to pass remissly over syllables naturally entitled to syllabic force. All, then, we suspect, intended to be intimated in the preceding words is, that the position of the syllabic emphasis commonly observed in prose, was not always regarded in poetry, or that the rhythm gives an emphatic utterance to a short, a doubtful, or an unemphatic syllable, or to a natural short quantity in position, if in the verse it should happen to occupy an emphatic situation. Emphasis, though often mistaken for length of quantity, with which it most frequently coincides, is not quantity; nor can it, strictly speaking, impart that which it neither is, nor essentially possesses. But we do not mean absolutely to deny, that, in compositions in which there existed variety of feet, occasional modifications of quantity, without, however, altering its specific character, and occasional pauses, might have been necessary to make the metre keep a due pace with the rhythm.

An instance of the application of the preceding principle, it is probable, we have in Virgil's

——— pecudes, pictæque *volucres*.
Georg. III, 243, Æn. iv, 525.

in which the middle syllable of *volucres*, commonly unemphatic, and naturally short, though it may be deemed long by position, becomes emphatic, by being put into the place of *thesis*. On this line, Quintilian observes, "Evenit ut metri quoque conditio *mutet accentum*, nam volúcres, *media acuta* legam; quia, etsi brevis naturâ, tamen positione longa est, ne faciat Iambum, quem non recipit versus heroicus." Whether, by *accentus*, Quintilian really refers to *accent*, properly so termed, or *tone*, or to *our accent* or syllabic emphasis, I shall not, notwithstanding the "media *acuta*," in the context, attempt to determine. It is indeed not unlikely, that the accentuation of the middle syllable may vary, with the change of the syllabic emphasis, and the decision of the quantity. I agree, however, with Mr. Steele, in thinking, that the liberty which was taken by Virgil in this place, was not, strictly, what the words of Quintilian might imply; but was, precisely, the putting the syllable *lu* in *thesis*, whereas it, naturally, should have been in *arsis*; or, in other words, Virgil put it into a place where it must be pronounced emphatically, though by its nature it was unemphatic. Such liberties, as the preceding one, we may add, occur most frequently towards the end of a line; and this circumstance may perhaps have arisen from the idea, that, in such a position, the syllable is the less likely to evade the ἄγαν ἰθμικὸς ἐμφασις, or drift of the rhythmical emphasis. Similar peculiarities, observable in other ancient poets, may, probably, be accounted for on the like principle. In the versification of Homer, a vowel, naturally short, sometimes occurs as the first syllable of a foot, whether at the beginning of a verse, or in the middle of a word, the syllable, which is thetic, being rendered sufficiently prominent, under the drift of the rhythm, for the general harmony of the verse, by the *ictus metricus* or syllabic emphasis.

Crouch End. J. Grant.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CIRCUMSTANCES *relative to two* ELEPHANTS, *brought a few Years since to* PARIS. *From a* FRENCH JOURNAL.

THE morning after their arrival these animals were put in possession of their new habitation. The first conducted to it was the male, who issued from his cage with precaution, and seemed to enter his apartment with a degree of suspicion. His first care was to reconnoitre the place. He examined each bar with his trunk, and tried their solidity by shaking them. Care had been

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been taken to place on the outside the large screws by which they are held together. These he sought out, and having found them, tried to turn them, but was not able. When he arrived at the portcullis, which separates the two apartments, he observed that it was fixed only by an iron bar, which rose in a perpendicular direction. He raised it with his trunk, pushed up the door, and entered into the second apartment, where he received his breakfast. He ate it quietly, and appeared to be perfectly easy.

During this time people were endeavouring to make the female enter. We still recollect the mutual attachment of these two animals, and with what difficulty they were parted, and induced to travel separately. From the time of their departure they had not seen each other; not even at Cambray, where they passed the winter. They had only been sensible that they were near neighbours. The male never lay down, but always stood upright, or leaned against the bars of his cage, and kept watch for his female, who lay down and slept every night. On the least noise, or the smallest alarm, he sent forth a cry to give notice to his companion.

The joy which they experienced on seeing each other after so long a separation may be readily imagined.

When the female entered, she sent forth a cry expressive only of the pleasure which she felt on finding herself at liberty. She did not at first observe the male, who was busy feeding in the second apartment. The latter also did not immediately discover that his companion was so near him; but, the keeper having called him, he turned round, and immediately the two animals rushed towards each other, and sent forth cries of joy so animated and loud that they shook the whole hall. They breathed also through their trunks with such violence that the blast resembled an impetuous gust of wind. The joy of the female was the most lively; she expressed it by quickly flapping her ears, which she made to move with astonishing velocity, and drew her trunk over the body of the male with the utmost tenderness. She, in particular, applied it to his ear, where she kept it a long time, and, after having drawn it over the whole body of the male, would often move it affectionately towards her own mouth. The male did the same thing over the body of the female, but his joy was more concentrated. He seemed to express it by his tears, which fell from his eyes in abundance. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often wondered, Sir, considering the number and variety of books which daily issue from the press, that *a pronouncing dictionary of the names of places*, has never been attempted. It is a work that is much wanted; and, if compiled with tolerable skill, would unquestionably meet with extensive sale. Some difficulties, I am aware, would attend the execution of it. A wide range of geographical knowledge, a perfect intimacy with the structure of our own tongue, and the principles which regulate its pronunciation; some acquaintance, too, with modern dialects, those especially which are used on the continent of Europe: these are indispensable requisites; and, it must be owned, they are not possessed by every one. Yet, surely, we have men among us who are quite equal to the task.

The plan which I would recommend, is that of Mr. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; in which the vowels are managed with great delicacy and exactness, by means of little figures placed over them: a method infinitely superior to the very lame and imperfect one, of distinguishing the emphatic syllable by the usual mark, after the manner of our common dictionaries.

But it will be said, that it is not possible to reduce the pronunciation of foreign names to one uniform standard; since the names of countries, and towns, and mountains, and rivers, are pronounced very differently by different nations; and differently, very often, even by different individuals of the same nation. This objection is plausible, not solid. For, with regard to foreign nations, the diversity which prevails among them is not the point under consideration; and, with respect to ourselves, the difficulties which would occur in the prosecution of the work, are much more apparent than real. A learned Englishman, thoroughly conversant with the genius of his native tongue, would seldom be at a loss in applying properly the laws of accent and pronunciation to every possible case that could arise. Every language has, of course, sounds peculiar to itself; and every effort to transfuse such sounds into any other language, must, of necessity, prove unavailable. The very attempt, indeed, would be preposterous. All that can be done, in cases of that sort, is to approximate as nearly to the foreign articulation as the genius of our native tongue

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tongue will admit. This rule is of universal application; and all nations do practically conform to it, only exchanging circumstances with ourselves. The name of the celebrated Prussian general, Blucher, is directly in point. The Germans pronounce it with a soft, slender, delicate, guttural sound; resembling, a little, the sound which the Irish, and Welsh, and Scotch give, in their respective dialects, to the combination *ch*. But this sound does not belong to the English language, nor to the French. The French naturally sound the *ch*, in the present instance, as they do in most other instances, that is, like *sh*: and, accordingly, we hear them say *Blusher*; or rather, *Blusha*, dropping the final *r*; another peculiarity of theirs. An Englishman, on the other hand, as naturally pronounces the *ch* like *k*, and speaks familiarly of *Bluker*. And it would not be correct to say, that either the French or the English pronounce wrong; both are, in fact, right; that is, both approach, as nearly as the laws of their respective languages will permit them to approach, to the native German sound.

I shall now, Sir, conclude this article with a short quotation from a letter, which our excellent grammarian, Mr. Lindley Murray, did me the honor to address to me, a few weeks ago, on this subject; and I hope, should these remarks be deemed worthy of insertion, that they will prove so far serviceable as to attract the notice of some gentleman qualified and disposed to supply his countrymen with a Geographical Pronouncing Dictionary. "Such a work," says Mr. Murray, "is much to be desired; and it would give me pleasure to see it executed, if it were done by a judicious and competent writer."

April 29, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *in* ITALY *in* 1812 *and* 1813; *by* M. MILLIN, *Member of the French Institute, &c.*

I HAD originally formed the project of pursuing the coast to Tarentum, and of returning to Naples by Pouilla. The respectable archbishop of Tarentum sent me a letter, in which he warned me that I could not make such a journey at this season of the year, without risking my health: that of M. Cattel was indifferent, he was fatigued and dispirited. I then resolved upon returning to Naples, and found a carriage four miles from Cassano, at Castrovillari. The road, as far as Padoula, presented nothing new; but, from that place to Salerno, I made some observations. I did not copy the singular ancient inscription of the tavern of Polla, being already too well known. I reached Naples from Salerno, after making a long stay at Pompeia.

After my return from Calabria on the 18th of July, I passed fifteen days at Naples, pursuing my enquiries in that city, and making excursions in the environs around Cape Miseno, to Pouzzoli, Cumi, and lake Patria. I brought away from these places, drawings of some bas-reliefs, which have not yet been published.

I afterwards visited Nisida, Procida, and Ischia. I have the drawings of some monuments found in the latter island. I thought of resuming my visit to the Abruzzi. Bands of regularly organized brigands, and the terror which the very name inspired of the ferocious Matera, who has since been killed, rendered the journey dangerous on the side of Sora, at the boundary of the Roman states. General Freysinet removed all obstacles, by making this excursion himself: posts placed at stated distances, thirty men for our escort, headed by his aide-de-camp and two officers, were more than sufficient to quiet the apprehensions of the most timid.

I had previously visited the Amphitheatre of S. Maria de Capoua, and I now visited Capua itself, in detail: here I made drawings of the beautiful colossal heads, mentioned in my dissertation on the tombs of Pompeia, and a magnificent bas-relief, which is in the subterranean church of Duomo, as well as some other ancient sarcophagi, which adorn the portico of this church. I have also a drawing of the mitre of S. Paulinus, with Greek inscriptions.

On the 27th of August I was at Teano, a city well known among antiquaries for its coins and medals. Here I found some Campanian inscriptions upon volcanic stones: these curiosities are now at Paris.

After visiting Cali, where I copied some inscriptions, I went to Saint Germain, where I drew several monuments, and took the perspective and ground-plan of a Greek church, called *de Cinque Torri*, which forms a perfect square: the roof is sustained by massive columns inside.

I spent part of the day and night at Saint Germain, and at day-break I was upon the mountain leading to *Monte Cassino*. This monastery has been pre-

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served as a seminary; I spent a whole day in the library, and I cannot speak too highly of the kindness of the ecclesiastics who inhabit it. I have drawings of the bronze gates of the church, in several sheets. They contain the names of the estates belonging to the monastery, in characters incrusted with silver. Gattola has given the inscriptions without any drawings. I have an exact copy made by D. Isidoro Matera Aragona, deputy-keeper of the Records, and collated by Don Ottavio Traja Frangipani, the keeper, of the celebrated vision of Alberic, which Montfaucon has mentioned, and from which the learned ecclesiastic, Costanzo, has published an extract. I thought that this document would give infinite pleasure to our excellent colleague and my old friend M. Ginguene, because, as we all know, he asserts, that Dante drew from this vision the plan of his Inferno.

The air is so vitiated at San Germano, that our soldiers, who were imprudently cantoned there, as well as at Venafro, saw some of their companions perish daily, and this malign influence is experienced at Monte Cassino itself. When I awoke, the ground was entirely covered with a thick and black mist, which rose as high as my window. I found myself unwell, for the first time since I left Paris, and I soon discovered I had got the fever.

M. de Cherrieres, a young officer of our party, was also seized in the same way. We waited until the mist had entirely cleared away, to descend to San Germano, where our carriages were. The road from Sora to Naples is passable for carriages. By the time we had arrived at Arce, the fever had considerably increased. While our companions halted, M. de Cherrieres and I placed some straw under a tree, and took some ipecacuanha; it operated upon him, but it did not operate upon me: I was better, however, when I arrived at Sora; and was able next day to make an excursion to Isola, and from thence on horseback to Naples. As to my poor companion, he was ill three months, and was laid out for dead. I have since received letters from him, from Leghorn, in which he informs me, that he is completely restored to health.

The country between Sora and Lake Fucino is beautiful. I stopped a long time in the famous plain where Charles of Anjou destroyed the army of Conradin, who thought to have defeated him. The mountain was pointed out to me behind which Charles, by the advice of Valeri, concealed the formidable reserve which decided the victory. M. Catel has drawn this picturesque view for a scene in the German Tragedy, which my friend Doctor Koreff, who accompanied us, has composed, and of which the title is Conradin.

We staid some time at Avezzano, and I have a view of the castle, which is very picturesque. I made a short sailing excursion on Lake Fucino, and saw it in detail. No description can give an adequate idea of this beautiful scene.

I profited by my stay at Avezzano, to visit Alba des Marses, where there is an immense inclosure of Cyclopean walls, of exquisite beauty. I have drawings of some parts, where the junction of the stones appeared singular: I have also copies of some monuments of antiquity, which are in the church of the Franciscans. I was assured, that the Cyclopean walls were drawn by an artist who was commissioned by the Institute, which must of course be in possession of his drawings.

I returned to Naples by the same road. General Freysinet would have no longer been within the limits of his division, if we had made the tour of the lake. I was therefore obliged to defer the examination of this other part of the Abruzzi.

I had set out on the 27th of August, and returned to Naples on the 16th of September. I remained only three days, when I set out to visit the whole coast from Castell-a-mare to Cape Syren, and the island of Capri, where I spent three days. I brought from Torrento the drawings of five bas-reliefs, and some inscriptions, and I did not return to Naples until I had made a new excursion to Cava and Salerno, and after having also stopped twice for several hours at Pompeia.

My journey into Pouilla was still impracticable; the rains of November must first have carried off the contagious miasmata, and this was only the end of September. I profited by the interval to survey the county of Molise, and the remainder of the Abruzzi. An escort of a few *gens d' armes* was sufficient.

I set out on the 12th of October for Venafro and Isernia, where there are remains of Cyclopean walls, monuments, and inscriptions, worthy of being remarked, and of which I have procured exact drawings and faithful copies. I pass

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pass over in silence for the present the night I passed in the tavern of Avanara, which is the rendezvous of all the brigands of the country; and what I observed at Castel Sangro, and Rocca Raso, where the females have such a beautiful complexion, that it is said, negroes become white here from the influence of the climate; at Valloscuro, where the sun is only visible for two hours at noon; and in the horrid valley De Cinque Mille, which, in the snowy season, is the grave of so many travellers. I stopped at Sulmone, the country of Ovid, where I only procured some monuments of the middle ages, curious only as far as they concern the history of architecture. On one of them we read the name of the artist. I also procured a drawing of the statue of Ovid, erected at the end of the fifteenth century as a proof how proud the inhabitants of Sulmone then were of him as their countryman. He holds in his hand the volume which contains his works, and the spot is dedicated by the youth of both sexes, to putting in practice his art of love. I visited, near Sulmone, the magnificent monastery of S. Spiritu, and the oratory into which Peter de Meuron, Celestine II., retired. In the vicinity are some ruins, which tradition states to be those of Ovid's house. We may at least believe, that it was in honour of his memory that the fountain which flows near it, has received the name of *Fontana d' Amore.*

After a short stay at Sulmone, I set out for Popoli, stopping at the monastery of Valva, and on the ruins of the ancient Corfinium. I brought away the fine inscription, which is to be seen there, and which, I think, is not known in France. I intended to have slept at S. Valentino, because the stage to Chieti was too long, but the officer who commanded my small escort observed to me, that this village was out of the way; that if we stopt there that night, the brigands in the neighbourhood would be informed of it and way-lay us; whereas, as they were now ignorant that we were upon the road, it was more prudent to proceed straight to Chieti. I decided accordingly, and arrived at Chieti late in the evening.

I spent the whole of next day at Chieti, visiting its monuments. The pretended temple of Castor and Pollux, of which a church has been made, is in reality a tomb. From Chieti I proceeded to Pescara, a place remarkable as a fortress and a harbour, but containing no monuments. Instead of proceeding straight forward to Giulia Nuova, I made a detour to view Atri, and I am convinced, that it is to this city that we ought to ascribe the fine pieces of money which, Lanzi thinks, came from Etruria. The Canon Don Sorrichio has a considerable number of them, some are found daily, and he gave me a few. I took down a description of two, which I think are unpublished.

After having seen all the monuments of Atri, I resumed, in dreadful weather, the route for Giulia Nuova, whence I proceeded to Teramo.

My journey from Teramo to Aquila, was very disagreeable; it was necessary that I should pass the night on Monte Roseto, in a frightful tavern, where I found myself as under an umbrella full of holes. The road for passing the Tottea was alternately slippery with stones, and miry in the extreme. I had with me thirteen *gens d'armes*, on foot; I left five in the mud, who were unable to follow, and I had only eight when I entered Aquila, and, it being night, it was long before I could get the gates opened.

The inhabitants of Aquila, which is one of the finest cities in the kingdom, have an urbanity about them which is the consequence of their connection with Rome. I passed three whole days with them very agreeably, of which I profited, to visit the ancient Amiternum, where the famous Calendar was discovered. I have drawings of some bas-reliefs, which I obtained here. I was also at Paganico, whence I brought the drawings of some bas-reliefs, copies of some fine inscriptions, and other drawing of a very fine painted vase, which belongs to Duke Costanzo.

I returned from Aquila to Celano, which gave in modern times its name to Lake Fucino; the ground was so miry that the horses sunk up to their bellies. My horse tumbled into a ditch, leaving me behind, and placed his foot upon my right shoulder to help himself up. I thought the clavicle was broken, but, on rising, I found that I had received a severe contusion only.

I arrived in the evening at Celano, next day at Piscina: thus I have visited all the towns along the lake. I then returned to Sulmone, whence I resumed the route from Naples by Isernia; and I returned to Naples after a month's absence.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very singular, and worthy of great attention, that a small insect intoxicated with spirit of wine and then immersed in it, or killed on purpose in that manner, may, by certain means, be revivified, after having been deprived of all signs of life for about a quarter of an hour. I had occasion to observe this circumstance, for the first time, in common flies; for it is well known that these insects are strongly attracted by the smell of spirit of wine; and that, becoming intoxicated by it, they fall into the liquor, and are drowned. Having thrown a great number of flies which had perished in this manner in a glass, into a stove, among wood ashes scarcely warm, and looking into the stove a little while after, on account of some experiments I was making, I observed, not without astonishment, the flies start up from the ashes, and, after wiping themselves clean from the dust adhering to their wings, fly away as if nothing had happened to them.

My curiosity being excited by this circumstance, I left a wide-mouthed glass, into which I had put some spirit of wine, uncovered, on purpose; and, having collected the flies which I afterwards found dead in it, I buried them carefully among the before-mentioned wood-ashes; and in a little time, when the moisture of the spirit had been completely absorbed by the ashes, I observed them all revivified. Being convinced in this manner that the experiment would succeed with common flies, I resolved to make a like trial with other kinds of insects. I therefore took some small beetles, which were those nearest at hand, put them into a glass filled with spirit of wine; and, when they were perfectly dead, covered them with ashes; and these, to my great satisfaction, were restored to life in the like manner. How far does this power of restoring suspended animation extend—to what animals—what periods—and what causes?

AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a clergyman of the establishment, who possess a perpetual curacy, remote from the metropolis, and, on account of its scanty income, was glad to accept of an appointment offered me, though not lucrative, yet which, with the few pounds remaining, after having paid my curate, and that, I am happy to aver, to his entire satisfaction, affords me and a large family better support. In the acceptance of this appointment, my personal services were indispensable; but the situation exempts me from the compulsion of residence on my living. The gentleman, who is my curate, serves also two other curacies, which belong to another incumbent, giving perfect satisfaction to all parties. To these two churches the diocesan has licensed him; but has objected to grant him a license to my church, on my nomination of him, more than a twelve-month ago, by virtue of the last Act, because he is already licensed to two churches. Of this objection the registrar officially informed me only five weeks since, of which I gave my curate an intimation, who immediately addressed a letter to his lordship on the subject, stating, that he was a man with a large and increasing family, solely supported by the salary of his curacies, and assuring his lordship how essential would be to him the continuance of the supply of my church. He also stated, that its distance was exceedingly convenient, being only two miles and a half from his residence; that the whole population of the parish was only sixty-one; that it was, for a series of years, served jointly with the two small churches before-mentioned; and that the loss of this curacy would be absolutely reducing him from a state of now moderate comfort, to that of hardship and penury. But the bishop has returned him no answer. This silence of the bishop induced me to trouble his lordship with a few lines to advocate his cause, and I am also treated with similar silence. My address corroborated the statement of my curate in every particular, and farther affirmed the impracticability, at present, of procuring another assistant; such is the state of the supplies of the neighbouring churches. I took the liberty also of suggesting, that I thought there was a clause in the late Act, which would justify his lordship in granting my curate a license, notwithstanding he was already licensed to two other churches. I shall here transcribe that portion of the Act to which I referred his lordship.

"53 Geo. III. cap. 149, section 16. And be it further enacted, that no licence or licenses shall, after the passing of this Act, be granted, except in the case herein after mentioned, to any curate, to serve more than two churches in one day, or two chapels, or one church and one chapel in one day; and every license granted to any curate for any greater number of churches or chapels, shall be wholly void and of no effect, both as to the curate to whom the same shall be granted, and as to the incumbent, or person, to whom the benefice,

benefice, donative, perpetual curacy or chapelry shall belong; provided always that, where it shall appear to the bishop or ordinary of any diocese, in any case in which a curate shall, before the passing of this Act, have served more than two churches or chapels, or in which, from the nature of the circumstances, or the local situation of the churches or chapels, and the value of the benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, or parochial chapelries, to which they belong, and in which the provision of this Act cannot be enforced, as to the assigning salaries of curates until the death or removal of the persons holding such benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, or parochial chapelries; that the granting licenses to any curate to serve three churches, or chapels, not being distant from each other more than four measured miles, is necessary to the obtaining any proper performance of ecclesiastical duties in any parish or place—it shall be lawful for the bishop, in such cases, to grant licenses to any curate to serve three such churches or chapels; provided always, that, in every such case, the reasons for granting such licenses shall be stated by the bishop in each of such licenses, and such license shall not be valid or effectual, unless the reasons for granting the same are inserted therein, as aforesaid; and provided also, that the residence of such curate shall be so placed, that it shall not be necessary for him to travel more than fifteen miles in one day, for the performance of the duties to be performed at such three churches or chapels."

Now, the present case is exactly in point. My curate has served three churches, as before specified, for a series of years, before the Act took place; their distances, too, are much within the limits prescribed by the Act; and I am absolutely reduced to that necessity of obtaining proper performance of ecclesiastical duty; yet, notwithstanding these representations, couched in the most respectful and even humble terms, my diocesan withholds his license. I would then be thankful to any one of your numerous readers, conversant in ecclesiastical affairs, to favour me with proper advice on this occasion. It is my principle to be obedient to the higher powers, and bear patiently inconveniences; but the present is of such a nature, that I cannot foresee the consequence, and therefore the sooner I can free myself of it, the more agreeable it will be to,

May 13. VICARIUS HUMILIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU sometimes amuse us by examples of the different dialects of different counties; I have occasionally been amused by observing the different dialects of different professions, two of which occurred in the same day. When I entered the stage-coach I found two persons in conversation. One said, "And so, sir, I ax'd him to see what I could do—and then I tip'd him my favourite *crab*, two *flip flaps*, and a *running sprig*, and he agreed directly to give me five guineas a week." I was puzzled to know in what commodities this gentleman dealt, till I learned the language proceeded from a character at Sadler's Wells, known as the little devil. Presently I met with a devil of a different kind, with whose language you may be better acquainted, since it was a printer's devil; he asked for four Mon Mags, two Brit Critts, and a Gent: this was immediately translated to me by his receiving,

Four Monthly Magazines,
Two British Critical Reviews,
And one Gentleman's Magazine.

This mode of short speaking recalls to my memory a conversation betwixt a physician and a foreigner, who asked after the health of one of his patients; the doctor said, she was *indiff*; which the German desired to have translated, and was so pleased with the curtailment of the word *indifferent*, that he said he should endeavour to imitate it, and began by saying, I will trouble you, *dok*, to help me to some *chik*.

H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been considered by some that the extension of the intercourse of mankind by the means of commerce has been injurious to the population of Europe, by the introduction of many disorders, from which our early ancestors were free, such as the plague, the small-pox, the venereal, and others; and, although there may be much truth in the observation, yet, on the other hand, it must be granted that commerce has been the great means of civilizing mankind, and wearing away the ferocious habits engendered by the feudal times; that it has also been the means of extending to the human race many of the blessings and comforts with which a bountiful Providence has replenished the earth. It is to that period of time, about the reign of Henry the Eighth, that we are indebted for the introduction of most of the delicate plants and vegetables which now form an essential part of the luxuries of our tables, and were then transplanted from France, Flanders,

Flanders, Holland, &c. but are so generally propagated at present as to be met with in every kitchen-garden and market in the kingdom; and the potatoe is deserving of particular notice, by which the stock of human sustenance has been greatly increased. And, in a commercial point of view, what infinite advantages have arisen from transplanting the indigenous products of one region to others very distant, where they have been soon naturalized. It will be sufficient to mention the sugar-cane and coffee-berry of the West Indies, the rice of Carolina, the tobacco of Virginia, which now form the staple articles of those countries. What an extensive trade is carried on with the orange of China from Portugal and the Western Islands;—and there may be many others which do not immediately occur to me; but what I have mentioned must be sufficient to shew what great things may be done by the industry of man when judiciously exerted.

The government of the United States of America, in my opinion, have it in their power to do wonderful things in this way, from the immense territory they possess, and which embraces almost every climate; but such attempts, to be upon any thing of a large scale, likely to succeed, must be the undertaking of a government, as it would be too great, in point of expence, for any person, and ought not to depend upon what is so very precarious as the life of an individual. What I should beg leave to suggest would be the allotment of three or four pieces of land, of some extent, and at a good distance from each other, as botanical plantations, and an establishment of men well versed in botany, some of whom should be resident on the plantations, and the others, in correspondence with them, sent to travel and collect in different countries such seeds and plants as appeared desirable. By this means, in process of time, America might possibly possess within itself the grape of the Rhine, the Moselle, the Garonne, the Douro, and the Tagus; the luscious grape of the South of Spain, Italy, Sicily, and the Levant; the rich fig of Turkey; the olive, the almond, and the mulberry for the food of the silk-worm, with many other articles that I cannot enumerate; and it must be obvious that, if only one or two of the things mentioned were to succeed, so as to become articles of commerce, they would in time amply repay to the government every expence attending their introduction.

I have been often surprized at reading of the great use which the natives of the East Indies and China make of the bamboo in their works of husbandry, and that it has not been generally propagated in the West Indies and America.

Would not the procuring the acorn or seed of the teak-wood, which now stands so high in estimation for ship-building, be a desirable object?

Some of the things mentioned might, I think, be attempted to be raised at the Cape of Good Hope, or the territory of Sierra Leone, if the British government had time to turn its attention from schemes of war to works of peace.

May 12, 1815. TRANSPLANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE infinite variety of matter which your miscellany furnishes every month for our amusement, seems to claim some return from those who ever write, and I frequently regret the want of health and leisure which have of late prevented me from contributing my mite. The following remarks are at your service.

On Coffee.—It is a common practice to put sugar and cold cream into the cup before the coffee is poured in, by this means the sugar is not melted, but remains at the bottom of the cup in lumps, especially when sugar-candy is used. This custom is one of the examples of that inattention with which Englishmen copy the manners of the Continent. In Holland and Germany the cream is always poured on the sugar, but then it should be remembered that the cream is always hot, and generally kept boiling over a lamp.

On Barouches.—A similar blunder is our adoption of the barouche, a carriage copied from the Russians or Germans; it was introduced into this country about twenty-five years ago, as an improvement on their post-*wagens*, by having leather curtains; which when compared with the glass windows of our English post-chaises, who but must feel the difference betwixt plate glass and leather stinking of rancid oil?

The same train of observation concerning the absurdity of copying from other countries, without considering the applicability to our own, may be extended to the dress of our military in furs and flannels, as worn by the huzzars of the north, and by us sent to the sultry regions of Spain, of Egypt, and even to both the East and West Indies.

Perhaps to these might be added our adoption

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adoption of Grecian, Italian, and Indian forms in buildings for this country, with porticoes and verandas, to the north, where the Sun requires no such shade, and where, as may be seen in the costly columns of the Mansion-house and India-house, no sunshine ever illumines the enriched capitals or friezes. Let those who have acquired new ideas by travelling abroad, attend to their rational application when they copy them at home. R. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* DREADFUL ERUPTION *of the* VOLCANO *of* ALBAY, *in the* ISLAND *of* LUCONIA, *one of the* PHILIPPINES, *on the 1st of February*, 1814; *by an Eye-witness. Translated from the Spanish.*

DURING thirteen years the volcano of Albay had preserved a profound silence. It was no longer viewed with that distrust and horror with which volcanoes usually inspire those who inhabit the vicinity. Its extensive and spacious brow had been converted into highly-cultivated and beautiful gardens. On the first day of January last, no person reflected, in the slightest degree, upon the damages and losses which so bad a neighbour had once occasioned. Previous to the former eruptions there had been heard certain subterraneous sounds, that were presages of them. But upon the present occasion we remarked nothing, except that on the last day of January we perceived some slight shocks. In the night the shocks increased. At two in the morning one was felt more violent than those hitherto experienced. It was repeated at four, and from that time they were almost continual until the eruption commenced.

The morning dawned, and I scarcely ever remarked in Camarines a more serene and pleasant morning. I observed, however, that the ridges nearest to the volcano were covered with mist, which I supposed to be the smoke of some house that might have been on fire in the night. But at eight o'clock the volcano began suddenly to emit a thick column of stones, sand, and ashes, which, with the greatest velocity, was elevated into the highest regions of the atmosphere. At this sight we were filled with the utmost dread, especially when we observed that in an instant the brow of the volcano was quite covered. We had never seen a similar eruption, but were convinced that a river of fire was flowing towards us, and was about to consume us. The first thing that was done in my village was to secure *the holy sacrament from profanation!* and then betake ourselves to flight. The swiftness with which the dreadful tide rolled towards us, did not give us time either for reflection or consultation. The frightful noise of the volcano caused great terror even in the stoutest hearts. We all ran, filled with dismay and consternation, endeavouring to reach the highest and most distant places, to preserve ourselves from so imminent a danger. The horizon began to darken, and our anxieties redoubled. The noise of the volcano continually increased, the darkness augmented, and we continued our flight. But, notwithstanding our swiftness, we were overtaken by a heavy shower of huge stones, by the violence of which many unfortunate persons were in a moment killed. This cruel circumstance obliged us to make a pause in our career, and to shelter ourselves under the houses; but the flames and burnt stones which fell from above, in a short time, reduced them to ashes.

It now was completely overcast, and we remained enveloped and immersed in a thick and palpable darkness. From that moment reflection was at an end. The mother abandoned her children, the husband his wife, and the children forgot their parents.

In the houses we now found no shelter. It was necessary to abandon, or perish with, them; yet, to go out uncovered, was to expose one's self to a danger not less imminent, because many of the stones were of an enormous size, and they fell as thick as drops of rain. It was necessary to defend ourselves as well as we could. Some covered themselves with hides, others with tables and chairs, and others with boards and tea-trays. Many took refuge in the trunks of trees, others among the canes and hedges, and some hid themselves in a cave, when the brow of a mountain protected them.

About ten o'clock the heavy stones ceased to fall, and a rain of thick sand succeeded. At half-past one the noise of the volcano began to diminish, and the horizon to clear a little; and at two it became quite tranquil, and we now began to perceive the dreadful ravages which the darkness had hitherto concealed from us. The ground was covered with dead bodies, part of whom had been killed by the stones, and the others consumed by the fire. Two hundred perished in the church of Budiao, and thirty-five in a single house in that village,

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lage. The joy the living felt at having preserved themselves, was in many converted into the extremity of sorrow at finding themselves deprived of their relations and friends. Fathers found their children dead, husbands their wives, and wives their husbands, in the village of Budiao, where there are very few who had not lost some of their nearest connexions. In other places we found innumerable persons extended upon the ground, wounded or bruised in a thousand ways. Some with their legs broken, some without arms, some with their skulls fractured, and others full of wounds. Many died immediately, others on the following days, and the rest were abandoned to the most melancholy fate, without physicians, without medicines, and in want even of necessary food.

Five populous towns were entirely destroyed by the eruption; more than twelve hundred of the inhabitants perished amidst the ruins; and the twenty thousand who survived the awful catastrophe were stripped of their possessions and reduced to beggary.

The subsequent appearance of the volcanic mountain was most melancholy and terrific. Its side, formerly so well cultivated, and which afforded a prospect the most picturesque, is now only a barren sand. The stones, sand, and ashes, which cover it, in some places, exceed the depth of ten and twelve yards; and in the spot where lately stood the village of Budiao, there are places in which the cocoa-trees are almost covered. In the ruined villages, and through the whole extent of the eruption, the ground remains buried in sand to the depth of half a yard, and scarcely a single tree is left alive. The crater of the volcano has lowered more than twenty fathoms, and the south side discovers a spacious and horrid mouth, which it is frightful to look at; and three new ones have opened at a considerable distance from the principal crater, through which also smoke and ashes are incessantly emitted. In short, the most beautiful villages of Camarines, and the principal part of that fine province are deeply covered with barren sand.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INTERESTED in landed property in several parts of England, I have had occasion to observe much difference in the understanding of lords of manors as to the extent of their claims on what is generally called the waste.

In some parts, the definition contended for includes all the land in the parish not covered by a freehold title, or appropriated to a public road. In one instance I possess freehold property on each side of a highway, which being originally laid out a little wider than was afterwards prescribed by law, the lord claims all exceeding that width, with every tree and the herbage growing thereon; and accordingly has let, to copyhold tenants, for the erection of cottages, a narrow strip on one, and in some parts on both, sides of the road, cutting off my connection with, or front thereon; and even denying my right to straiten my boundary by the most minute alteration.

A neighbour, also possessing the freehold on both sides of the public road, being desirous to enlarge his garden by taking into it a narrow intervening slip, could only effect his purpose by becoming a copyholder of the manor for it, under a rent yielding indeed but a trifle annually to the lord, but a source of considerable emoluments to his steward on every death or alienation; an object which, doubtless, has much tended to the origin and perpetuation of the claim.

A gentleman possessed of several manors in Wales, informs me that he knows of no such practice there, and that he believes that it has been discountenanced by judicial adjudication in other parts of the kingdom.

If any of your readers, better informed on the subject, will refer to authorities for a clearer understanding of it, in a future number of your useful miscellany, he will oblige, with many other of its readers, one of your oldest subscribers.

Taunton; A. Z.
May 20th, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I reflect that the price of grain has advanced more within the last twenty years than any other article of consumption; and, also, that all our arts and agriculture, within the same period, have made the most rapid progress; I am rather at a loss to comprehend the reason of the present alarms about its impending ruin, and the new resolutions to avert it, by more prohibitory laws respecting the importation of corn. The remarkable prosperity of agriculture, during the operation of the old laws, is a sufficient proof that an alteration

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teration is not wanted. To tell us of the increased price of labour and of rent, is not a good argument; for these have also had a proportionate rise among the agriculturists on the continent. There is no doubt, however, that, in Britain, labour and rent have gone beyond its due bounds, and ought to be lowered. It has been found necessary, of late, to reduce the rent of houses, and why not that of lands?

It is but lately that the very urgent necessity of an alteration of the corn laws has been discovered. The unusual circumstance of an almost double crop occurring last year in France, while that in Britain did not much exceed one half, was the principal cause of this discovery. Had the continental crops been equally bad as our own, as it commonly happens, the price of grain would have been supported, the importation would have been less, and we would have heard of no clamors for legislative interference. But, as a diversity of crops to such a degree perhaps never before occurred, the British farmer has no reasonable ground for despondency. Every trade and manufacture is subject to such checks and depressions. Better surely would it be, patiently to wait till next harvest, when matters may be reversed, than to resort to acts of parliament to combat or to set to rights the dispensations of Providence.

To propose that wheat should arise to a certain good price before we can purchase it cheaper from our neighbours, is clearly a premium or bounty to the farmer, and ultimately to the landholder; and this bounty, it must be observed, is chiefly paid by the poor. Bread is the staple provision of the poor man's table, it is more than the half of its expence; while, in that of the higher orders, it sometimes does not constitute the hundredth part. How cruel, impolitic, and unjust it is to squeeze and oppress the artizan, toiling from morning to night, and from whom our national prosperity principally arises, in order that country gentlemen may live with increased opulence and dignity! Bounties, in any shape, have seldom done much good; but, if the farmer be thought to stand in need of one, it would be more proper that it be taken from the landholder by lowering rents, than by increasing the price of bread to the labouring poor.

It appears strange that the British farmer, with all his peculiar advantages, his better soil, his superior skill, and uncommon improvements in husbandry, his greater capital, and his nearness to the market, should yet supplicate protection against the ignorant Polander and the poor Frenchman. Independent of these obvious circumstances in his favor, the additional expence on foreign wheat, which, during the late war, amounted to from 15s. to 20s. the quarter, is, one would think, a sufficient protection to him without any restrictive laws.

By excluding cheap provisions from our own country, and forcing them on neighbouring commercial and manufacturing nations, we clearly discourage our own commerce and manufactures, and give facilities to those of our rivals. It cannot be doubted, that at all times it is the surest policy to encourage the plentiful introduction of provisions, because, by that means, labour being more easily procured, our manufactures can be exported cheaper and in greater quantity. Population, in consequence, will increase; the demand for corn will be greater; and it will be found, at last, that agriculturists and all classes will partake of the general prosperity.

Bedford-row; N. W.
9th March, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following easy means of removing grease-spots from paper, may be useful to many of your readers:—

After having gently warmed the paper stained with grease, wax, oil, or any fat body whatever, take out as much as possible of it, by means of blotting-paper. Then dip a small brush in the essential oil of well rectified spirit of turpentine, heated almost to ebullition, (for when cold it acts only very weakly,) and draw it gently over both sides of the paper, which must be carefully kept warm. This operation must be repeated as many times as the quantity of the fat body imbibed by the paper, or the thickness of the paper, may render necessary. When the greasy substance is entirely removed, recourse may be had to the following method to restore the paper to its former whiteness, which is not completely restored by the first process. Dip another brush in highly rectified spirit of wine, and draw it, in like manner, over the place which was stained, and particularly round the edges, to remove the border, that would still present a stain. By employing these means, with proper caution, the spot will totally disappear; the

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the paper will resume its original whiteness; and, if the process has been employed on a part written on with common ink, or printed with printers' ink, it will experience no alteration.

CURIOSUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

6. "*HIPPOLYTUS.*" The subject of this interesting drama shocks the sensibility of modern refinement. The present times can neither endure the Phædra of Racine or the Orphan of Otway, those noble productions of dramatic genius, though perhaps not a single individual ever received an impression unfavourable to virtue from either. Yet that fastidious taste which condemns the Orphan is sufficiently indulgent to the representation of those fashionable vices which, in the Beaux Stratagem, the School for Scandal, and many other comic dramas of the same cast, are almost avowedly held up to the admiration and imitation of the young, the gay, and the thoughtless.

The character of Hippolytus is perhaps the most perfect which the ancient drama has exhibited. He is placed in a situation the most embarrassing, and in that situation he is actuated by the highest sense of virtue and indignant abhorrence of vice; yet his end is miserable, and his misery is caused, is even by divine power inflicted upon him, as a punishment for the unsullied purity of his character.

In the affecting dialogue between Theseus and his son, the former despairingly says, "How gladly would I die for thee!" And, in reply to the gentle reproaches of Hippolytus, he bitterly complains, "that by the gods he was deprived of understanding." Can one wonder then at the vehement emotion excited in the breast of the dying youth, who passionately exclaims, "O that in return mankind could with their curses blast the gods!" And when Diana, whose favoured votary he was, at length appears to soothe his departing moments, what are the consolations which she offers? "When the gods ordain that man should err, he cannot disobey." She engages, however, that the malice of Venus shall not go unpunished.

> "For in requital my vindictive hand,
> With these inevitable darts, shall smite
> The dearest of her votaries"—

alluding to the death of Adonis. And, lastly, the goddess engages that his memory shall ever be held in the highest honour throughout the realm of Trœzenium. Of any rewards assigned to virtue, even the most distinguished, and suffering under the severest trials, she gives no intimation; and by her silence precludes all expectation. Well might the ancient moralists and philosophers be perplexed to find an adequate solution for such a phenomenon in the moral government of the universe. Well might they be startled at the enormities involved in their own mythological and religious system, however embellished by the arts of poetry and eloquence. It is indeed a curious question, though never to be resolved, what was the degree of credit actually given by men of knowledge and reflection in ancient times to the popular belief. To pronounce them wholly free from the delusion and superstition of the times in which they lived, would be more than any experience of individuals, or even of human nature itself, could warrant. From the bold observations so frequently found in Euripides, it appears indeed that he who was of the Socratic sect entertained little reverence for its dogmas. In the present instance he makes the leader of the chorus mournfully declare, "that despair too soon succeeds to hope in the harrassed soul, and that the restless and precarious life of man is confounded in a maze of errors." And, rising in the intensity of the emotions excited by the fate of the youthful and hapless Hippolytus, he, in the same ode, says,

> By thy calamity inspir'd
> With plaintive strains will I lament thy fate;
> I with indignant hate
> Against the gods themselves am fir'd.

In one respect only has the pure and perfect virtue of Hippolytus been deemed liable to exception. Previous to imparting the fatal secret, "that harbinger of vice," the nurse of Phædra, exacts from Hippolytus an oath of secrecy; but, on hearing the horrid truth, he recoils with indignation, and naturally exclaims, "I cannot bury such atrocious guilt in silence." The withered Crone, stretching out her hand, says, "I implore thee," &c. To which he answers,

> Profane not by your touch my garment;
> My soul is from the compact free, although
> My tongue hath sworn.

But it is not to the odious doctrine of mental reservation that Hippolytus has any reference. On this subject Cicero indeed says, somewhat loosely, "*Quod ita juratum est ut mens conciperet fieri oportere,*

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oportere, id servandum est; quod aliter, si non feceris nullum est perjurium." Unquestionably, if an oath be taken wittingly or unwittingly, to do that which is unlawful, the oath is null and void; but in the former case profaneness, in the latter rashness, only is incurred. At the first blush, Hippolytus deemed his oath of secrecy not obligatory as unlawful; but on calmer reflection he not only resolved to observe his promise, but, in the progress of the drama, he adheres to it with the most exalted generosity.

Another exception, more just, may be made to the conduct of the fable in reference to the character of Phædra, who at the commencement of the play is represented as struggling, with all the heroism of virtue, against the guilty passion with which she is, by the supernatural power of Venus, inspired. It is with the greatest reluctance she assents, if indeed she can be said to assent, to the proposal of divulgement by the nurse; yet, on the indignant rejection of her advances by Hippolytus, she acts the part of a woman utterly abandoned. The keeping of the character is therefore not properly preserved, and the maxim of eternal nature is violated. "*Nemo fuit repente turpissimus.*"

7. "*Alcestis.*" The fable of this drama is radically defective. The hospitality and other good qualities with which the poet has endowed Admetus, can by no means disguise or reconcile us to the inherent pusillanimity of his character in permitting the generous heroine Alcestis to sacrifice her life in order to preserve his own. And this unfavourable impression is heightened by the passionate reproaches which he casts on his aged father for refusing to become the destined victim. In this contention the father and the son appear indeed equally contemptible. The play, however, is not destitute of beauties, and the calm constancy and ardent affection of Alcestis are finely delineated.

Though much celebrated by antiquity, the story of Alcestis has never attained to the same popularity in modern times as that of Phædra, of Medea, of Iphigenia, &c. Nor is it calculated, from its intimate connection with the absurd fables of mythology, to make the same impression. Had Sophocles, nevertheless, selected this tradition as the ground-work of a tragedy, his superior attention to *bienseance* would no doubt have rendered the conduct of the plot less exceptionable, and have devised the means of placing the character of Admetus in a more favourable point of view.

8. "*Hercules Distracted.*"—This is one of those mythological dramas which can never be perused with interest, scarcely perhaps with patience, by a modern reader; and still less could it command the attention of a modern audience. The fable has for its basis the persecution of the family of Hercules, consisting of his wife Megara, a personage of little celebrity, even in mythological history, his three sons, and his supposed father, Amphitryon, by Lycus king of Thebes, in which city they had been left by Hercules during his absence on his visit to the infernal regions.

That hero returns, however, in time to rescue the victims, and to take vengeance on the tyrant. But, Lycus being slain, Hercules is, through the relentless hate of Juno, seized with sudden frenzy, and, in the paroxysm of his disorder, he murders his wife and children. This is not only too horrid to be represented, but to be described; and the description, conformably to the Grecian mode in similar situations, is disgustingly minute, though not deficient in that pathos which is the distinguishing character of Euripides. The most interesting scene is that in which Hercules, recovering from his frenzy, is visited by his friend Theseus, whom he had restored to life "from Pluto's dire domain." Among other extraordinary topics of consolation, Theseus thus argues,

"No man 'scapes unwounded
By fortune, and no god; unless the songs
Of ancient bards mislead. Have not the gods,
Have they not bound in ignominious chains
Their fathers, to obtain a throne? In heaven
Yet dwell they, and bear up beneath the load
Of all their crimes."

This alludes to the barbarous treatment of Ouranus by Saturn, and of Saturn by Jupiter. Hercules says, in reply,

You hold a language foreign to my griefs;
But I suppose not that the gods are bound
With galling chains—nor did I e'er believe,
Nor can I be convinced, that one bears rule
Over another: but by some lying bard
Those miserable fables were devis'd.

Here is a striking proof that the popular fables of the Grecian theogony were held in very general contempt; otherwise no dramatic writer would have ventured to put such sentiments into the mouths of any virtuous character; but Euripides had not the boldness upon any occasion

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occasion to deny the existence of the deities, who were the long established and acknowledged objects of the national worship. Against such presumption no doubt the voice of fanaticism would have united with that of priestcraft in exclaiming, "Great is Jupiter and great is Minerva of the Athenians."

9. "*Heraclidæ, or Children of Hercules.*"—This tragedy represents the sufferings of the children of Hercules, in consequence of the persecution of Eurystheus, sovereign of Argos, subsequent to the death of that hero. Upon this play is founded Metastasio's fine operatic drama of Demophoon, feebly imitated by Mr. Hoole, who has *done* Tasso into English.

It is evident from the example of Macaria, in this tragedy, as well as that of Polyxena, Iphigenia, Menœceus, &c. that human sacrifices, especially those of the young of either sex, beautiful in person, unsullied in character, and illustrious in rank, were regarded even by the Athenians, the most humane and polished people of antiquity, as beyond all other offerings acceptable to the gods. This direful superstition seems to have prevailed from the earliest times of which any authentic record remains, either in sacred or profane history. And, after all that has been urged in explanation or palliation of the famous vow of Jepthah, it appears but too plainly to have been of this nature.

The violation of the unity of time in this drama is more offensive than the grossest irregularities of Shakspeare. The scene opens before the altar of Jupiter, in the town of Marathon, where the children of Hercules, with Alcmena his mother, had fled for refuge, under the guidence of Iolaus, the friend, kinsman, and companion of Hercules, or, as he is sometimes styled, his charioteer, which, as we learn from Homer, did not imply any degradation or inferiority. The chorus, composed of aged Athenians, worshippers of Jupiter, according to the invariable usage of the Grecian theatre, remain constantly on the stage during the action. And in the lapse of a few hours a herald arrives from Argos to demand from the state of Athens that the family of Hercules be delivered up; Demophoon, the son and successor of Theseus, summons a civic assembly to discuss the propriety of compliance, and sacrifices are offered to the gods. At the conclusion of which, Demophoon informs Iolaus, "that one dread behest runs thro' the several auspices," and that a blooming virgin of noble birth must be sacrificed to Ceres to secure success in the approaching war. Macaria, the daughter of Hercules, then appears, and signifies her voluntary assent to become the destined victim. The Argives invade the Athenian territory; the sacrifice of Macaria takes place; after which a battle is fought, in which the Athenians are completely victorious, and Eurystheus is made prisoner, and brought in chains to the temple of Jupiter, which the chorus of old men had never left during the whole of these transaction. Yet it is still the boast of pedantry that in the Grecian drama the unities of time, place, and action, are invariably and inviolably preserved.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the SPECTRE *of the* BROKEN MOUNTAIN, *in the* HARTZ FOREST; *translated from the* GERMAN *of* M. JORDAN.

THE first time I was deceived by this extraordinary phenomenon, I had clambered up to the summit of the Broken, very early in the morning, in order to wait there for the inexpressibly beautiful view of the sun rising in the east. The heavens were already streaked with red; the sun was just appearing above the horizon in full majesty, and the most perfect serenity prevailed throughout the surrounding country, when the other Hartz mountains in the south-west, towards the Worm mountains, &c. lying under the Broken, began to be covered by thick clouds. Ascending at that moment the granite rocks, called the Teufelskanzel, there appeared before me, though at a great distance, towards the Worm mountains and the Achtermannshohe, the gigantic figure of a man, as if standing on a large pedestal. But scarcely had I discovered it when it began to disappear; the clouds sunk down speedily and expanded, and I saw the phenomenon no more.

The second time, however, I saw this spectre somewhat more distinctly, a little below the summit of the Broken, and near the Heinrichshohe, as I was looking at the sun rising about four o'clock in the morning. The weather was rather tempestuous; the sky towards the level country was pretty clear, but the Hartz mountains had attracted several thick clouds, which had been hovering around them, and which, beginning to settle on the Broken, confined the prospect. In these clouds, soon after the rising of the sun, I saw my own shadow, of a monstrous size, move itself for a couple of seconds exactly as I moved; but I was soon in-

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volved

volved in clouds, and the phenomenon disappeared.

About a quarter past four I went towards the inn, and looked round to see whether the atmosphere would permit me to have a free prospect to the south-west; when I observed, at a very little distance towards Achtermannshohe, a human figure of a monstrous size. A violent gust of wind having almost carried away my hat, I clapped my hand to it by moving my arm towards my head, when the colossal figure did the same.

The pleasure which I felt on this discovery can hardly be described; for I had already walked many a weary step in the hopes of seeing this shadowy image, without being able to gratify my curiosity.

I immediately made another movement by bending my body, and the colossal figure before me repeated it. I was desirous of doing the same thing once more —but the colossus had vanished. I remained in the same position, waiting to see whether it would return, and in a few minutes it again made its appearance on the Achtermannshohe. I paid my respects to it a second time, and it did the same to me. I then called the shepherd of the Bruken; and, having both taken the same position which I had taken alone, we looked towards the Achtermannshohe, but saw nothing. We had not, however, stood long, before two colossal figures were formed over the above eminence, which repeated our compliments by bending their bodies as we did; after which they vanished. We retained our position; keeping our eyes fixed on the same spot, and shortly the two figures again stood before us, and were joined by a third. Every movement that we made by bending our bodies these figures imitated—but with this difference, that the phenomenon was sometimes weak and faint, sometimes strong and well defined. Having thus had an opportunity of discovering the whole secret of this appearance, I can give the following information to such of my readers as may be desirous of seeing it themselves. When the rising sun, and according to analogy the case will be the same at the setting sun, throws his rays over the Broken upon the body of a man standing opposite to fine light clouds floating around or hovering past him, he need only fix his eyes stedfastly upon them, and, in all probability, he will see the singular spectacle of his own shadow extending to the length of five or six hundred feet, at the distance of about two miles. P. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the numerous and oppressive taxations to which the people of England are subjected, the most vexatious, if we except tythes, are the parochial rates. I trust, therefore, that you will deem not unworthy of insertion in the Monthly Magazine, the following suggestions, which, I conceive, if reduced to system, might in a considerable degree alleviate the intolerance of their pressure on industrious householders, ameliorate the condition of the poor, and prove more efficient to the public service.

They may be divided into—1. Poor's-rates, properly so termed. 2. Rates for other parochial purposes; and I am convinced, that, were these kept totally separate, it would be of no small advantage to the community.

The latter, I shall, in the first place, just notice, because I presume their management could not be better intrusted than to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in the several parishes. The inequality of the poor's-rates not existing in these, it is just and equitable that each parish provide for its own particular exigences. It might be proper, that annually, at the spring quarter-sessions of the county, the church-wardens and overseers of the several parishes lay estimates of the expense for the ensuing year before the grand-jury, who should thereon fix a rate; and that at the same time they should produce to the grand jury accounts, duly vouched, of the actual receipts and disbursements of the preceding year, and a balance be thereon struck.

The poor's-rates, that is, the money collected for the aid and support of parochial paupers, and the load of concomitant expenses, form the oppressive burthen on householders in the middle and lower spheres of life. This proceeds from a variety of circumstances, of which the following are the most prominent.

First. The inequality of the rates in different parishes. In those inhabited by the wealthy (Marybone,* for example,) the rate is not six-pence in the

* The extensive parish of Marybone, containing nearly ten thousand houses, mostly the seats of opulence and luxury, affords a striking instance of the inequality of another public burthen, the *land-tax*. The quota assessed, 5641. 5s. 1d. is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the pound,

pound;

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pound; while, in parishes, of which the majority are in a more laborious and humble line of life, such as the manufacturing towns, particularly under the late and present difficulties of the times, some pay a rate little inferior to the rent.

Secondly. The large sums squandered in law-suits respecting settlements, in which not only the expense, but in many cases the oppression, form objects well deserving enquiry.

Thirdly. The expense of removing paupers to their own parishes; the frequent hardship of such removal; the cruel and ignominious mode in which it is often done; and, lastly, the distress of persons who can claim no parish, such as natives of Scotland and Ireland, who have gained no settlement in England.*

Fourthly. Charges of following and bringing to account the reputed fathers of bastards absconding and removing to another parish.†

Fifthly. The personal expenses of parish officers, refreshments to their committees, and their numerous feasts and country excursions, form no trifling addition to the annual disbursements,* though much of this will, of course, be kept from view in the public accounts. Like the secrets of free-masonry, these and various other items are kept sacred from the uninitiated; and due care is taken, that no improper person be admitted within the pale of the church, whereby the mysteries might be discovered by the profane; or the smooth routine of parochial business might be interrupted by the election of impertinent oppositionists, always carping about reform.

All the foregoing pressures on the public would be greatly relieved by what I beg leave to suggest: namely, that government should take into their own hands the whole receipt and expenditure of the poor's-rates throughout England, and that a general average should be made for that purpose, to be varied according to circumstances. Thus, the proportions of parishes occupied by the rich would, without inconvenience to them, much diminish the contributions from the less opulent, and the whole would be levelled to a comparatively moderate rate, especially with the deductions which the undermentioned propositions and consequences would occasion. Government should appoint for each parish a cashier, with

* In this kingdom, where the liberty and comforts of the subject, and the beneficence of its poor's laws, are so great, and frequent subjects of panygerie, it will to many readers appear incredible, that, when an indigent man finds it necessary to fly for refuge to his proper parish, he cannot obtain his removal, but by submitting to be judicially recorded as a rogue and vagabond. A native of Yorkshire, for instance, who has come to London, and has not the means of re-visiting his native parish, can only obtain a pass by application to the lord mayor or other magistrate, who commits him to a gaol or house of correction, as a rogue and vagabond, for a week, at the expiration of which he is transported, under that degraded character, to the place of his birth or settlement.

† A very few years ago a case occurred in a parish adjoining to the metropolis, which is probably not singular in its character. Some of its vigilant and staunch officers having got scent of a gentleman charged with the crime of begetting a bastard-child, followed their game, pounced on him, and made him their prey as he was escorting a party of ladies to a place of public amusement, dragged him ignominiously to the watch-house, where he was kept immured till Monday, without being allowed bail. For this violent assault, the gentleman brought an action, which was tried at the Surrey assises, and obtained a verdict for some hundred pounds damages. Previously to the trial, the officers having become sensible that their atrocity might seriously effect their pockets, found a pretext for calling a general vestry, of the real purposes of which the inhabitants were kept ignorant; and there, under some plausible tale, procured a vote of the few who attended, that any damages which might be obtained against individual officers for acts done by them, should be defrayed out of the parochial rates. Thus, not only the innocent householders, but probably the plaintiff himself, were ensnared into payment for the offence of these petty tyrants. "*Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.*"

* Some years ago I was in a public room in the county of Surrey, where I had the honour to sit at the same table with one of the overseers of the parish. Another part of the room was graced by the parish-beadle:

"In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd."

When the latter retir'd, the overseer remarked, with an apparent boast; that there was not a man in the parish who drank more wine than the person who had just quitted the room. Thus, with parish feasts and other contingencies, he thought nothing of his two or three bottles a-day?

"*Quid Domini faciant, audent cum talia fures.*"

collectors

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collectors under him, to receive and lay out the poor's money. They should also contract for the supply of provisions and necessaries for the poor, keeping in repair the workhouses, &c. while the personal superintendance and management of the paupers should remain with the church-wardens and overseers, subject to the controul of the magistrates. As, at present, the poor of some parishes are blessed with benevolent officers, while in others they suffer severely from the controul of opposite characters:

"Where paupers starve, that overseers may feast;"

the condition of the whole would be equalized, and might in general be ameliorated, and the inmates of workhouses less subject to harrassment and the confinement of a gaol. With respect to the weekly and casual allowances to paupers, not within the workhouse walls, these might be paid by the parish cashier, on the order or certificate of the parish-officers. At present, there is in fact no controul over the officers; whereas, by the proposed plan, they and the cashier would be a mutual check on each other.

Secondly. By the proposed arrangement, all law-suits respecting settlements, with their attendant costs and trouble, would be prevented.* It would be enough that a man has become a pauper, to entitle him to refuge and relief in the parish where he should happen to be for the time.

Thirdly. The great expense of removing paupers to their proper parishes, and the trouble of complicated accounts between parishes, would be totally saved. To the paupers themselves, this would be an unspeakable benefit, as it would prevent their being torn from those with whom they have formed connections, and conveyed, often like criminals, to distant parts of the kingdom.

Fourthly. When the reputed father of a bastard child removes to another parish, from that to which the child may become chargeable, much expense is at present incurred by the parish-officers seeking out and following him, while that, and the compromise on such occasions, is often made a job.† Wherever such refugee should be found, the parish-officers of the place might secure him, and compel payment or security to be received or taken by the cashier of the parish where he is discovered; and no longer would the proverbial reproach exist of parish-officers *eating a bastard-child.*

Lastly. No personal expenses whatever should be allowed to parish-officers, and still less feasts. If they must feast, let it be from their own pockets. The trouble and expense of the office would occur only one year in a man's life, which, he would enjoy the gratification to reflect, was for the sake of humanity. And, in order to prevent persons unable to support it from being harrassed, no one should be compelled to serve who could prove his income below a certain sum; and it would then be readily undertaken by gentlemen of independence, or respectable circumstances, and benevolent hearts.

This is the mere outline of the plan I would humbly suggest, and which, if properly arranged, would, I am convinced, be attended with beneficial results. The equalization alone of the rates would relieve those parishes which are most oppressed, besides the great deduction that would accrue in the whole. To attempt any calculation on this head, or even a conjecture, is far beyond any means I possess, or can procure; but I may hazard a supposition. There are, I believe, about ten thousand parishes in England, and I cannot conceive it to be an extravagant idea, that, in litiga-

* At present it not unfrequently happens, that in such contests a parish spends ten times the sum which would support the claimant pauper during his life. This is parochial economy!

† The following remarks on parish jobbing are extracted from Grose's *Olio*.

"Look up at the inscription on that venerable building defaced with plaster; what does it record?—'*Beautified by Samuel Smears and Daniel Daub, churchwardens.*' And so these honest gentlemen call disguising that fine old stone-building with a thick coat of lime and hair, or white-wash, *beautifying!* What is the history of all this? Why, the plain matter-of-fact is, that every parish-officer thinks he has a right to make a round bill on the parish during his year of power. An apothecary physics the poor; a glazier first in cleaning breaks the church-windows, and afterwards mends them, or at least charges for it; a painter repairs the Commandments, puts new coats on Moses and Aaron, gilds the organ-pipes, and dresses the little cherubins about the left, as fine as vermilion, Prussian blue, and Dutch gold can make them. The late churchwardens were a silversmith and a woollen-draper; the silversmith new-fashioned the communion-plate, and the draper new-clothed the pulpit, and put fresh curtains on the windows. All these might be modestly done, were they not to insult the good sense of every beholder with their *beautified.*

tion, the removal of paupers, the expense in cases of bastardy, and the personal expenses and feasts of parish-officers, with all the concomitant jobs, one hundred pounds are yearly expended, on an average, by each parish, making an aggregate of a million of sterling pounds annually, a sum that would greatly reduce the quota to be collected from individuals.

Besides the parish-officers, I can easily see that opposition might arise from two quarters, both powerful in the legislature: namely, the lawyers, whose practice would be considerably diminished; and the revenue, which would suffer in the consumption of stamps, as well as wine, posting, and other taxable luxuries. But, as to the latter, his Majesty's ministers might more than counterbalance the loss to the revenue, by taking a slice of the savings towards the exigencies of the state. Besides, the appointment of parochial cashiers and collectors, would be no despicable object of patronage. JAS. BANNANTINE.

London; May 4, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few persons, or perhaps none, who have had much intercourse with the world, who have not felt the inconvenience of error in judgment, or variation of opinion in affairs of business, where simple and pure justice alone is expected; or in concerns between acquaintances or friends, where some degree of accommodation may be considered as due to attachment or goodwill. Daily instances force themselves upon the man of observation, where the parties, at first perhaps equally anxious to avoid contention, know not how to seek relief; the subject or the amount being too insignificant for an appeal to the law, and yet too great for unconditional submission. Little irritations succeed, till at length open and violent strife becomes the forerunner of implacable animosity.

ARBITRATION, that just and equitable mode of appeal, is always troublesome, and frequently unsatisfactory; the parties, chosen by the interested individuals, too often consider themselves as under the necessity of going all lengths to serve the cause of their clients, or they will be supposed not to stand upon equal ground with their opponents; and the contest thus becomes a matter rather for triumph than justice, or perhaps more frequently is split into a compromise for the sake of peace; and to this decision each party reluctantly submits, considering himself as injured or outwitted by the obstinacy or adroitness of his antagonist. Added to this, is the difficulty of procuring men of experience and integrity to undertake the unwelcome charge; time, to such persons, is precious—pecuniary remuneration can seldom be offered with propriety—and it is an irksome business to subject one's self to the ill-will or caprice of the imaginary sufferer.

These considerations effectually exclude thousands of cases where the importance is not considered of a magnitude equal to the trouble—to whom then shall the parties appeal? And where shall sufficient authority be found, to which decision they shall jointly submit, without hesitation and without reproaches? The Court of Requests, as established by law, is a most excellent regulation; but it is wisely restricted to affairs of money, and these to a limited and small amount. The proceedings are also compulsory, the defendant has neither choice nor future appeal; being summoned either voluntarily or otherwise, there is no medium; he must either appear or be nonsuited; and he must, should the award go against him, either pay or be imprisoned. Altogether, it may be considered as an invaluable mode of decision for the lower classes, but for the superior ones it is somewhat disreputable; and this feeling every friend to peace and refinement would perhaps do well to encourage.

As a remedy to these inconveniences, I propose the establishment of a Court of *Equity and Honour*, which, being chosen by the public, shall be guarded against abuse; and, by being put under some such regulations as the following, appears to me to be well deserving public encouragement, as likely to produce much good, and not liable, I apprehend, to any formidable or insurmountable objections.

1st. Let a public meeting be called, by proper authority, for a certain district, to take the sense of the inhabitants, and for the choice of a committee to arrange and superintend the concern.

2d. The committee to have the power of appointing a certain number of commissioners or judges, whose office shall be to decide upon all questions which may be brought before them; each of them to receive a daily stipend from an established fund for the time which may be spent in the service of the public; such stipend not to exceed one pound per

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per day to each; and, if the fund, at stated periods, shall be found capable of bearing a reduction, it shall be appropriated to the purpose of some general and public charity.

3d. No cause shall be undertaken till the requesting parties shall have delivered to the commissioners a written appeal, signed by both or by the whole of the parties concerned, in which they pledge themselves to agree or submit to the decision without reproach or litigation. Such application being entered in the books of the court, each applicant or party shall pay twenty shillings to the fund, on the supposition that the case may be decided at one sitting; but, if more than one day shall be found necessary, then the farther sum of ten shillings to be paid by each party for every day on which the case shall be renewed.

4th. The investigations shall be either public or private, as the applicants themselves may require. All decisions to be made by ballot, or in such manner that the applicants shall not know the separate votes of the judges. Not less than the majority of three to decide upon any question, and the verdict always to be in writing, signed by the president in the name of the whole.

5th. The subjects for enquiry to be of a general nature, either personal or pecuniary: in the first case, supposed or real offences, for which the judges shall be authorized to decree restitution, apology, concession, or fine. In the second case, partnership misunderstandings, disputed cash accounts, agreements between masters and servants, landlords and tenants, &c. &c.

6th. The whole arrangement to be renewed annually—a new committee and fresh commissioners; any of them may be re-elected, but on no occasion to continue in office without re-election.

7th. The committee to have no emolument for their services; they shall meet at stated periods to inspect the reports of the commissioners. Every case for adjudication shall be entered by the secretary in the minutes of the court, with such particulars as may be necessary to the proper understanding of the verdict.

Such, Sir, are the outlines of the plan which have first suggested themselves to my mind, and on which, in its present state, few comments will be necessary. If the thing should be thought worthy of attention, some of your numerous correspondents will, perhaps, lend a hand in improving it by some farther hints. One or two objections present themselves, which I shall cursorily notice. The principal one, in my apprehension, is, that it must always remain at the option of the parties to submit to the verdict given; and that this will, of course, render it in some cases vague and negatory. But, admitting this to be sometimes the case, who will be the sufferer but the refractory party himself? It will not often happen that any one will dare to expose himself, by an opposition, to so respectable an authority, as he must be known to violate his written engagement, and this will operate to his disadvantage, should the cause, by his obstinacy, be brought into any court established by law. And, even supposing this unmanageable temper to be carried to its utmost extent, it cannot injure the other party, for, though he may have been dragged into some delay and expence, yet may he be supposed to have gained in confidence much more than he has lost from his pocket; and success in the first verdict may surely be considered as a fair earnest of what may be expected from the second.

Another objection is, the opposition which is likely to be made to the scheme from the professors of the law, as it may be said to infringe upon their emolument and prerogatives; in answer to which, I would observe, that this will not so much be the case as may, at first glance, be imagined. Where the law is well defined, there is not much room for litigation; and the court proposed would chiefly be occupied in such cases as might be doubtful in the issue if brought before a legal jury.

I am not one of those whose lot it has been to meet with such a degree of rapacity in the gentlemen of the law as to justify a general censure on their conduct; on the contrary, I have ever found them desirous of recommending conciliation on the commencement of hostilities; and, as to the needy, venal tribe, who foment strife to share in its plunder, who, vampire like, would fasten indiscriminately on all who come within their fatal reach;—who would regret their being compelled, from necessity, to seek some other occupation? That we should be anxious for their depredations, and tender for their privileges, is an absurdity too vile to dwell upon.

The addition of my name will give no weight to the proposal; but, as I consider the lowest degree of responsibility as superior to none at all, and as it may hold out some inducement for farther enquiry

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enquiry from some other correspondents, you are at liberty to add the signature of

Birmingham; Feb. 6, 1815. JAMES LUCKCOCK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself much obliged to you for giving publicity in the last Number of your Magazine, to the account I transmitted of the dreadful accident which happened at Heaton Colliery on the 2d of May; for it is to be hoped that the coal-owners of this district, when they see these melancholy catastrophes communicated to the world at large on every recurrence, will at length be impelled from a sense of shame, if humanity has no weight with them, to take some effectual step, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, towards providing a permanent and sufficient fund for the support of the numerous widows and orphans of the miners whose lives are sacrificed in their employment. From a motive of compassion, therefore, I now resume my pen to detail another of these shocking occurrences, which has proved nearly as destructive of human beings, as that at Heaton; though, in this instance, fire, not water, has been the agent of death. Newbottle colliery, the scene of the disaster, is situated on the river Wear. At present, the proprietors are working the Hutton main, the deepest and best of five beds of coal within the royalty, its thickness being six feet two inches; and, like most, seems subject to carburetted hydrogen, nearly destitute of water. This mine was won about four years ago, is carried on by the means of three shafts; one, called the Success Pit, is one hundred and eight fathoms deep. At five o'clock in the afternoon, of the 2d of the month, a cloud of dust and smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of this shaft, by which the workmen at Bank were convinced that an explosion had taken place below ground, and in a few minutes one of the trappers, who was not above six years old, cried out to be drawn up; he was quickly followed by fourteen men and boys, most of whom were shockingly scorched, four only having escaped the effect of the inflammable gas. But a short time was allowed to elapse before several intrepid pitmen descended into the mine, where they found the corpses of fifty-seven of their unfortunate fellow-workmen stretched on the floor, some of whom appeared to be burned to death, but the greater number to have been suffocated by the after-damp, or azotic gas, left by the combustion of the hydrogen with oxygen gas; some few still retained signs of life, but expired on being brought into the atmospheric air. From these circumstances, it is evident, the blast was partial, for many of the men had quitted the boards where they had been at work, apparently unhurt, but met their fate on the waggon-way, being suffocated before they could reach the shaft. Of the nineteen horses in the mine, six only were killed, those in the stables having survived, for the air-courses were soon restored. It is asserted, that the inflammable air which occasioned the disaster, escaped from an adjoining waste carelessly holled into in the course of working, but I believe this point has not, as yet, been ascertained.

Heaton colliery is still inundated, and the water pumped from it has become highly offensive to the neighbourhood, from the putrescence of the animal matter it contains.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne; June 10, 1815. N.

P.S. When speaking of the depth of the High Main at Heaton, I should have said, "where there was 25 fathom less covering on the seam," instead of "25 fathoms covering on the seam."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE vast importance, both to their owners and the public, of the extensive and curious works which are carried on under-ground in these kingdoms, for procuring that truly essential article fossil coal, seems to have failed of attracting such a general attention to them, and to the principles on which they are, or may be best and most securely conducted, as their importance has demanded; until of late, that the sympathy and feelings of a portion of the public have been roused by the lamented losses of lives that have occurred.

Although, on one hand, the rights of private property, the respect due to characters of the first respectability, who are owners and lessees of coal works, to the professional talents, and to the private characters of the agents, over-lookers, and men employed, call for and require the utmost delicacy in speaking or writing for the public eye, on their individual concerns or proceedings; yet, on the other hand, in a matter of so much importance as the preventing of the distressing catastrophes which have of late years wrung the hearts of the inhabitants of Durham and Northumberland, it may

appear little short of criminal apathy in those who may happen to have seen much of the management of collieries in this or other districts, not to endeavour, by as plain and intelligible descriptions as possible, to make the true circumstances of the unfortunate cases fully known to the public, and in temperate and proper terms to describe the defects of system or management, that they may perceive therein, in order that the influence and weight of opinion of persons conversant with the subject, and of the intelligible part of the public, may be brought in aid of the recommendations that may be made, of an improved system or management of these important concerns; and, without which aid, the representations or volunteer suggestions of persons unknown to most of the parties, could be expected to have little attention given them.

It has already been hinted in a cotemporary work* that too few pits are sunk, in many of the collieries in this district, to prevent the dangerous accumulation of inflammable gas; and the same conclusion must I think occur to every reader of the description of Mr. N. at page 388, and particularly as to the want of an air-pit (or even more than one perhaps) at the western extremity of the colliery at Heaton, where the depth of the seam is stated not to exceed fifty yards† beneath the surface, and through which the unfortunate men and boys, now lost to society, might with certainty have escaped!

I would not be supposed to maintain that this defect of management, in having too few vertical pits, is peculiar to the districts of the Tyne and the Wear, although it would be wrong to deny that it seems more prevalent there as a system than elsewhere, because I have had occasion to notice and investigate similar defects in the colliery management of places very distant from these districts, and where the lives of the men have been dreadfully endangered by long-extended inclined planes of works and hollows, rising up into grounds wherein no pits were sunk, (even where vast reservoirs of water in old works were actually undermined,) and in which cases it is next to impossible to preserve from accident the artificial current of air which must be so many times carried up the slope and down it again, for airing all the different parts of the works; so that, finally, this heated and lighter part of the air shall descend to the lowest part of the works, in order to enter the bottom of the deep upcast pit, to make its escape; nor is it possible to prevent the men being shut into the upper works, for a time in hourly dread of being drowned, and afterwards of being suffocated, or starved to death.

The difficulties and objections that I have heard stated or seen, with regard to sinking more pits, have been of three kinds. 1st. The expence of such extra pits. 2d. The danger of letting down water from the upper strata or measures by each of such pits. And 3rd. The occupiers of the land, either on the score of profit or pleasure, objecting to the breaking of the surface.

I propose to say something on each of these heads; and, 1st. as to the expence of sinking pits, it is usual in most districts to sink two pits in the deep of the intended works, the engine-pit and its bye or drawing pit; and by help of these to drive two parallel gates up the slope to the extent of the proposed works, and then to sink an upcast or air pit, which, always remaining open (except in extreme cases of deficient draft), and being sometimes furnished with ladders, provides the sure or ready means of escape, in case of such a catastrophe as has befallen several collieries within my knowledge, besides the recent and more severe one at Heaton.

In such very deep works as those near Shields it certainly is of the utmost importance to the profitableness of the concern, to save the very serious expence of sinking a pit whenever it can with safety be omitted, and the making of one pit serve in the deep, when divided by boards, for the preliminary operations of running out the level-gates and the rise-gates to the air-pit, to be sunk at the top of the works (unless the former engine or drawing-pit there, can be had for such purpose), and afterwards to serve for the descent of air, and for the pumping and drawing of coals, seems allowable. If I should be told that the profits of these very deep collieries would not pay for such extra pits, I should answer that this can only have arisen from one or more of four things, viz. 1st. these pits had been opened before their proper time, while extensive parts of the same or other coal-seams remained unwrought, in situations where they might be raised and conveyed at less expence*; or 2d. the coal-owner has stipulated for a higher rent or share of

* The Philosophical Magazine, vol. 45, p. 117.

† This now appears, in page 523, to be erroneous.—Ed.

* I forbear on the present occasion entering on the unparalleled circumstances of these vast exporting districts of the Tyne and

of these coals than their depth, and, not being yet ripe for market, had entitled him; or 3d. that the lessees or workers of the coals required greater profits than the nature of the adventure they had entered on entitled them; or 4th, that too great a spirit of rivalry and competition had existed among the workers of coals in this deep district in lowering the price of their coals, so as to have sunk the general profits below their just standard.

It would be unjust in me to leave what I have said, subject to the interpretation, that I have any where found the blame of this niggardlyness of sinking pits directly or fairly chargeable, in any case, on the owners or lessees of the coal-works I have alluded to; because the facts seem rather to have been, that the overlookers, to whose skill and practical knowledge entire deference has been paid, as best understanding what was necessary, and as daily and hourly sharing with their men the dangers of omitting or neglecting any necessary plan or precaution, have alone made themselves responsible for the deplored consequences that have followed; and their superiors have remained ignorant of the dangers and risks that were unnecessarily run in their works, until apprized of it by the shocking relations that have come before the public.

And, respecting these superiors, I will not suppose that a British land or coal-owner, when properly instructed and advised on the system of precautions proper to be pursued in his coal-works, would not as highly, and indeed more truly, value a coal-overseer who should be ready and anxious to prove to him that the lives of men were never unavoidably risked in the works under his care, yet with due regard to economy in all the measures pursued; than he would another overseer who should pride himself on having netted as much or more money, from the quantity and nature of the coals wrought, than any of his brother overseers, on the same or adjoining estates, without mention of the comparative security in which this was accomplished: much less would they value or retain one who should evade this enquiry, or gloss over the cruel facts by saying, that no greater risks were run than usual, and such as men in plenty could be got to run for the ordinary pay, and such as his wages induced him to run!.

Secondly, with respect to the letting down of water into the works by new pits, it must be admitted, that the upper measures frequently connect with such an extent of porous surface exposed to the rains, or to the beds of rivers or large waters, that every new pit sunk, with only the ordinary precautions in its walling, or lining, would infallibly increase the quantity of water in the coal-works beneath, almost beyond the expence of engines that could, at the present selling price of coals, be employed to pump it out; yet, on the other hand, the method of tight-walling the pits, in the water-setting or Lias lime, as has long been practised in the vicinity of the Somersetshire coal canal, with such perfect success as to be enabled to extend their coal-works, that are perfectly dry, down the slope from their pit bottom to vast depths beneath the surface, some of them to near twice the depth of any pit near the Tyne, I believe, might be as certainly practised in the latter district, whose upper measures are not more charged with water than those over the deep works in Somersetshire; and, even without this tight-walling, there are numerous instances where the soakage water, in danger of being let down into a deep colliery, by a new pit, might be otherwise drawn off by soughs or drains, or be prevented entering the measures, by attention to the bottoms of the brooks and rivulets, and the protecting of the porous rocks or strata from access of such water, by a sufficient covering of clay or water-tight earth, by more attention to draining the surface (see my Derby. Report, I. 351), &c.

The necessity of either dispensing with some of the pits that would be proper, or of tight-walling such, arises in many instances from the pen of water in the old works, in the rise (and in the range in many other instances,) standing in the old pits against the porous rocks and strata that are cut through therein, and which must be again cut through in every new pit, charged with such constant supply of water, to be thereby let down into the deep works, as long as such pens of water in the old works are suffered to remain; which they ought no longer to do, as I shall further mention presently.

Thirdly,

and the Wear, being yet unfurnished with any public canal or rail-way (where so many of the latter are wanted) for the conveyance of coals to the ships or the river barges or keels, and the system of "way leaves" being substituted, whereby so grievous and direct a tax is levied by private individuals on the inhabitants of all the east and south coast of England, and even of its south-eastern interior.

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Thirdly, as to the almost insuperable objections which gentlemen and farmers have to permitting colliers to sink in, or have access to, their parks, lawns, or farms, whenever it is in their power to prevent it; it must be admitted that the spoil and disfigurement of the surface, which the collier generally makes in a very short time after his commencing operations, and the wide and careless spread which he is too apt in time to give to his devastations of the land, have so justly and seriously alarmed many gentlemen, that they will sooner forego the advantage of working their own coals than submit to it; while several others whom I know, would on almost any terms buy up the coal leases that themselves or their fathers had granted, if this were in their power. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that, in almost all coal leases of modern dates, the exact limits within which the collier may, at his discretion, commence and pursue his operations from the surface, are exactly defined, and beyond which limits he must first obtain leave of the land-owner, before he can sink pits, make roads, &c.

Under such circumstances, I have known instances of the overlookers going on to work from a pair of pits in the deep, great distances up the slope, under the ancient works in upper coals, the pits of which were yet open in the lessor's park; and, although whole shifts of men were repeatedly and instantly killed off by fire-damp explosions, the gentleman or his land-agents were never once applied to by the overseers, or their employer, the lessee, who lived at a distance, for permission to open an air-pit to the higher part of the low coal, which might have been done by only deepening one of the numerous pits already open in the park, with little or no interruption thereto, and which would readily have been granted, and even offered, if it had occurred, or been stated to the owner, that such a measure was any way essential, particularly for saving the lives of his poorer neighbours and tenants.

If, in any instances, gentlemen have refused permission, that may have been asked by their coal-lessees, to enter restricted grounds, I cannot believe, from any thing I have seen or heard, that such refusals have been attributable to any thing else, than the want of a sufficiently clear statement and representation of the case, shewing the importance of the indulgence asked, for the security of the workmen; and that the interests of the parties in cheaper working their coals, or more readily disposing of them, were not the chief, if not the only, motives for the application, to enlarge the powers of the lease.

It does not always sufficiently occur to coal-lessees and overseers, that the occupation of the surface of the land, in a profitable as well as a pleasurable point of view, is not less important to others than their own pursuit, to themselves; and that, while it is for their own interest to avoid every unnecessary damage, or the continuance of such beyond the necessity that gave rise to it; it is also well worth their while to study, and, even at some cost, to circumscribe their trespasses, both in extent and duration, as much as is practicable, in order that the occupiers and owners of the lands may be kept in good humour, and be disposed to assent readily to every necessary indulgence.

By a judicious forecast and contrivance of the under-ground works, the air-pits, or additional drawing-pits, may often be made to fall in the angles, or by the sides of fields, instead of the middle thereof, as too commonly happens. Where it may be requisite to open an air-pit in a gentleman's park, or near his house, the rubbish, as fast as drawn, might be moved to some near pit or broken ground, or to a low place, previously bared of its top soil, to be respread on the rubbish as soon as levelled; and a ring of plantation, made with care, might almost immediately, or very soon, protect and conceal the mouth of this pit, from the cattle and the view of the house or grounds, unless a tall chimney for draught might prove necessary, (after trying to do without,) in which case, any architect, or ornamental gardener of good taste, might easily design such an erection, as, though not costly, might prove ornamental rather than otherwise.

In ordinary cases, coals sufficient for supplying the fire-pan, occasionally necessary in the air-pit, might be reserved near its bottom, and worked and drawn here by two men, who need require only a single path, to approach and enter the small ring of plantation appropriated to their operations; and, in case of safety-ladders being provided in such a pit, the ingress of the colliers to the reserved grounds, by this means, might be prevented, by a tall fence and locked gate, within this ring of plantation.

In case of old coal-hollows standing full of water, at the time of putting down a new

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a new foundation, that is, sinking an engine-pit more in the deep, on the same coal, it is rarely advisable to ever let this water down to the new engine, but a separate engine should be erected on the old level, to continue to lift this water to its outlet; and in case of the proper place for such an upper engine being now occupied by a park, or the near vicinity of a house, it frequently would be practicable to chuse a situation not far distant, in some gully by a road, or behind a hill or tall grove, where a new engine-pit might be sunk, and a level from its bottom be driven, to meet the old coal level at its nearest point; and thus, without material annoyance to any one, especially if the engine-fire burns its own smoke, the old accumulations of water might be gradually all raised, without unnecessary magnitude of engines and pumps, long before the new works could approach the old ones, so as possibly to incur similar danger to that of late years pending at Heaton, and as is still doing at many scores of collieries in Great Britain, particularly where the old Basset hollows, or drowned rise-works, are in different estates from those in which the new foundations have been put down.

It has often appeared to me to be improper, that a coal-owner, having wrought out his coals to his very boundary-line in the deep, and perhaps beyond it in places, as too commonly happens, by accident, and left an immense reservoir of water under-ground, which did not originally exist there, resting against the coals of his neighbour in the deep, should be able to insist on retaining this, *in terrorem*, over such neighbour, for suddenly over-powering his engines, unless the same are made much larger than necessary, and perhaps of drowning a great part of the men in such deep works.

A general law, appointing commissioners of mineral drainage and ventilation, on similar principles to those so very long and beneficially acted on by the commissioners of sewers on or near the surface, might remedy these hardships, in the ways I have suggested above, or any other more equitable and eligible modes, which the professional abilities that they would be enabled to call around them might devise and recommend; such law to empower air-pits to be opened and maintained, (at the expense of the party wanting them,) for the purpose of freeing the dry old coal hollows, (in estates under different owners or tenures,) of their not less fatal reservoirs of noxious airs, accumulated in modern times by the acts of the parties, and therefore fit subjects for legal removal, in common with recent nuisances of every kind, for which our laws provide the remedy.

Your correspondent N. in page 338, very properly hints, that the drifting through the upcast dike or fault, in the efforts making in the rise of Heaton Colliery, for letting off the water of the northern division of Heaton Burn Colliery, ought to have induced more subsequent caution: indeed, the cutting through this natural barrier ought (and perhaps was) not to have been attempted, without first boring through the fault-stuff, and several yards beyond, in the obliquely rising direction in which the coal hollows lay on the other side: and this preceding of the drift, by a borehole of several yards in length, ought not to have been omitted, on any account, until the water was thus first tapped by the bore-hole, and through which it might safely discharge a part, at least, of the penned water. It unfortunately, however, appears, that the overseer in this case, from insensibility of the danger he was running and inducing to others, neglected this precautionary boring when most wanted; and, even when the drifters pointed out the alarming dripping of water from the joints in the bottom of the coal-seam, which then formed some space of the roof of the obliquely ascending drift, instead of immediately ordering the borers, and sending all the men out of the pit, except two or three necessary for the boring, or at least apprizing the whole of their imminent danger, and stationing persons to give instant alarm for their escape, the operation of boring was not only put off several hours, but directions seem to have been given for increasing the danger in an imminent degree in the mean time, by "squaring up the work," that is, working out the angles of the sides and end of the drift, ready for measuring; by the commencement of which operation, it seems probable, that the under surface of coal in the roof of the drift, so fatally pressed by water on its upper surface, was enlarged, and it was enabled at once to fall, to the large extent which must have happened, to so quickly fill the large spaces in the lowest parts of Heaton coal works with water.

Some persons, from not duly considering the distinctions that exist between the

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the cases of the boatswain or other petty officer commanding a boat's crew, in cutting out an enemy's ship, in their perfect (and truly lamentable) contempt of danger to their own lives and those of great numbers of others, may think it improper, that even an oblique censure should be thrown on the habitual hardihood, or even the temerity, of coal-overseers and their men; or, at least, that a veil ought studiously to be thrown over the errors of those who have fatally suffered for the same.

I cannot, however, subscribe to such a doctrine, or think it other than the duty of those who may happen to be able, to give to the public explicit and full information on the circumstances attending events, which cannot fail of exciting their interest and sympathy, in order that past errors and dangers needlessly hazarded, may operate to the prevention of similar or analogous ones in future. Every further communication, therefore, of your readers on the spot, who can throw new or further light on the case of Heaton Colliery, ought to be, and I doubt not will prove, acceptable in your pages. JOHN FAREY, sen.*

13, Upper Crown-street, Westminster;
8th June, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POSTSCRIPT *to the* DESCRIPTION *of* BANCE ISLAND, SIERRA LEONE.

AS I am writing to England, whose redundant population so often fall victims to their thirst for gain in other countries, I must say a few words on the climate of this part of the world, which I feel justified in declaring one of the very worst on earth. The average of deaths is a full half in every five years of the Europeans who venture within the deleterious influence of this mephitic atmosphere.

The year is divided into the rainy and the dry seasons; the rainy season being the winter, and the dry the summer. The latter is the most wholesome, if that term can be applied to any period of the year in this country. The rains are extremely heavy, cold, and constant, accompanied by thunder and lightning, with the most sudden and violent tornadoes. These visitations of the conflicting elements commence and terminate the rainy season for some weeks. During the middle of the rains, there is seldom either high winds, thunder, or lightning. At this time, when we look from our windows or doors, we see nothing but streams of rapidly descending rain, and a perpetual gloom, which, for a series of weeks, obscures the sun, till at last the long-wished-for period arrives, when the roaring of the tornado gives notice, that the approach of light and a more cheerful sky is not far distant.

There is one peculiarity in the climates of Africa, which I have experienced in all the hot countries I have visited—a constant sense of heaviness and visible gloom which hangs about, and may be said to envelope, every object in nature. The mid-day light of our clearest atmosphere seems to me to possess less of the vivifying principle of light which is so delightful and so grateful to the feelings in northern climates. The verdure of the fields here is of a sickly hue, and not of that clear, bright, and healthful aspect which enchants us in our English plains and vallies; nor, on the highest mountains in this country, have I ever enjoyed (though the air may have been cool enough to require a great coat) that enlivening and refreshing sensation which is produced on elevated positions in Europe. All the white persons, to whom I have mentioned these circumstances, have concurred with me, that their feelings have been struck in the same manner.

Though this climate is so intensely hot, yet every white man is advised to wear flannel next the skin. I am confident the practice is a great preservative of health. I have worn it constantly; and, in the rainy season, I have always had the same kind of clothes I would have worn in London in the winter. Those who study their health, never expose themselves to the sun after nine o'clock in the morning, nor before five or six in the afternoon: for exercise, I think the morning, soon after sun-rise, preferable, it being more cool, while gentle exercise, at this time, tends to remove the enervating effect of a hot night, perhaps of continued perspiration.

It is essential here to live with great and systematic temperance; if any appetite or passion be indulged to excess, fever is sure to follow. Much care should be taken with regard both to diet and drink. Vegetable food is undoubtedly best for health; and, of this, Nature has supplied abundance in the adjacent countries, while animal food does not abound. The natives are very temperate;

* An interesting account of the Sutherland coal-works, (see page 448,) by the same correspondent, is deferred till next month.

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rate; they subsist entirely on small quantities of boiled rice, with occasional supplies of fruit, and drink only cold water; yet, they are strong, healthy, and live as long as men in the most propitious climates. I find it a good rule for myself, and all who practice it, not to drink less than a pint of good wine daily, generally Madeira, but never more, and this diluted with water. Great debility among Europeans is caused by the use of water alone, by those accustomed to wine; this debility generally creates fever, which, in every second or third instance, terminates fatally. PHILO-PARK.

Bance Island, Sierra Leone River; January 11, 1815.

LANSDOWNIANA.

[*It is well known that the late William Marquis of Lansdowne employed part of his active life in collecting MSS. and Papers illustrative of English History, and that after his death they were brought to the hammer, and the greater part of them purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, at a cost of upwards of* 6000*l. We again present our readers with some specimens of their contents, and purpose to repeat a similar article two or three times per annum, till we have extracted the essence of the* 1000 *volumes of which they consist.*]

LI. SIR W. CECIL.

Sir William Cecil's Apology for his Conduct in the dangerous time of the Advance of Lady Jane Grey to the Crown of England, 1553.

1. FIRST my submission wth all lowlyness that any harte can cõceave.

2. My misliking of ye matter whẽ I herd it secretly, whereupõ I made cõveyãce aweye of my lands, pte of my goods, my leases, and my rayment.

3. I also dẽmyned to suffer, for saving my cõsciẽce, whereof he witnesses Sr Anthony Cooke, Nicholas Bacõ, esqr Sr Laurẽce Evesby of Lowthe, 2 of my servants, Roger Alford and Wm Cayewood.

4. Of my purpose to stand against the matter, be also witnesses Mr. Petre, Mr. Cheke.

5. I did refuse to subscribe the booke, whe none of the counsell did refuse, in what perile I refer it to be cõsidered by the who knew the Duke.

6. I refused to make a proclamatiõ, and turned the labour to Mr. Throckmorton, whose cõsciẽce I sawe was troubled therewth misliking the matter.

7. I eschewed the wryting of the Queenes Highness bastard, and therefore the Duke wrote the lre himself, wch was sentt abrode in the realme.

8. I eschewed to be at the drawing of ye proclamation for the publishing of the Usurpers title, being specially appoyted thereto.

9. I avoyded the answrs of the Queenes Highness lre.

10. I avoyded also the writing of all the publick lres to y realme.

11. I wrote no lre to ye L.— *Lawan*, as I was cõmãded.

12. I dissẽbled the taking of my horse, and the rysing of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and avowed the pardonable lye where it was suspected to my dangr.

13. I practised wth the Lo. Treasorer to wyn the Lo. Pve Seale, that I might, by the L. Russel's meanes, cause *Wyndsore* Castle to serve the Queene, and they two to levy the west ptes for the Queenes service; I haue the L. Treasorers lre to the L. St. John for to kepe me safe if I could not pvaile in the enterprise of Wyndsore Castle, and my name was fayned to be *Harding*.

14. I did oppẽ my selfe to ye Earle of Arundell, whõ I found thereto disposed, and likewise I did the like to ye L. Darcy, who herd me wth good cõtentation, whereof I did immediately tell Mr. Petre for both or comforte.

15. I did also determyne to flee frõ them if ye consultation had not taken effect, as Mr. Petre can tell who mẽt the like.

16. I pposed to have stolen down to the Queenes Highness, as Mr. Goswold can tell, who offered to lede me thither because I knew not the waye.

17. I had my horses redy at Lambeth for the purpose.

18. I procured a lre from the LT. that the Queenes tenants of Wybledon should not go wth Sir Thomas Cawerden, and yet I never gave one mã warning, so much as to be in a redyness, and yet they sent to me for the pvpose, and I willed them to be quiet. I might as stuard there make for the Queenes service one hundred mẽ to serve.

19. When

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19. When I sent into Lincolnshire for my horses I sent but for 5 horses and 3 of my servants, and charged that none of my tenants should be styrred.

20. I caused my horses, being in dede but 4, to be taken upp in Northamptonshire, & the next daye followinge countermaunded them agayne by my lres remaining in the country, and notoreously there knowne.

21. Whē this cōspiracy was first oppened to me, I did fully determyne to flee the realme, and was dissuaded by Mr. Cheke, who willed me, for my satisfaction, to read a dialoge of Plato, where Socrates being in pson was offred to escape and flee, and yet he would not. I read the dialoge, whose reasons indede did stay me.

Fynally. I beseech hir highnes, that in hir grace I maye fele some differēce frō others that haue more playnely offended, & yet be partakers of hir highnes boūtifulnes and grace; and if differēce may be made, I do differr frō them, wh. who I served, and also frō them that had libtye after there enforcemēt to departe, by meanes whereof they did both like noble mē & true subjects, shewe the dueties to ther sovraig lady, the like wherof was my devotiō to have done if I might have had the like libtye, as knoweth God the searcher of all hartes, whose indignatiō I call uppō me if it be not true.

Justū adiutoriū meu a Deo q. salvos facit rectos cord.

W. Cecill.

God save the Queene in all felicitie.

Cecil Papers, 104.

LII. BORRI, THE ALCHYMIST, AND HIS ROYAL DISCIPLE, CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

The first journey which Christina undertook to her native land, after her conversion to the Romish faith, and her retreat to the papal territories, occurred in 1661. It originated in the instigations of Pope Alexander VII. who thought her a fit instrument to re-establish his spiritual and temporal dominion over Sweden, and was eager to avail himself of the minority and bodily infirmities of the young monarch, Charles XI. and of the wretched government of the queen mother, to consummate this *holy* design.

On her progress from Rome in the year 1661, Christina had occasion to sojourn at Hamburg, where she became acquainted, and soon very closely connected, with the famous alchymist, John Francis Borri, of Milan. This circumstance had a greater influence on her subsequent character and pursuits than the impostor himself could have possibly foreseen. Borri was in his, what Cagliostro has been in our times; an early insight into the proneness of our nature to attach itself to the marvellous, and man's avidity to improve his worldly interests, convinced him that the mysteries of alchymy might be rendered, with a moderately versatile genius, the surest path to wealth, honour, and renown. Hence he became the founder of an alchymical sect, to which he gave the name of Fratricelli; it was divided into six classes, and soon obtained a host of followers. His hardy dissimulation stretched itself further than even that of any of his predecessors, who had dealt in the pretended secret of transmuting metals, and forming gold from baser substances; to these pretensions he added the gift of an immediate intercourse with supernatural agents, which enabled him to discern "the very souls of his brethren, enveloped in rays of various hues, and their protecting genii hovering over their heads, and environed with a stream of light." He maintained moreover "that he was the chosen man who should extend the Catholic faith over the whole surface of the globe, where mankind should become one flock, and the pope its pastor. To this effect, he affirmed, the arch-angel Michael had been sent to him from heaven, with a sword, on which the image of the seven beings was depicted." That his imposture was a speculation well suited to the temper of the times is evinced by the rapid increase of his partisans, who became at last so numerous, and, by their intrigues, which had nothing short of the sovereign power for their object, struck such an alarm into the breast of the Roman pontiff himself, that all the powers of the Inquisition were called forth to crush their machinations. Borri had already rendered himself obnoxious to this tremendous tribunal by certain opinions he had broached in respect to the Virgin Mary; and he knew too well that its means were commensurate to its menaces, not to seek for safety in a precipitate flight, which left his exasperated persecutors to exercise their vengeance by the bloodless immolation of his writings and effigy. These events arrested Borri's Italian career in the year 1660, and he fled into Germany, where he instructed sovereigns in the mysteries of alchymy, and repaid their lavish munificence cheaply enough, by presenting them with a phial of his inestimable "Aqua Divorum." At length he

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he pitched his tent at Strasburg, whence the fame of the miracles he wrought there re-echoed in every quarter of the land. Finding this too confined a stage for his operations, he soon moved off to Amsterdam, where he became the object of universal admiration. He here kept up a numerous retinue, always drove about in his coach and six, assumed the title of "His Excellency," and, in short, lived in a style of princely magnificence. It was not long before his miracles became so notorious, that the neighbouring countries poured forth their multitudes, who flocked to Amsterdam with hopes of certain cure; nor was Paris itself at too great a distance for its sick to be brought to him in litters. He would accept neither of fee nor recompense, and was never known to receive money either by the post or otherwise: was it not therefore a natural inference of the public mind that he had discovered "the Philosopher's Stone," which every age had sought for in vain? But mark the end of all this harlequinade. Its *primum mobile* suddenly disappeared, carrying off with him immense sums of money and precious stones, with which he had been entrusted. Hamburg was the next theatre of his performances. Here Queen Christina of Sweden played the Buffa, and greedily devoured his development of alchymy and the occult sciences, by favour of which he enacted a transmutation of the metal in her coffers. This done, Borri took his leave; and, assuming the courtier at Copenhagen, so completely wormed himself into the good graces of Frederic III. that the Danish monarch completely abandoned the government to his guidance, and our adventurer, in his new capacity of legislator, carried matters so far as to present his majesty with a new form of constitution for his subjects. The origin and prop of his ascendancy at the court of Denmark was nothing less than alchymy, with whose glories he so infatuated the royal mind, that Frederic never moved beyond his capital without a portable furnace. Upon the death of his illustrious pupil, whom he had instigated to the most unbounded pecuniary sacrifices, Borri immediately took wing, for he was too wise to disregard the threats of the nobility, who hated him as mortally as they were bent resolutely upon his destruction.

To return to Christina. Her connexion with Borri had given her so strong a bias to alchymy and other occult sciences, that she wasted immense sums with a view to discover the "Universal Medicine," or, at least, the secret of prolonging her life another century. Her belief in the existence of such a medicine was indeed so assured, as to induce her, upon hearing of a new discovery of that delusive preparation, to try its effects upon her own person, without any previous inquiry. She had scarcely swallowed the potion ere she was seized with such convulsions as threatened her with immediate destruction, it was only to the instaneous exertions of her physicians she was indebted for her rescue from the jaws of death.

This occurrence failed, however, to conquer her credulity. Some time afterwards she became intimate with an English quack, who pretended to possess the secret of prolonging life and the full vigour of youth for a hundred and twenty years, and adduced numerous certificates from various quarters to testify the success of his discovery. Christina offered him ten thousand ducats for his secret; but her almoner and favourite, Cardinal Azzolini, alarmed at the magnitude of the offer, and evincing a commendable attention to the state of her majesty's purse, which at the best of times was but irregularly supplied, procured the Englishman's expulsion from Rome.

LIII. GRIEVANCE OF PROCLAMATIONS.

Notes concerning the grievance of Proclamations in the time of James I.

For as much as proclamations are growne more frequent than in former tymes, and the proclamations that have bene made since your Royale Highness's accesse to the crowne, have bene of late printed together in a booke, made up a large volume, which hath not bene seene at anie tyme heretofore, & the same beinge of that nature that some deal with men's freeholds, some with their person, and some are expressly enjoyned to be yearly read at the quarter-sessions, wch hath not formerly bene accustomed. This frequency of proclamation, & the difficulty of the danger & unusual extent of the same, makes your lovinge subjects greeve & doubt to what they will growe, and doe humbly desire that in the tyme of peace they may be forborne or sparingly used, & that the force & extent of the same may receive some certain lymitation; and every proclamation whatsoever, hereafter, to be made or put in execution may be agreeable to lawe, & may be no longer of any force then until

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the next session of Parliament following, and then to be considered of in Parliament; that soe your dutiful subjects may, as heretofore happily they have done, live under the royall p'tection, guided by the limits and boundes of the lawes, and that the extent & force of such proclamations may be knowne & lymited, & that the doubte & fear which this frequent use of them hath occasioned, may be in time taken away & removed.

A Letter of Petitions delivered to Parliament concerning Proclamations 7 & 8 of James the First.

1. Proclamations prejudicial to the law and liberty of the subjecte, beinge loose of intendment to governe by proclamation law.

2. A late proclamation forbidding the makinge of starch, & inflectinge a penalty of the one moiety to the informer & the other to the kinge. 23 Aug. 5 Jas. 1607. F. 151.

3. Proclamations succeeding in lieu of penal statutes worthily repealed by the Parliament. 5 Jas. 1607. F. 145.

4. Execution of Proclamations by the Lordes in the Star Chamber upon arbitrary discretion ordinarily extended upon the goodes, livelihoodes, liberties, persons, & lives of the subjects in farre hevier proportion than ordinarily under any penal statute.

5. By a proclamation dated at Royston, 12 October, 5 James I. commandement given to sell men's goodes by the Justices of Peace, to let men's inheritances at under valewe by the Minister, Churchwardens, & an Alderman, and the transgresser to the and chargeable Court of Starre Chamber.

LIV. THE GREAT CHARTER.

Henry III. in the 37 of his reign, ratified those often confirmed Charters in as solemn manner as religion & state could devise, viz.—The King, with all the nobility of England, all the bishops and chief prelates, in their reverend ornaments, with burning candles in their hands, assembled to hear the terrible sentence of excommunication against the infringers of the same; & at the lighting of these candles, the King having received one in his hand, gave it to a prelate that stood by, saying, it becomes not me, being no priest, to hold this candle, my heart shall be a greater testimony, & withall laid his hand spread on his breast the whole time the sentence was read, which was thus pronounced—'Authoritate Dei Omnipotentis,' &c. that which done, he caused the charter of K. John, his father, granted by his free consent, to be likewise openly read. In the end, having thrown away their candles, (which lay smoking on the ground), they cried out, 'So, let them who incur this sentence, be extinct, and stink in hell;' & the King, with a loud voice, said, 'As God me help, I will, as I am a man, a Christian, a knight, a king crowned and anointed, inviolably observe all these things;' and therewithall the bells rung out, & all the people shouted for joy.

Notwithstanding these great protestations, yet he immediately broke that oath & his promise to the Barons, so that at a parliament holden at London, in the 42nd. of his reign, they bound him to lose to them their legal obedience whensoever he infringed the charter, viz. liceat omnibus de regno nostro contra nos insurgere et ad nostrum opem et operam dare ac si nobis in nullo tenerentur.

LV. LEGAL CORRUPTION.

In the 16 of Edward I. were fined for bribery & extortions, these officers, vz. Sir Ralph Hengham, chief justice, 7000 marks—Sir John Loveton, 3000 marks—Sir Wm. Brompton, 6000 marks—Sir Solomon Rochester, 4000 marks—Sir Richard Boyland, 4000 marks—Sir Thomas Sodington, 200 marks—Sir Walter Hopton, 2000 marks, (these four last were justices itinerant)—Sir William Saham, 3000 marks—Robert Lethbury, Master of the Rolls, 1000 marks—Roger Leicester, 1000 marks—Sir Addam Stratton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was fined in 3400 marks—& Thomas Wailand, the greatest delinquent & of greatest substance, had all his goods & whole estate confiscated to the King.

LVI. CLERICAL CRIMINAL.

The Bishop of Hereford was accosted & accused of high treason before King Edward II. & his counsell for aiding the King's enemies in the rebellion about the 15th. year of his reign, but he refused to answer (being a consecrated bishop) without leave of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose suffragan he was, (and who, he said, was his direct judge next the Pope), or without the consent of the rest of his fellow bishops, who then all arose and humbly craved the King's clemency in his behalf; but finding him implacable, they took away their fellow bishop from the bar, and delivered him to the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Shortly after he was conducted as before, which the clergie understanding,

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derstanding, the Archbishops Canterbury, York, & Dublin, with ten other bishops, with their crosses erected, went to the place of judgement & again took him away with them, charging all men, upon pain of excommunication, to forbear to lay violent hands on him; with wch audacious act the King was much displeased, & presently commanded inquiry to be made, ex officio judico, concerning those objections against the bishop, wherein he was found guilty, though absent: & had all his goods & possessions seized into the King's hands.

LVII. EMANUEL PLANTAGENET.

Extravagant Letter of one Fry, or Plantagenet, to the Right Honorable Lord Burghly, Lord Treasurer of the Queen of England.

MY LORD,

I am sent an ambassador from God the father unto the Queene's highness, to declare unto her that I am the sonne of them both, & when she was delivered of me I was taken from her by the Angel Gabriel, and brought unto one Mistress Fry for to be kept, & the time of this keeping is ended; and God, my father, hath sent me unto her Highness to declare unto her that I am her sonne, and to signifie unto her that this Gabriel which she looketh for at this time shall not cum unto her until fifty yeares be espired. I pray you to signify unto her Matie. that I, her poore son, do humblie beseech her to suffer me to declare my father's embassage unto her, & to be merciful unto me, which am in great extremity, & ready to perish for lak of help: this embassage did I signify unto S Francis Walsingham, her secretary, almost four yeares past, who promised to help me unto the Queen, but did it not; and my suit duringe almost this four yeares, I having written a letter unto my ladie the Queene, & another unto my Lords of her Council, & sundrie letters unto that her Secretary at sundrie times, besides the speech of my mouth unto him at divers times. I am yet so far from helpe of my ladi, that I have not the favor of a subject in her realm, although I be her sonne; & during this sute I have been hardly used, & now do make this my last mone unto you, that you would obtaine of my ladie the Queen for to heare this embassage of me, & to accept me for her sonne. I have been there 35 yeares known by the name of Miles Fry, & have been taken for the son of Mr. John Fry & Mistress Jane Fry, his wife; this Mr. Fry your honor knoweth well, wh^o none dwelleth at Dulces, in the parish of Kilmington or Axminster, in Devonshire; at this tyme it is not convenient for me to stay any time, & if I would I have not wherewithall, and in this citie I shall not get any helpe, so that if you do not presently help me on ye sight hereof, I shall then presently depart into Devonshire again; and if I do, as trew as God liveth, and as my ladi doth live, immediately uppon my return thither, I shall send my life, as by my letters unto my ladi & her counsele I did signify longe gone, & then will God punish this lande. My callinge is not to redeme the world, but to shewe the end of generation, & the love betweene Christ & his Church, which Solomon began to do, & did it amisse: my authority is greater than Gabriel's, I am the son, he is but a servant. I prai you upon the sight hereof, to speak with me, that with my mouth I may declare unto you that which I have here written with my hande: you have been always a favorer of the complaints of the Queen's poor subjects, much more then ought you of her sonne; then I prai God to preserve my ladi the Queen, & to direct your honor in the right way. Written with my diing hande, at the signe of the Rose & Crowne, in Saint John's-streete, beyonde Smithfield, in London, the 27th. day of June, 1587.

Your honor to use,

EMANUEL PLANTAGENET.

Lansdowne Burghly Papers. Vol. 99.

LVIII. VAVASOR.

Challenge of one Thomas Vavasor to the Earl of Oxford.

If thy body had been as deformed as thy mind is dishonourable, my house had been yet unspotted, & thyself, with thy cowardice, remayned unknown. I speak this that I feare thou art so much wedded to that shadow of thine, that nothing cann have force to awake thy base & sleepy spyrites. Is not the revenge already taken of thy vileness sufficient, but wilt thou yet use unworthy instruments to provoke my unwilling mind; or dost thou feare thyself, & therefore has sent thy forlone kindred, whom, as thou hast left nothing to inherit, so thou dost thrust them violently into thy shamefull quarrells. If it be so, (as I too much doubt), then stay at home thy self & send my abusers; but if there be yet left any spark of honor in thee, or jott of regard of thy decayed reputacion, use not thy byrth for an excuse, for I am a gentleman, but meete mé thyself alone, & thy lackey to hold thy horse. For the weapons I leave them to thy choyce, for

y^t. I chalenge, & the place to be appointed by us both at our meeting, which I think may conveniently be at Newington or elsewhere, thyself shall send me word by this bearer, by whom I expect an answer. THO. VAVASOR.

19 *Jan.* 1584.

Lansdowne Burghly Papers, Vol. 99.

LIX. PETITION FOR A FEE-FARM.

Petition of Thomas, son of Archbishop Cranmer, to the Queen for a Fee farm, having been deprived of his Paternal Estate.

To the Queene's most excellent Majestie.

In most humble & loyall wise sheweth unto y^r. Matie. y^or. poore & haples subject Thomas Cranmer, son unto Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury. That whereas y^r. said subjects' father having purchased of y^r. highness's father & brother of famous memory, y^e. Monastery of Kirkstale and the Nunnery of Arthington, and dyvers woods to them belonging, to him & his heires in fee-simple, and intending to leave the same to y^r. poore subject and suppl^t., made two foedal feofments thereof, the one of the Manor of Kirkstale and the demesnes, the other of y^e. Nunnery of Arthington and the woods, both of them to the use of himself for life, & after his decease to his executors for y^e. terme of 20 yeares, the remaynder to Thomas Cranmer, his son, y^r. Highnes' said suppl^t., & his heires of his body lawfully begotten: the remaynder in fee to the said Archbishop & his heires for ever. So it is most dread sov^raigne that the said Archb^p. being attainted of high treason in y^e. first yeare of Qu. Mary, shee entered uppon the aforesaid Monastery of Kirkstale, the Nunnery of Arthington, & the woods; and demayned or let the same on lease to one Garom, and others, for the term of 21 yeares, reserving the yerely rent of 57*l.* which yor. Matie. receaved untill the 23d yeare of yor. Highnes's reign, being of the yerely value & upward of 200*l.* whereby yor. Maties. poore subject was indommified to the value of 4000*l.* to the great impoverishing of yor. Maties. poore subject, althoughe by the lawes of the realme, the said lands were yor. highnes's poore subjects immediately after the decease of y^e. said Archb^p. his father; as it is upon the most chargeable sute of yor. subject adjudged by yor. Highness Court of Comon Pleas. And likewise may it please yor. most excellent Matie., yor. poore suppl^t. & subject aforesaid, by reason of y^e. concealment of the said deed of Arthington & the woods was constrayned to buye the said Arthington Nunnery of yor. highnes, & paid to yor. highnes for the same 108*l.* besides much money spent in the compassing thereof, and bought two great woods called Hawkeworth & Welwood, of the Erle of Warwick, to whom yor. highnes had given them as concealed lands, wch. cost yor. poore suppl^t. & subject, and yet did not enjoy them, for that the woods were not sufficiently conveyed to the said Erle of Warwick, whereupon the estate of yeer poore suppl^t. depended. So that coming to your Maties. hands agayne, by defect of the said pattent, you exchanged them wth. Sir Henry Darcy, whereby yor. highnes's poore subject did not onely loose the said woods, but also forfeited a bond of 2000*l.* & 400*l.* to Sir Thomas Danby, to whom yor. highnes's poore subject was forced to sell them wth. general warranting, whereby your poore suppl^ts. lands were extended by force of the said bond of 2000 & 400*l.* & presently afterwards the said extent was bought of Sir Thomas Danby, by one who bought yor. Maties. pattent of exchange of the said Sir Henry Darcy, whereby yor. Maties. poore subject was constrayned to sell all his landes to the said p^rty far under the value they were worth. All wch. said troubles & miseries hap^ned unto yor. Maties. said subject, for that the said subjects evidence was either of malice or of sinister pollicie detayned & concealed, wch. now to late (w^thout yor. Maties. order) are copied to his hands. May it therefore please yor. highnes the premisses weighed, & in consideracion of yor. subjects poore estate, & in regard of y^e. true & loyale service of his said father don unto yor. Maties. father & brother of famous memory, to give unto yor. said poore subject forty poundes per annum in fee-farm, or a lease in reversion of fourscore yeares, paying yor Matie. the accustomed rent of fourescore poundes yearly or otherwise, what best shall please yor. Matie. And yo subject during life shall prostrate himselfe to yor. most gracious pleasure.

LX. PETITION OF THOMAS CRANMER.

Indorsed.

The most humble Petition of Thomas Cranmer.

To the Queene's most excellent Matie.

Sheweth—That upon attainder of Byshop Cranmer, his father, all his landes being seized and granted to divers persons—it is either found the said were entayled to the petitioner by an intayle detayned from him & now come to his handes, so as there was no interest in the crown to make any such grante, whereby y^r. orrator hath lost to the value of foure thousand pounds

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pounds at the least, as may appear by the case herein alluded, expressing the whole p^tic^. of the matter.

He most humblee beseecheth yor. most excellent Matie. in consideracion of the loyal service don by his father, & of the great loss he hath sustayned by the wante of the said intayle, whereby yor. Matie. had the landes w^h. should of right have come unto him, to graunt unto him 40*l.* yerely in fee-farme, or else a lease in reversion for fourescore yeares, paying the accustomed rent of 80*l.* per ann., or else whatever shall please yor. Matie. to graunt.

Cecill Papers, 107.

ORIGINAL POETRY, by Dr. AKINSIDE.

[*Among the literary novelties which now may be frequently expected from the free press of the Republic of the United States, we have been favoured with an edition of our exquisite Poet* AKINSIDE, *containing several Pieces, which either were never before published, or which appeared in a fugitive form, without the passport of the name of the illustrious Author. These novelties consist of* FOUR POEMS *and* THREE PROSE ESSAYS, *the former of which we have considered it our duty to lay before our readers. We learn that the world are indebted for the preservation and identification of these Pieces to the friendship which existed between* Dr. AKINSIDE *and* Mr. ISRAEL WILKES, *a brother of the celebrated Patriot, who, as will be remembered, passed his latter days at New York. It may be proper to observe, in conclusion, that we understand some copies will speedily be on sale in London of this well printed and complete edition of Dr. Akinside's Works, in two elegant small volumes.*]

THE VIRTUOSO:

In Imitation of Spencer's Style and Stanza.

Videmus

Nugari solitos. PERSIUS.

WHILOM by silver *Thames's* gentle stream,
In *London* town there dwelt a subtile wight;
A wight of mickle wealth, and mickle fame,
Book-learn'd and quaint; a VIRTUOSO hight.
Uncommon things and rare were his delight;
From musings deep his brain ne'er gotten ease,
Nor ceasen he from study, day or night;
Until (advancing onward by degrees)
He knew whatever breeds on earth, or air, or seas.

He many a creature did anatomize,
Almost unpeopling water, air, and land;
Beasts, fishes, birds, snails, caterpillars, flies,
Were laid full low by his relentless hand,
That oft with gory crimson was distain'd:
He many a dog destroy'd, and many a cat;
Of fleas his bed, of frogs the marshes, drain'd;
Could tellen if a mite were lean or fat,
And read a lecture o'er the entrails of a gnat.

He knew the various modes of ancient times,
Their arts and fashions of each different guise;
Their weddings, funerals, punishments for crimes,
Their strength, their learning eke, and rarities;
Of old habiliments, each sort and size,
Male, female, high and low, to him were known;
Each gladiator-dress, and stage-disguise;
With learned clerkly phrase he could have shewn
How the Greek maic differ'd from the Roman gown.

A curious medalist, I wot, he was,
And boasted many a course of ancient coin;
Well as his wife's he knewen every face,
From *Julius Cæsar* down to *Constantine*:
For some rare sculpture he would oft ypine,
(As green-sick damosels for husbands do;)
And, when obtained, with enraptured eyne,
He'd run it o'er and o'er with greedy view,
And look, and look again, as he would look it thro'.

His rich musæum, of dimensions fair,
With goods that spoke the owner's mind was fraught;
Things ancient, curious, value-worth, and rare,
From sea and land, from *Greece* and *Rome* were brought,
Which he with mighty sums of gold had bought:
On these all tydes with joyous eyes he pored;
And, sooth to say, himself he greater thought,
When he beheld his cabinets thus stored,
Than if he'd been of *Albion's* wealthy cities lord.

Here in a corner stood a rich 'scrutoire,
With many a curiosity replete;
In seemly order furnish'd every drawer,
Products of art or nature as was meet;
Air-pumps and prisms were placed beneath his feet,
A *Memphian* mummy-king hung o'er his head;
Here, phials with live insects small and great,
There stood a tripod of the *Pythian* maid;
Above, a crocodile diffused a grateful shade.

Fast by the window did a table stand,
Where hodiern and antique rareties,
From *Egypt*, *Greece*, and *Rome*, from sea and land,
Were thick bespreut of every sort and size:
Here a *Bubaman*-spider's carcase lies,
These

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There a dire serpent's golden skin doth shine;
Here *Indian* feathers, fruits, and glittering flies;
There gums and amber found beneath the line,
The beak of *Ibis* here, and there an *Antonine*.

Close at his back, or whispering in his ear,
There stood a spright ycleped *Phantasy*?
Which, wheresoe'er he went, was always near:
Her look was wild, and roving was her eye;
Her hair was clad with flowers of every dye;
Her glistering robes were of more various hue,
Than the fair bow that paints the cloudy sky,
Or all the spangled drops of morning dew;
Their colour changing still at every different view.

Yet in this shape all tydes she did not stay;
Various as the chamælion that she bore,
Now a grand monarch with a crown of hay,
Now mendicant in silks, and golden ore:
A statesman, now equipp'd to chase the boar,
Or cowled monk, lean, feeble, and unfed;
A clown-like lord, or swain of courtly lore;
Now scribbling dunce in sacred laurel clad,
Or Papal-father now, in homely weeds array'd.

The wight whose brain this *Phantom's* power doth fill,
On whom she doth with constant care attend,
Will for a dreadful giant take a mill
Or a grand palace in a hog-stie find:
(From her dire influence ME may Heaven defend!)
All things with vitiated sight he spies;
Neglects his family, forgets his friend,
Seeks painted trifles, and fantastic toys,
And eagerly pursues imaginary joys.

THE POET:

A RHAPSODY.

OF all the various lots around the ball,
Which Fate to man distributes absolute;
Avert, ye Gods! that of the Muse's son,
Cursed with dire poverty! poor hungry wretch!
What shall he do for life? he cannot work
With manual labour: shall those sacred hands,
That brought the counsels of the gods to light;
Shall that inspired tongue, which every Muse
Has touch'd divine, to charm the sons of men:
These hallow'd organs! these! be prostitute
To the vile service of some fool in power;
All his behests submissive to perform,
Howe'er to him ingrateful? Oh! he scorns
The ignoble thought; with generous disdain,
More eligible deeming it to starve,
Like his famed ancestors renown'd in verse,
Than poorly bend to be another's slave,—
Than feed and fatten in obscurity.
—These are his firm resolves, which fate, nor time,
Nor poverty, can shake. Exalted high,
In garret vile he lives; with remnants hung
Of tapestry: But, oh! precarious state
Of this vain transient world! all-powerful time!
What dost thou not subdue? See what a chasm
Gapes wide, tremendous! see where *Saul* enraged,
High on his throne, encompass'd by his guards,
With level'd spear, and arm extended sits,
Ready to pierce old *Jesse's* valiant son,
Spoil'd of his nose!—around, in tottering ranks,
On shelves pulverulent, majestic stands
His library; in ragged plight, and old;
Replete with many a load of criticism,
Elaborate products of the midnight toil
Of *Belgian* brains; snatch'd from the deadly hands
Of murderous grocer; or the careful wight
Who vends the plant that clads the happy shore
Of *Indian Patomack*, which citizens
In balmy fumes exhale, when, o'er a pot
Of sage inspiring coffee, they dispose
Of kings and crowns, and settle *Europe's* fate.
Elsewhere, the dome is fill'd with various heaps
Of old domestic lumber; that huge chair
Has seen six monarchs fill the *British* throne:
Here a broad massy table stands, o'erspread
With ink and pens, and scrolls replete with thyme:
Chests, tools, old razors, fractured jars half full
Of muddy *Zythum*, sour and spiritless.
Fragments of verse, hose, sandals, utensils
Of various fashion, and of various use,
With friendly influence hide the sable floor.
This is the bard's musæum, this the fane
To *Phœbus* sacred, and the Aonian maids:
But, oh! it stabs his heart, that niggard fate
To him in such small measure should dispense
Her better gifts: to him! whose generous soul
Could relish, with as fine an elegance,
The golden joys of grandeur and of wealth;
He who could tyrannise o'er menial slaves,
Or swell beneath a coronet of state,
Or grace a gilded chariot with a mien,
Grand as the haughtiest *Timon* of them all.
But 'tis in vain to rave at destiny:
Here he must rest and brook the best he can,
To live remote from grandeur, learning, wit;
Immured amongst the ignoble, vulgar herd,
Of lowest intellect, whose stupid souls
But half inform their bodies; brains of lead
And tongues of thunder: whose insensate breasts
Ne'er felt the rapturous, soul-entrancing fire
Of the cœlestial Muse: whose savage ears
Ne'er heard the sacred rules, nor even the names,
Of the *Venusian* bard, or critic sage
Full-famed of *Stagyra*: whose clamorous tongues
Stun the tormented ear with colloquy,
Vociferate, trivial, or impertinent,
Replete with boorish scandal: yet, alas!
This, this! he must endure, or muse alone,
Pensive and moping o'er the stubborn rhyme,
Or line imperfect—No! the door is free,
And calls him to evade their deafening clang,
By private ambulation;—'tis resolved:
Off from his waist he throws the tatter'd gown,
Beheld with indignation; and unloads
His pericranium of the weighty cap,
With sweat and grease discolour'd: then explores
The spacious chest, and from its hollow womb
Draws his best robe, yet not from tincture free
Of age's reverend russet, scant and bare:
Then down his meagre visage waving flows
The shadowy perruque: crown'd with gummy hat
Clean brush'd; a cane supports him. Thus equip'd
He sallies forth; swift traverses the streets,
And seeks the lonely walk; *Hail, sylvan scenes,*
Ye groves, ye valleys, ye meandering brooks,
Admit me to your joys, in rapturous phrase,
Loud

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Loud he exclaims; while with the inspiring Muse
His bosom labours; and all other thoughts,
Pleasure and wealth, and poverty itself,
Before her influence vanish. Rapt in thought,
Fancy presents before his ravish'd eyes
Distant posterity, upon his page
With transport dwelling; while bright learning's sons,
That, ages hence, must tread this earthly ball,
Indignant seem to curse the thankless age,
That starved such merit. Meantime, swallow'd up
In meditation deep he wanders on,
Unweeting of his way —But, ah! he starts!
With sudden fright! his glaring eye-balls roll,
Pale turn his cheeks, and shake his loosen'd joints;
His cogitations vanish into air,
Like painted bubbles, or a morning dream.
Behold the cause! see! through the opening glade,
With rosy visage, and abdomen grand,
A cit,—a dun! —As in *Apulia's* wilds,
Or where the *Thracian Hebrus* rolls his wave,
A heedless kid, disportive, roves around,
Unheeding, till upon the hideous cave
Of the dire wolf she treads; half dead she views
His bloodshot eye-balls, and his dreadful fangs,
And swift as *Eurus* from the monster flies.
So fares the trembling bard; amazed he turns,
Scarce by his legs upborn; yet fear supplies
The place of strength; straight home he bends his course,
Nor looks behind him till he safe regain
His faithful citadel; there spent, fatigued,
He lays him down to ease his heaving lungs,
Quaking, and of his safety scarce convinced.
Soon as the *Panick* leaves his panting breast,
Down to the Muse's sacred rites he sits,
Volumes piled round him; see! upon his brow
Perplex'd anxiety, and struggling thought,
Painful as female throes: whether the bard
Display the deeds of heroes; or the fall
Of Vice, in lay dramatic; or expand
The lyric wing; or in elegiac strains
Lament the Fair; or lash the stubborn age,
With laughing satire; or in rural scenes
With shepherds sport; or rack his hard bound brains
For the unexpected turn. *Arachne* so,
In dusty kitchen corner, from her bowels
Spins the fine web; but spins with better fate,
Than the poor bard: she! caitiff! spreads her snare,
And with their aid enjoys luxurious life;
Bloated with fat of insects, flesh'd in blood:
He! hard, hard lot! for all his toil and care,
And painful watchings, scarce protracts a while
His meagre, hungry days! Ungrateful world!
If with his drama he adorn the stage,
No worth-discerning concourse pays the charge,
Or of the orchestra, or the enlightening torch.
He who supports the luxury and pride
Of craving *Lais*: he! whose carriage fills
Dogs, eagles, lions, has not yet enough,
Wherewith to satisfy the greedier maw
Of that most ravenous, that devouring beast,
Yclep'd a poet. What new *Halifax*,
What *Somers*, or what *Dorset* can'st thou find,
Thou hungry mortal? break, wretch, break thy quill,
Blot out the studied image; to the flames
Commit the Stagyrite; leave this thankless trade;
Erect some pedling stall, with trinkets stock'd,
There, earn thy daily half pence, nor again
Trust the false Muse; so shall the cleanly meal
Repel intruding hunger.——Oh! 'tis vain,
The friendly admonition's all in vain;
The scribbling itch has seized him, he is lost
To all advice; and starves for starving's sake!
Thus sung the sportful Muse, in mirthful mood,
Indulging gay the frolic vein of youth;
But, oh! ye gods, avert the impending stroke
This luckless omen threatens! hark! methinks
I hear my better angel cry, Retreat,
Rash youth! in time retreat! let those poor bards,
Who slighted all, all! for the flattering Muse,
Yet cursed with pining want, as land-marks stand,
To warn thee from the service of the ingrate.

TO CORDELIA.

FROM pompous life's dull masquerade,
From pride's pursuits, and passion's war,
Far, my Cordelia, very far!
To thee and me may Heaven assign
The silent pleasures of the shade,
The joys of peace, unenvied, though divine.
Safe in the calm embowering grove,
As thy own lovely brow serene;
Behold the world's fantastic scene!
What low pursuits employ the great,
What tinsel things their wishes move,
The forms of fashion, and the toys of state,
In vain are all Contentment's charms,
Her placid mien, her cheerful eye,
For look, Cordelia, how they fly!
Allured by Power, Applause, or Gain,
They fly her kind protecting arms;
Ah, blind to pleasure, and in love with pain!
Turn and indulge a fairer view,
Smile on the joys which here conspire:
O joys harmonious as my lyre!
O prospect of enchanting things,
As ever slumbering poet knew
When Love and Fancy wrap him in their wings!
Here, no rude storm of passion blows,
But sports, and smiles, and virtues play,
Cheer'd by affection's purest ray:
The air still breathes Contentment's balm,
And the clear stream of pleasure flows
For ever active, yet for ever calm.

A SONG.

THE *shape* alone let others prize,
The *features* of the fair:
I look for spirit in her eyes,
And meaning in her air.

A damask cheek, and ivory arm,
Shall ne'er my wishes win,
Give me an animated form,
That speaks a mind within.

A face where awful Honour shines,
Where sense and sweetness move,
And angel innocence refines,
The tenderness of Love.

These are the soul of Beauty's frame,
Without whose vital aid,
Unfinish'd all her features seem,
And all her roses dead.

But

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But ah! where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
With graces ever new.

Of power to charm the greatest woe,
The wildest rage control,
Diffusing mildness o'er the brow,
And rapture through the soul.

Their power but faintly to express,
All language must despair,
But go behold Aspasia's face,
And read it perfect there.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. Maurice de Iongh, *of Kentish Town; for an Improvement in the Method of preparing Madder Roots and Madder.*—Nov. 29, 1813.

He subjects the madder roots to manipulations by means of mills, which consist, first, of a common grinding or crushing mill, consisting of two vertical or rolling mill-stones, or pieces of other fit material, which, by means of an upright shaft, roll round upon a flat bed-stone or piece, and are provided with sweepers, or scrapers, which carry the material to be ground into the path of the stones, after the same may have been more or less spread or dispersed within or without that path, by the pressure exerted upon it. And the said sweepers, or scrapers, may be raised or lowered accordingly, as it may be required, that the action or effect of the same should be discontinued, or kept in activity. The mills are provided with other sweepers or scrapers, of a different form or inclination of the sweeping or scraping edge thereof; by means whereof the material can be swept and conveyed outward beyond the path of the stones. These last sweepers are also capable of being raised or lowered like the others. —He makes in the bed or floor of the mill, in that part which extends beyond the path of the stones or grinding rollers, one or more receptacles or spaces, into which he introduces drawers under covers, or sliding pieces, perforated in the manner of a sieve, with about seventeen holes in the length of one inch; such covers, or sliding pieces, being made to vibrate, by having an indented part along their superficial edge, or other convenient part, over which the sweeper or scraper, or sweepers or scrapers, are to pass, and about one-eighth of an inch below the common surface, to prevent the sliders from catching. Or if preferred, he leaves the said receptacles or spaces without drawers, and applies the perforated cover above the same, although he considers the drawers most convenient in practice.

He also uses a new machine or apparatus, which he calls a gin, consisting of a vessel or receptacle, so fitted up as to revolve upon a line within, which may be called its axis; and also of a piece, either solid or having no accessible internal cavity therein, and of such dimensions, and so fitted up or mounted as to revolve within the said vessel or receptacle upon the same line or axis, and to leave a space between the internal surface of the said vessel or receptacle, and the external surface of the said piece. And the said vessel or receptacle is perforated with many holes, communicating between the said space and the outer air; and the surface of the said piece is studded with many points or protuberances, and so likewise may be the internal surface of the said vessel or receptacle, if preferred. The effects of a machine, of the nature described, upon such substances as may be introduced in moderately sized pieces into the said space, will be, that the points will scratch, and tear off, the external parts of such substances; and by that action, and the mutual friction of those parts or portions of the dust, will be produced, and will be thrown, by the centrifugal force of the rotation, through the holes in the said vessel or receptacle, into the room where the process is performed. The gin which he has found by experience to be effectual, is a cylinder, of four feet and a-half in length, and two feet and a-half in diameter, revolving on its axis, placed horizontally, and by hollow arbors fixed at each end. The internal piece is also a cylinder of wood, two inches shorter than the length of the cavity of the vessel or receptacle, and eighteen inches in diameter, revolving on its own arbor, which passes concentrically through the said hollow arbors, and rests upon separate bearings, and is worked by separate gear, (which gear, as to both cylinders, may be either drum and strap, or wheel work, and the convex surface of the said inner cylinder is studded all over with iron spikes, about three-eighths of an inch thick, at the distance of two inches and a-half asunder, and projecting about one inch. And in general he causes the outer cylinder to revolve twenty times, or thereabouts, in a minute, and the inner cylinder about

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two hundred times in a minute. The quantity of about fifty-six pounds of madder roots is a proper charge for a gin of these dimensions; and, after remaining therein in work for about half an hour, the same will be well cleansed from the cutical or outward skin, and all external impurities which fly through the holes into the dust-room; and after having been passed over the fine sieve are put along with the mull, and the parts not passing through the sieve must be ground, and then also added to the mull. The cleansed or ginned roots are then taken to the mill, being previously dryed if found necessary, and ground, and afterwards sifted in the fine sieve, by which treatment the fine sieve affords the quality called umbro; and that which falls over will be found of lighter colour, and harder, and is the heart of the roots, and is generally believed to be the best part. These parts are to be ground and sifted again, (after an additional drying, if thought necessary) till they all pass through the fine sieve, and constitute the highest and best quality, called crop.

To Mr. WILLIAM SAMPSON, *of Bishopsgate-street, Millwright; for raising Water.*—Oct. 3, 1814.

Mr. Sampson constructs and makes the barrel of his pump either round or square, or of any other figure suitable for the barrel of the pump, in order that a piston or paddle may be worked therein. And at a distance (which may be eight or nine inches, more or less) from the bottom of the said barrel, he fixes a partition, having a hole in or near the centre thereof, and other holes or perforations therein, which may be six or more, or fewer, in number, as may be preferred. And the said last-mentioned holes are fitted up with leathers, or moveable stops, or in such manner as is well known and effectual to produce in each of the same, the effect of a valve opening upwards, but in all other respects he makes the said partition water-tight.

He makes a piston, or paddle, to fit and work in the said barrel, having a valve or valves as aforesaid therein, to open upwards. And he adjusts the said piston or paddle, that the rod thereof shall be moveable or moved water-tight, or nearly so, in the hole near the centre of the partition, and that the piston or paddle itself shall work below the said partition, so that whenever the said piston or paddle shall be depressed in the pump charged with water, the valves therein will be opened, and afford a passage to the fluid; and whenever the said piston or paddle shall be raised again, the water will be forced upwards through the valves in the partition, and by a repetition of such strokes, the water will continue to be raised.

And he applies a spring, or springs, to the piston or paddle rod, either of spiral or other form, within side the barrel, or otherwise, according to the local or other circumstances under which the force shall or may be required to be exerted; by means of which spring, or springs, the said piston or paddle acquires a tendency to rise, and when left at liberty does rise and carry up the column of water along with it. And, although an operative spring or springs, of the kind here described, may be made and applied in various well-known ways, he makes use of a worm-spring, encircling the poston-rod, having one end thereof acting against a nut or stop upon the said rod, and the other end acting against the partition first described.—*Repertory.*

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the specifications.

ELIZABETH BEVERIDGE, of Hatton Garden; for an improved bedstead.—March 14.

JOHN MILLS, of Holywell-street; for improved elastic stays for women and children, and also to give relief to women in a state of pregnancy.—March 14.

ROBERT DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, esq. for improvements in making sundry tools, &c. used in various arts or manipulations, or the ordinary occasions of life.—March 14.

WILLIAM BELL, of Edinburgh; for improvements in the apparatus for copying manuscripts, &c.—March 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE have already submitted to our readers some interesting papers from the Transactions of this Society, and we now proceed to lay before them an abstract of one of the most extraordinary discoveries made by the researches of modern science. It appears that PARIS, LONDON, and SOUTHAMPTON, are situated on bodies of strata, which have been assembled and formed in vast basins of chalk, by successively recurring

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actions

actions of sea and of fresh water, each covering a surface of from 400 to 1000 square miles. The first of these basins was discovered by M. M. Cuvier and Brongniart, and the two latter by Mr. Thomas Webster, of the Geological Society of London, whose interesting memoir appeared in the last volume of that Society's Transactions, and with considerable abridgment is now transferred to our pages.

On the Freshwater Formations in the Isle of Wight, with some Observations on the Strata over the Chalk in the south-east part of England; by Thomas Webster, *Member of the Geological Society.*

Among the geological researches which have lately been made in various parts of the globe, none have been more interesting than those of M. M. Cuvier and Brongniart in the environs of Paris. These naturalists have described a series of mineral strata differing in many respects from all that were formerly known, and particularly distinguished by their numerous and singular organic remains. The animals whose exuviæ had hitherto been more commonly noticed in regularly stratified rocks were the inhabitants of an ocean: but many of the Parisian fossils belonged to fresh water lakes and marshes, thus developing new and unsuspected agents in the forming of mineral beds.

The strata described by the French naturalists *are deposited in a cavity in the chalk stratum which extends through a considerable part of the north of France.* The bottom of this hollow is extremely irregular; and before it was covered by the materials now found in it, must have presented partial cavities and projections, the latter appearing as so many islands piercing through the other strata; and it is an important observation that there is no correspondence between the irregular form of the bottom and that of the present surface of the country.

Although the number of distinct beds or layers in this basin is very considerable, yet the authors of the memoir have reduced them to eleven principal classes.

1. Chalk.
2. Plastic clay.
3. Coarse limestone and sandstone.
4. Siliceous limestone.
5. Gypsum and marl, containing bones of animals, forming the lower freshwater formation.
6. Marles of marine origin.
7. Sand and sandstone without shells.
8. The superior marine sandstone.
9. Buhr or millstone formation withes shells, and argillaceous sand.
10. The upper freshwater formation, comprehending marles and buhrs with freshwater shells.
11. Alluvium or earth of transportation, both ancient and modern, analogous to our gravel, &c. comprehending rounded pebbles, pudding stones, argillaceous marles, and peat moss.

Of these the three first above the chalk are of *marine* origin, and they cover the whole of the bottom of the basin.

The gypsum and accompanying marles they imagine to have been formed chiefly in *fresh water*, from the fossils contained in them. The next series of marles and sandstones, containing only *marine* shells, shows the sea to have again covered the last formed strata. Lastly, the upper *fresh-water* formation demonstrates this place to have been a second time converted into a lake. Such are the leading features of these remarkable strata.

It is the object of the present paper to describe *a similar series of formations*; from which it will appear that the circumstances which gave rise to the alternation of marine and freshwater strata were subject at distant places to the same general laws, and were therefore extensive in operation; conclusions in themselves not uninteresting, and tending to throw some light on the later revolutions which our planet has undergone.

The chalk of England, although it appears upon the surface only in detached hills and patches, is actually continuous through considerable tracts of country, where it exists at great depths, as is now ascertained by numerous wells and other sinkings. In the order of position which the strata of the chalk itself, and those which lie above and below it, bear severally to one another, there has been observed in distant places a remarkable agreement. And, although occasional varieties may be noticed, in consequence of the defect or redundance of any one stratum, yet the law of the Wernerian school seems to hold good, viz. that the order of the beds is never inverted.

This agreement renders it extremely probable that the corresponding strata, found in different parts of the same country, arose from the same cause, and at the same time; and favours the idea that many of these, although now broken and unconnected, were originally continuous.

Extent of the Isle of Wight Basin.

In tracing the margin of the cavity in which these horizontal depositions of the Isle of Wight are found, I shall begin with the

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the south side. The middle range of chalk hills in this island, together with the other highly inclined strata of Alum bay, form part of the ancient border. If we sail west from the Needles in the Isle of Wight, to Handfast point in Dorsetshire, we shall find that this vertical chalk range again makes its appearance in that coast, and may be traced thence through Corfe Castle to some distance beyond Lulworth; and from the correspondence in the line of direction of the Isle of Wight hills with those of Dorsetshire, and the general agreement in the position and nature of the strata, (the section of the Isle of Purbeck corresponding nearly to that of the Isle of Wight,) it appears extremely probable that at some former period these places were united. The clay however over the chalk, and part of the chalk itself, in Dorsetshire, is horizontal, differing in this respect from their position in Alum bay. There must, therefore, have been some twist in the chalk stratum, a remarkable instance of which I discovered at the other end of the chalk range beyond Lulworth.

Extent of the London Basin.

This extensive basin, like that of the Isle of Wight, is probably owing to a depression in the chalk stratum. Its south side is formed by a long line of chalk hills, including those of Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, called the North Downs, extending through Basingstoke to some distance beyond Highclere Hill, in Berkshire. Its western extremity is much contracted, and seems to lie somewhere in the vicinity of Hungerford. Its north-western side is formed by the chalk hills of Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire. The most northern part of this boundary has not yet been well determined. On the east it is open to the sea, the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, being sections of the strata deposited in it.

The dip of the chalk of the North Downs from Dover to Guildford is from 15° to 10°, but in the narrow ridge of chalk called the Hog's-back, extending from Guildford to Farnham, the dip is very considerable, being above 45°. On the dip of the other sides I have had no opportunity of making any observations.

The depth of the chalk below the surface at London must be very considerable, since, though wells have been sunk several hundred feet, it has never been reached; but at a few miles south of the metropolis the chalk is frequently come to.

Strata composing and contained in the Isle of Wight and London Basins.

The authors of the French memoir, in order to obtain their general section, have collected the sections of various places; and, by comparing them together, have developed those alternations of marine and fresh-water deposits, which are analogous to those we are now considering. I shall follow nearly the same method; but, for greater simplicity, I shall divide the formations composing our basins into

1. *Chalk formation.*
2. *The lowest marine formation ove the chalk, including the plastic clay and sand, together with the London clay.*
3. *The lowest fresh-water formation.*
4. *The upper marine formation.*
5. *The upper fresh-water formation.*
6. *Alluvium.*

1. *Chalk formation.*

The south-east coast of England, and that of the Isle of Wight, afford us many excellent opportunities of examining the chalk. In numerous natural sections formed by cliffs, as well as in chalk-pits, I have observed it as distinguished into at least three strata, each of which has peculiar and distinctive characters.

The *lower stratum* is more or less argillaceous, and constitutes what is called the *chalk marl*. Together with the other strata, it frequently forms cliffs of considerable height, and, though differing little from them in colour, is easily distinguished by its constantly shivering with the frost, which always pulverizes a mass of it when exposed to the air for a few months; whereas, the others resist the weather in a much greater degree, and are often even employed as a material for building.

2. *Lowest marine formation over the chalk.*

The clay and sand cliffs of Alum bay afford one of the most interesting natural sections that can well be imagined. They exhibit the actual state of the strata immediately over the chalk before any change took place in the position of the latter. For, although the beds of which they are composed are quite vertical, yet, from the nature and variety of their composition, from the great regularity and numerous alternations of the layers, and the other circumstances which have been already mentioned, no one who has viewed them with attention can doubt, that they have suffered no change except that of having been moved with the chalk from the horizontal to the vertical position.

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The whole of these strata have evidently been formed at the bottom of an ocean, from the nature of the fossils contained in them, which, although entirely different from those of the chalk, are yet all of marine origin.

Upon reviewing the whole of the lower marine series of strata in Alum bay, and comparing it with other sections of the strata immediately over the chalk, we shall find it useful, for the present at least, to separate it into two great divisions: 1. *Sand and plastic clay.* 2. *London clay.*

On entering the London basin at the south side from the sea, after passing the chalk cliffs at North Foreland and Margate, the blue clay makes its first appearance at Reculver; and at Swale cliff and Whitstable it is again seen. But the isle of Sheppey, consisting entirely of this stratum, and whose lofty cliffs on the north side furnish very extensive sections, affords the best opportunity for studying it.

The clay of which these cliffs are composed, is in all respects similar to that which has been cut through in the neighbourhood of London at Highgate, and at the Regent's Park; and this place is particularly known on account of its furnishing abundance of the septaria, from which that excellent material for building under water and for stucco is made, known by the name of Parker's cement. These nodular concretions of stone-marl are separated from the clay by the action of the sea, and are collected upon the beach, and exported to various places, where they are calcined and ground.

At Sheerness, a well was sunk 330 feet through the blue clay, an account of which is in the Philosophical Transactions; and from this we may obtain an idea of the thickness of the stratum; for to this must be added 200 feet, the height of the cliffs, making in all 550 feet.

The cliffs of Sheppey have long been celebrated for the numerous organic remains found in them, a list of which, added by Mr. Jacob to his Plantæ Faversham ienses, is well known. But a much more extensive collection has since been formed by Mr. Francis Crow, of Feversham, who has enriched it by the addition of above 700 different species of fossil fruits, berries, and ligneous seed vessels.

This ingenious and indefatigable collector, has also lately ascertained a number of fossil bodies found among them to be the excrescences produced by insects on the branches of various trees; and I have been since favoured by him with a portion of the jaw of a crocodile, found in Sheppey; a fossil extremely interesting, since it is the only instance yet observed of the bones of this animal having been found in the London clay.

One of the most interesting sections above the chalk is to be seen at Woolwich, near the banks of the Thames. At this place the junction of the chalk with the strata over it is plainly to be seen. Over the chalk is a stratum about 30 feet thick, of very fine white sand, and towards the top there is a thin bed of clay. Next succeeds a stratum of about 10 or 12 feet, composed wholly of flint pebbles, which have been worn by water into their present forms, and lie in the utmost confusion piled on each other, having a vast number of fossil shells lodged in the interstices.

The whole has the appearance of having been at some period a heap washed up on the sea shore, similar to our modern beaches. The shells are entirely whitened, and, having lost their animal matter, are extremely brittle; their species however may be in general ascertained, although very few are to be found entire.

3. *Lower fresh-water formation.*

This formation is to be seen most distinctly in the section of the hill called Headen, which forms the northern boundary of Alum bay, in the Isle of Wight. It appears there in a series of beds of sandy calcareous and argillaceous marls; sometimes with more or less of a brownish coaly matter. Some of them appear to consist almost wholly of the fragments of freshwater shells, many of which are however sufficiently entire to ascertain their species. These are the lymnæa, planorbis, and cyclostoma, and perhaps the helix; with a bivalve resembling the freshwater mytilus.

Land and river shells have been repeatedly discovered in various parts of England; and often at some depth under beds of sand and gravel. They are then often accompanied by the bones of land animals, as those of the elephant, hippopotamus, &c. and may be referred to a very ancient period, probably connected with some of these formations. None of them however had as yet been discovered imbedded in a stratum of rock. When they have been found under peat bogs they have been most probably produced in some of the later states of the earth.

4. *Upper marine formation.*

Over the lower fresh-water formation in

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in the Isle of Wight, a stratum occurs, consisting of clay and marl, which contains a vast number of fossil shells wholly marine. Few of these shells agree with the species that have been found in the London clay, and they are also considerably different from them in their state of preservation; most of them appearing to have undergone but little change, and some are even scarcely to be distinguished from recent shells. The situation of this bed, distinctly placed above the vestiges of a freshwater lake, would seem to indicate some great revolution in the relative level of the land and sea, since the time of the marine deposit, which we have already considered, and the above circumstances, combined with its position as regards the vertical beds of Alum bay, point out in strong characters a later period.

The substance of the stratum is chiefly marl of a light greenish colour, and the fossil shells are so numerous that they may frequently be gathered by handfulls, and are in general extremely perfect. I did not observe that the several species occupied separate beds, although they were much thicker together in some places than in others, and were then oftener accompanied by rounded nodules of greenish indurated marl. From the delicacy of the shells, and their perfect preservation, it is evident that they could not have been brought from great distances, but must have lived near to the spots where they are now found. This greenish marl is separated from the upper freshwater formation only by a bed of sand a few inches in thickness.

5. *Upper fresh-water formation.*

I have now to describe the most remarkable and best characterized of all the strata in that hill in the Isle of Wight, called Headen, which has so frequently come under our examination. Here, immediately over the last-mentioned formation, there is a thin bed of sand of six inches, upon which rests immediately a very extensive calcareous stratum, fifty-five feet in thickness, every part of which contains freshwater shells in great abundance, without any admixture whatever of marine exuviæ.

Many of the shells which are found imbedded in this stratum are quite entire, and these are mixed with numerous fragments of the same species. They consist, like the lower freshwater formation, of several kinds of lymnei, helices, and planorbes; and, from the perfect state of preservation in which they are found, must evidently have lived in the very spots where they now are, the shells of these animals being so friable that they could not have admitted of removal from their original situations without being broken.

These organic remains, therefore, most distinctly mark the nature of the place where the strata enveloping them have been deposited. It must unquestionably have been the bosom of an extensive lake, in some period of the earth, far antecedent to human history; nor can we refrain from emotions of extreme astonishment when this conviction is forced upon us, nor help indulging in speculations on the revolutions which the earth must have undergone, when we consider how very differently these strata are now situated. Instead of being found in a hollow, they now compose the upper part of a hill; nor are they any more surrounded by those elevations which must have been essential to the confinement of the vast body of fresh water which furnished a habitation to myriads of animated beings, and of which we have nothing to demonstrate the former existence, except the nature of its depositions, which remain a faithful record.

6. *Alluvium.*

Under this title may be comprehended all those collections of various materials, which have been transported at some former period from different parts of the globe, and deposited on the surface.

The whole of it is evidently composed of the detritus, or fragments of substances, which have been originally formed into regular strata, but which have been torn up and confusedly mixed together by violent and extraordinary causes, or gradually accumulated by rivers or meteoric agents. It is therefore, as might be expected, extremely various, according to the nature of the strata from which it has been derived.

Considered in this point of view, the study of it becomes particularly interesting, since it enables us to trace back, in some degree, the great changes which have taken place upon the surface of the earth.

In that part of our island which we are now considering, this alluvium or covering is of a nature peculiar to it. Besides the vegetable earth, clays, marls, and sands, which it possesses in common with other places, it is distinguished by a vast quantity of rounded siliceous pebbles of various kinds and sizes, which lie distributed in a very unequal manner, sometimes forming thick beds intermingled

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gled with clay, sand, and small sharp fragments of flints, at other places mixed with shells of various kinds, and sometimes almost without any other substance. This compound is termed *flint gravel*.

When we observe a heap of these pebbles, we easily see that they consist of a great variety of kinds, and upon attentively examining them, we are able to reduce this variety to several classes.

Some are evidently fragments of the flinty nodules, originally belonging to the chalk strata. This is evinced by their mineralogical characters, their sharp conchoidal fracture, peculiar black colour, and by portions of the white crusts with which they were invested while in the chalk-beds still remaining attached to them.

In others, this origin is not so evident, the crusts having been entirely worn off, and the fragments themselves rounded by attrition. Yet their fracture, colour, and other circumstances, oblige us to suppose that these also were derived from the chalk. In many places the whole, or the greater part of the gravel, consists of these rounded chalk flints; and hence, probably, some have been induced to suppose, that all the pebbles of the London gravel have proceeded from the same source.

The *fossil-bones* of quadrupeds are frequently found in the alluvium of this part of England, and they appear to be of several dates.

The most ancient are entirely petrified, and, where found in the gravel, appear to have been washed out of the strata in which they were originally imbedded, which, from the part of the matrix still adhering to them, appears to have been calcareous. Mr. Parkinson has described some of those found at Walton and Harwich, which, however, were too much broken to enable him to ascertain distinctly the animal to which they belonged, but he conjectures them to be parts of the Mastodon of Cuvier.

The next class contains the bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and the Irish elk, which are no longer natives of this climate. These, however, are not petrified, and though generally in a state of decay, yet are sometimes quite perfect. They are particularly abundant in Suffolk and Norfolk; but have also been found at Brentford, in the Isle of Sheppey, and several other places. And it is particularly important to remark, that these are never found in the stratum of London clay, but always *upon* it, and frequently accompanied by marl and freshwater shells.

Other bones of ruminating animals, as those of the horse, ox, and stag, not different from the living species, are frequently dug up at small depths, and are covered by peat, gravel, loam, &c.

In the freshwater formations of the basin of Paris, the bones of terrestrial animals are found, which do not belong even to known genera, and many of those found near the surface in their alluvium, belonged also to animals of great size, and which are now found only in countries very remote. We see, therefore, that a similar succession of animals has lived in this portion of the earth, during the various stages of its habitable state.

5. *Concluding observations.*

One of the most interesting consequences deducible from the above examination of the last formed strata of this country, is, perhaps, the view which it seems to afford us, of establishing, in some degree, a series of epochs between the deposition of the chalk strata, and the formation of the present surface of the land; not indeed to be distinguished by computable time, since no date can be affixed to any of the changes to which I have alluded, but an order of succession of the great events, at least appears more than hypothetical, which it may be useful still further to consider.

The numerous vestiges of vegetables, as well as of animals, whose recent analogues are now seen only in tropical countries, involuntarily leads the mind to contemplate with wonder the altered condition of this portion of the globe. Have the laws which regulate the place and motions of this earth, in the system of the universe, been subjected to change? Are there in these any sources of irregularity or gradual alteration, the proofs of which can be detected? these are questions FOR ASTRONOMERS.

Of the unfathomable antiquity of these great and numerous collections of freshwater in the ancient world, we have, however, abundant proofs, in the admirable researches of Cuvier, on the extinct genera of animals which inhabited their borders.

It would seem to have been a circumstance accompanying the last great revolution which the earth has undergone, that siliceous earth has been held less abundantly in solution since that period. That event appears to have been accompanied by a process of destruction

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struction merely; but former changes were alternately destructive and renovating or conservative. The animal and vegetable remains of the ancient world, are frequently impregnated with siliceous matter. But I believe no well authenticated instances can be adduced of such a process going on in our times. Petrifaction, indeed, in the proper sense of the word, seems now to have entirely ceased.

The existence of the marine strata placed above the lower freshwater formation in this country, as well as in France, is a circumstance much more difficult to explain, and would seem to require either a rising of the sea, or a sinking of the land in this part of the globe.

Alterations in the shape of the coasts, and the accumulation of sand and pebbles in various parts of the sea, affect the tides so considerably, as to occasion them to rise to very different heights at the same places at different periods; yet no change of this kind can be imagined sufficiently great to account for an effect so considerable as has been produced.

In the smooth and undulating surface of the chalk-hills, in the banks of gravel of great extent, in the deep hollows often filled up again by the detritus of regular strata, in the direction of the principal ridges and valleys, we cannot but recognize the effect of *water*, the only agent which we know to be capable of producing such appearances.

Let us imagine an ocean in a violent state of agitation. The hills of chalk, and the last depositions of the globe, are torn to pieces; the flints are dispersed and rounded by attrition against each other; finally, currents carry them to great distances, and lodge them in hollows worn by the waters, or form them into ridges and other accumulations. Fragments of other rocks are intermixed; forests are torn up and levelled, and, with the vegetable soil, formed into morasses. The inhabitants of the land are destroyed and buried deep in this dreadful ruin. But a more surprizing revolution ensues. Disorder ends; the waters retire; the northern continents are disclosed, become fitted for vegetation, and are peopled by the tribes of animals which now inhabit them.

*** *See the Monthly Magazine, March 1, 1812, for an account of the Causes of these Changes.*

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Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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THE Editor of the Monthly Magazine proposes, in the course of the year 1816, to publish a complete General Index to the first FORTY *Volumes of this Miscellany. It will be printed either in one very thick Volume, or in two of the size of the Magazine Volumes, divided into a very full index to the contents; and Indexes to the proper Names in the several departments of the Work. Of course no other Index to so great a variety of useful and interesting matter will be to be met with in any Language. It is proposed to print no more than are bespoke, and to charge it nearly at prime cost, which will not exceed 25s. if in one volume, or 30s. if in two. It will be prepared in the course of this year, and be put to press in the spring of* 1816.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having proposed to subject advertisements to a duty, founded on a scale of length, a meeting of the booksellers of London and Westminster was held at the Chapter Coffee-House on the 19th of May, when it was unanimously resolved;

1. That any additional tax whatever on book advertisements would, in the opinion of this meeting, be most injurious to booksellers and printers, and to the interests of literature, and also be unproductive as a measure of finance.

2. That this measure would be peculiarly prejudicial to the business of booksellers, because the sale of books is chiefly dependent on the extent of advertising. The present expence of advertising amounts to nearly one-fourth of the whole cost of a single octavo volume, and in some cases consumes the whole profit of entire editions of school and other low-priced books, before they can be established. From this consideration alone, booksellers are at present frequently compelled to decline the publication of numerous useful works, to the great injury of literature, already so highly taxed, and to the consequent diminution of the revenue in the duty on paper, amounting from 20 to 30 per cent.

3. That the proposed duty on lists of books attached to pamphlets and periodical publications, belonging to the publisher himself, is unjust in principle, as it operates exclusively against his trade, by preventing him from announcing his own articles of sale; and would have no other effect than that of prohibiting this additional means of giving to them publicity.

4. That the proposed stamp-duty of a halfpenny upon each copy of any pamphlet or hand-bill contained in half a sheet or any less piece of paper, and of one penny upon every whole sheet, will be an utter prohibition of many valuable communications; will inflict in numerous instances a tax on pamphlets and hand-bills, which will never be sold or circulated; will seriously injure the printing trade and indirectly operate in this and other instances as an infringement on the liberty of the press.

5. That the duty of two shillings per sheet on pamphlets has always been an unproductive and vexatious tax, and has subjected authors and publishers to many inconveniences and penalties; and that an extension of it to larger pamphlets would add to those inconveniences, with inconsiderable advantage to the revenue. The produce of the pamphlet duty for the last ten years, according to the return from the stamp-office, presented to the House of Commons, 22d May, 1815, having on the average produced only 566l. 1s. 4d. per annum.

In consequence of these remonstrances, and of others from a committee of the proprietors of provincial papers, the duty per scale of length was abandoned, but an extra duty of sixpence, making 3s. 6d. per advertisement, was persisted in and conceded.*

Mr. SHARON TURNER has made considerable progress in the second volume of his History of England.

Mr. E. V. UTTERSON is preparing for publication, Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry, in which no piece will be given that has been printed subsequent to the close of the 16th century; nor any that did not, either in its subject-matter or style, possess claims to popularity. The work is not intended to exceed two volumes, of the same size as Ritson's "Ancient Popular Poetry," and the impression will not exceed 250 copies.

Dr. MILLAR, editor of the fourth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, has announced for publication at Edinburgh, a new Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, under the title of "*Encyclopædia Edinensis*," to be completed in six volumes, quarto.

Mr. DAVID LAING, architect and surveyor to the Board of Customs, proposes to publish, in imperial folio, Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, public

* We feel it proper on this occasion to observe that we shall not add to the charge on the cover of this Magazine, and that our short advertisements will continue as heretofore at 12s. and our full page at 2l. 12s. 6d.

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and private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the plans and details of the New Custom House, London, with descriptions. It will contain not fewer than fifty plates, engraved by the best artists.

We notice, as matter of record, that, within these few years, a considerable circulation of books and of useful knowledge has taken place in consequence of a regularly organized system of canvassing for orders from house to house. Instead of depending on the slow and uncertain effect of advertisements on the Magazines and in Newspapers, certain publishers of cheap books and of works in weekly numbers now keep entire corps of pedestrian travellers, who canvas every town, village, and farm-house, under the direction of county or district agents. The number of books sold by these means, has been described to us as so great, that editions of 20 or 30,000 copies of expensive works are commonly distributed without public cognizance, with great profit to their proprietors, his agents, and convassers, and with corresponding advantages to the public morals and intelligence. The success of these publications is one effect of the increased establishments for educating the poor. The works are generally of a popular and striking character, and decorated with showy plates. Being issued in weekly six-penny-worths, the matter contained gratifies curiosity, while the mode of circulation accords with the means of the labouring classes, who are their readers and patrons. The chief persons engaged in this novel and useful trade are Messrs. Brightley and Co. of Bungay; Messrs. Nuttall and Co. of Liverpool and London; Messrs. Oddey, Kelley, and Cornish and Co. in London; and we have been assured, that the circulation of their several works affords profitable employment to above fifteen hundred persons in various parts of the United Kingdom. As one instance of this means of circulation, we may notice an extensive History of the late Wars, undertaken by Mr. Baines, a respected printer at Leeds, and now in progress through the press, of which we are assured he is vending the enormous edition of twenty-five thousand, by means of these canvassing agencies.

The Rev. Wm. M'Gregor Stirling has in the press an historical and statistical work (illustrated by engravings, one of them the effigy of a red-cross knight), to be entitled, Priory of Inchmahome. The chartulary of this ancient religious house, of the order of St. Augustin, situated in a romantic island in the lake which bears its name, on the south-western extremity of Perthshire, is supposed to have been destroyed; but Mr. Stirling has been fortunate in procuring various documents, hitherto unpublished, which not only throw light on the history of Inchmahome, but illustrate ancient manners.

In a few months will be published, in two volumes quarto, the History of the most ancient and honourable Military Order of the Bath, its statutes, patents, laws, and regulations, from its first institution, a period anterior by several centuries to its supposed creation by Henry IV. to the present time; with correct lists of all the knights created during the last 400 years, accompanied by anecdotes of their talents and services. To the whole will be prefixed, a dissertation on ancient chivalry, its rise, progress, decline, and fall, illustrated by many superb engravings. The ancient part will be compiled principally from original manuscripts in the British museum and the imperial library at Paris.

The new and improved edition of Stephens' Greek Thesaurus, edited by A. J. Valpy, A.M. late fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be published in parts, at 1l. 1s. each, large paper 2l. 2s. each; to be completed in three or four years. The copies to be printed not to exceed the number of subscribers.

Dr. Powell has nearly ready for publication, a translation of the New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Shortly may be expected, a History of the Pestilential Disorder that broke out in Andalusia in 1800, with detailed accounts of the fatal epidemics at Gibralter in 1804; and at Cadiz in 1810 and 1813; to which will be added, observations on the remitting and intermitting fever in the military hospitals at Colchester, after the return of the troops from Zealand in 1809; by Sir James Fellowes, physician to the forces, and inspector of military hospitals.

The fifth and concluding number of Mr. Britton's History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral Church, will be published on the first of August. It will contain six engravings, two woodcuts, and a large portion of letter-press. The public will then have a specimen of a new and elaborate work, which is intended to comprise ample historical accounts,

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counts, with architectural illustrations of the cathedrals of England. This publication is intended to elucidate the architecture, the history, and the antiquities of each church, to furnish biographical anecdotes of all the bishops and other eminent persons belonging to the same; and to display the construction, styles, details, and effects, of these magnificent and truly national buildings. The draftsmen and engravers employed on the work, are artists of pre-eminent talents; and the size of the plates, with the style in which they are executed, and mode of selection and representation, are calculated to afford satisfaction to the architect, the antiquary, and the connoisseur. The following cathedrals are to be illustrated in succession after Salisbury:—Norwich to have twenty-four plates devoted to it, engraved by John and Henry Le Keux, John Scott, Wm. Smith, J. Lewis, J. Roffe, Ranson, W. Radclyffe, &c. from drawings by J. A. Repton, N. Mackenzie, and K. Cattermole. Peterborough, eighteen plates, by the above-named engravers, from drawings by R. Cattermole. Winchester, thirty plates; and York, thirty-six plates, from drawings by F. Mackenzie.

Mr. Astley Cooper is preparing for republication his work on the Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia.

Wm. Pitt, esq. late of Pendeford, is preparing for the press, a topographical History of Staffordshire, compiled from the most authentic sources, and to form a large volume in octavo.

The Life and Correspondence of Lady Arabella Stuart, cousin to James I. of England, compiled from original letters (never before published), are preparing for publication.

A work on the costume of the original inhabitants of the British Islands, is announced by Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D. and F.S.A. and Charles Hamilton Smith, esq. The sources therefore to which the editors have had recourse, consist not only of all the Greek and Roman writers have left, but of the more curious and less-known documents in the ancient British and Irish languages. The whole have been either copied from some ancient relic, or composed from the result of a comparison between the Greek, Roman, and Celtic notices.

It will be observed, that our list of new publications is this month shorter than usual, and it concerns us to have occasion to state, that the shock felt by all industry from the unnatural and profitless state of warfare, in which the country has continued during so many years past, has blighted the reward of literary exertion, in common with that of all other labour. Without permanent peace, and the adoption of a more beneficent policy, that spirit of commercial enterprize which once formed the solid basis of our national glory, will either be entirely annihilated, or be forced to naturalise itself in more genial climates. On this subject there can be but one feeling among persons of ordinary intelligence, in every part of the empire.

The Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A. F.A.S. author of the History of Gloucestershire, British Monachism, and the valuable Illustrations of the Townley Statues, printed in this Magazine, has just published, under episcopal sanction, for divinity students, general reading, distribution, and schools, a "Key to the Testament, or Whitby's Commentary," (abridged only,) with occasional aids from Dr. Hammond and Bishop Mann; at the low price of 3*s.* common, and 4*s.* fine paper. The work is stereotyped, in 12mo. to bind up with a common Testament, and is full and complete in its explanations.

Shortly will be published, by Mr. Harris and Mr. William Savage, a Familiar History of England, intended for the use of schools, divided into instructions and lessons, and constructed upon an entirely new plan. Each reign subsequently to the conquest will be decorated with a neatly engraved portrait of the sovereign.

Miss Weeks has a new novel in the press, entitled, the "Philanthropist."

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, supposed to be written by himself, will shortly appear.

A well printed edition has just appeared of the immortal Speeches of that unsophisticated patriot, Charles James Fox. They form a code of liberty, and a body of sound principles, which can never be too much studied, or too extensively circulated; we therefore congratulate the public on their collection in these volumes. It grieves us, however, to see the memory of Fox degraded by a time-serving preface, written by a noble Lord, who libels that great man when he asserts, that, if he had been living, he would have approved of the present war!

Mr. William Godwin had re-published some able Letters, exposing the arrogant and puerile policy of the Confederates in making war to dictate to France that she shall not have a parti-

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cular person for her ruler; but, on the receipt of the news of the battle of Mont St. Jean, he judged it proper to suppress it, under the notion that the period was unfavourable to the reception of truth. As we fortunately possess a copy, we regret this decision, conceiving that, as the pamphlet is written with good temper, and abounds in clear and convincing arguments, its extensive circulation would have tended to expose much of the sophistry by which the common sense of the country has lately been bewildered.

A Treatise on Theology is preparing for publication, written by Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, author of the "Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, &c. &c." To which it is proposed to add, a Letter, written by Mrs. Hutchinson to her daughter, on the principles of the Christian Religion; and also the Life of Mrs. Hutchinson, written by herself, a fragment.

Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson continues her truly ingenious communications to Mr. Tilloch's Journal, on the physiology of plants. In a late paper she explains the phenomena of vegetable sustennince. She says, that some plants receive hardly any nutriment from the soil; while the immense quantity of hairs with which others are loaded, prove how much support they draw from the atmosphere; which, on the contrary, have innumerable skins on their leaves to shut out moisture, and therefore depend on the root for that support which they cannot procure otherwise. The *middle root* is merely a reservoir, within which is accumulated the provision that supports the plant. Its office appears to be to secrete and compound the juices collected by the *side roots*: these always keep near the surface of the earth, and *cull* the *richest* of its liquids from the unctuous matter which constitutes the upper soil. The *tap-root* collects the juices from a lower strata from the subsoil; and *there*, I doubt not, much of that which completes the bark is taken, besides the matter of the pollen. By the number of the radicula we may judge of the quantity of matter the tree takes in from the root. When it is designed to take in juices from the atmosphere, the instrument resembles a blowpipe with many valves; but, when the nourishment is drawn from the earth, the instrument is a round figure like a diminutive sponge, about 2-10ths of an inch in length, with several valves. Another sort of small root she calls a *fibre;* and next to this are the hairs, useful in a dry season, when more moisture is required. The quantity of matter taken in is proportioned to the *number* of *radicula, fibres,* and *hairs,* and not to the *size* of the middle *root.*

A gentleman near Grant's-town has greatly reduced the expence of calcining clay, by burning it in pits in an airy situation. The pits were fifteen feet in length, three in depth, and six in width. Another gentleman has improved new moor land, by burning the clay, in small quantities, with the heathy surface, which at once communicates heat and nutriment to the soil. We believe, however, that the practice is not a novelty.

The flattering reception which was given to Mr. Robertson Buchanan's Essays on Mill-work, has induced him to persevere in writing on a subject of such allowed utility. The first of those essays, that "on the Teeth of Wheels," has for a considerable time been out of print, and, a new edition being called for, he proposes, instead of republishing that essay in its present state, to print a series of practical treatises on mill-work, beginning with a Treatise on the Teeth of Wheels, which will contain the result of many years' inquiry and experience.

Lord Elgin has offered his Athenian marbles to Parliament; but several members demurred on the ground that they had been improperly removed from their ancient sites.

We have the satisfaction to observe that a steam yacht has been established between London and Margate. It is to go down one day and up the next, and start and arrive at regular hours within the day.

Mr. Northcote's Supplement to his Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, may speedily be expected.

Mr. Professor Brande, in his course of Chemical Lectures at the Royal Institution, delivered this spring, speaking of the powders used as a substitute for soda-water, took occasion to observe, that, though these powders produce an effervescence when dissolved, arising from the disengagement of carbonic acid, the solution is very different indeed from soda-water, both in its constituent parts and its properties. As some of our readers may be unacquainted with the composition of what are called the sodaic powders, the following account will perhaps be acceptable. The powders consist of an alkaline carbonate, either of potash or soda, and a concrete acid, reduced to powder. The acid, though sold as the citric, is in reality the tar-

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taric

taric acid, produced from the substance known as cream of tartar. When the powders are dissolved, the tartaric acid unites with the alkali, and the carbonic acid, or fixed air, immediately escapes, occasioning a momentary effervescence. A salt is formed in the solution, called by chemists the tartrate of potash, or soda: if the former alkali has been used, and the acid is in excess, the salt formed is nearly insoluble, and has a harsh taste, and an irritating effect on the stomach. Thus, a quantity of alkaline tartrate is taken into the system, which rather tends to increase than remove obstructions, and in many instances must be highly injurious. Soda-water, if prepared in the best manner, should contain a very small portion of carbonate of soda, which has a tendency to correct acidity on the stomach; it should contain also about eight times its own bulk of carbonic acid gas, part of which is in a state of loose combination with the water. A considerable quantity of this gas, however, appears to be united by a stronger chemical affinity, and will remain in the water some hours after it is poured out. This gas, acting as a solvent of all the different earths, and various other substances, gives to the soda-water a more diluent and deobstruent efficacy, than is possessed by common water; and to this cause we may ascribe the good effects of soda-water in removing bile and calculary concretions. The carbonic acid, in its concentrated state, as it exists in soda-water, is a more powerful solvent of metallic substances than is generally supposed. On which account the manufacture of soda-water, in vessels of copper, or other metals, ought carefully to be avoided, and too great caution cannot be observed by those who are in the habit of drinking soda-water, to have it free from any metallic impregnation, or improper admixture.

In the press, and shortly will be published, a Theological Hebrew and English Grammar and Lexicon, with points, entitled A Key to the Holy Tongue; by the Rev. S. Lyon.

The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh proposes, as the subject of the prize essay for 1816, the following question:—What changes of composition does the process of digestion in quadrupeds produce on earths, oxides, and earthy, alkaline, and metallic salts?

On the first of June will be published Part I. of The Stock Exchange Atlas, being a set of charts, shewing the variations in the prices of the public funds, from the year 1731 to 1815 inclusive, compiled from the most authentic documents, and accompanied by an historical memoir of the funded property of Great Britain.

We learn from the British Lady's Magazine, that the author of the novels of Waverley and Guy Mannering, is a young gentleman of the name of Forbes, son of a baronet in Scotland.

A Miniature of Popery, faithfully reduced from the original picture, painted by the most eminent fathers of the church of Rome, is reprinting.

An Address to the Nation on the relative Importance of Agriculture and Manufactures, and the means of advancing them both to the highest degree of improvement of which they are capable, will speedily be published; with remarks on the doctrines lately advanced by Mr. Malthus on the nature of rent, and the relation it has to the amount of national income.

It has lately been proposed, and with a shew of reason, that iron should be used in the construction of casks instead of wood. To obviate the objection of rust, a coating has been invented; and, as one iron cask would last as long as ten wooden ones, the additional first cost of 40 or 50 per cent. would not be an objection.

Mr. Stirling is also about to publish an engraved chart, chronological and geographical, of British history, accompanied by a short memoir.

M. Prott, an Italian sculptor, has recently brought to London, and exposed to view in Panton-street, a variety of exquisitely beautiful specimens of the high state of that art in Italy. The example of Canova, and the munificent patronage of the Emperor Napoleon, have raised this art to a pitch of perfection in that country unequalled in any age.

A novel in three volumes, from the pen of a well-known literary character of the name of Algernon, will make its appearance in a few days, under the title of the Royal Wanderer, or the Exile of England.

The National Nautical Society, held in Pall Mall, have announced a variety of premiums for improvements, which evince its high importance in a national point of view, and its title to general patronage.

Mr. Daws, R.A. has painted a fine picture of Miss O'Neill, in the character of Juliet, equal to any specimen afforded by the British school; and Mr. G. Maile announces a large mezzotinto print by subscription.

A member of the medical profession has within the month been sentenced to suffer

suffer six months' imprisonment for causing some children to be exposed in the streets of London, while infected with the small-pox.

A new edition is nearly ready, in octavo and quarto, of Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Civil Memorials, relating chiefly to religion, and the reformation of it, and the emergencies of the church of England under King Henry VIII; in seven vols. with a large appendix, containing original papers, records, &c. &c. by JOHN STRYPE, M.A.

This work will be soon after followed by Annals of the Reformation and Establishment of Religion, and other various occurrences in the church of England, during the first twelve years of Queen Elizabeth's happy reign. Compiled faithfully out of papers of state, authentic records, public registers, private letters, and other original manuscripts. Together with an appendix, or repository, containing the most important of them; by JOHN STRYPE, M.A.

The Rev. R. FRAST, of Dunanew, is about to publish a manuscript, containing some remarkable passages in the life of his venerable ancestor the late Mr. William Vuffen, an eminent minister of the Baptist denomination in London, written by himself.

A continuation of the pasquinade, entitled Bonapartephobia, will soon appear, by the ingenious author of the first piece.

A Tour in Istria, Carniola, &c. &c. in the spring of 1814, by an English merchant, is almost ready for publication.

Mr. RICHARDSON has nearly ready, Illustrations of English Philology, in a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's dictionary; one volume quarto.

A collection of Critical Tracts on English Poetry, by Gascoigne, Webbe, Harington, Campion, and others, edited by Mr. HASELWOOD, will soon be published.

The Ancient and Modern History and Antiquities of the Borough of Reading, by Mr. J. MAN, will be published in the course of the present year, embellished and illustrated with upwards of twenty copper-plate maps and prints, by various artists.

Mr. WADD has lately opened the head of an epileptic subject, and found the left hemisphere of the brain entirely destroyed by suppuration. The patient, in the latter part of his life, was blind in the right eye. He retained his intellects to the last, and could sometimes express his wishes.

Mr. CARPUE has succeeded a second time in his nose formation, conducted on the Asiatic plan, greatly improved. The subjects were both military.

The following reprints are in a state of forwardness:—Wit's Recreations, refined and augmented with ingenious Conceites for the Whittie, and Merrie Medicines for the Melancholie: with their new addition, multiplication, and division; or, Wit's Recreations, selected from the finest fancies of moderne Muses. Printed for the edition of 1640, and collated with all the subsequent editions. To which will be added, some prefatory remarks and memoirs of SIR JOHN MENNES, and Dr. JAMES SMITH. And Wit Restored, in severall select poems not formerly published; London, 1658. Also, Musarum Deliciæ; or, the Muses Recreation, containing severall pieces of poetique wit; London, 1656. The three works to be printed in two volumes, with all the cuts re-engraved by Mr. Bewick.

We are requested by a correspondent to state that very great benefits arise from the use of compresses, dipped in sweet oil, over the usual dressing for flesh-wounds; the relief from pain it affords is incredible, and, if frequently renewed, the benefit is increased proportionably. On the renewal of war, this intimation may mitigate the sufferings of many brave men.

During a late discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of Mr. M. MARTIN'S plans for preventing mendicity, Mr. GEO. ROSE stated that there were on the whole somewhat more than 15,000 persons in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood who subsisted by begging. The persons who had settlements in the metropolis or neighbourhood, amounted to 6,690, of whom 4,150 were children, and 2,540 adults. There were besides 2,604 persons who had settlements in different parts of England; of whom 1,374 were adults, and 1,230 children. Of the persons who had no settlement in this kingdom there were 5,310 Irish; of whom 3,273 were children, and 2,037 adults. The Scotch amounted to 504; of whom 309 were children, and 195 adults. The persons who had no settlement in any of these islands, amounted to 177. The result gave neatly 6,000 adults, and 9,000 children. They were not all beggars by trade, but some were artificers who could earn 40s. a week, when in health, but who were unprovided for when unable to obtain work. The result of his inquiry was, that if he allowed 3s. a day to each, though he knew to an absolute certainty that

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that many of them obtained considerably more, the total would make 328,000l. a year, for the adults only.

A Bill is now in progress through the House of Commons, the object of which is to establish *an uniformity of Weights and Measures throughout England and Scotland.* Its principal object is to abolish all the present measures of capacity, that is, all liquid and dry measures, and to adopt one uniform measure throughout the realm. The weight of 10lb. avoirdupois of pure water, at the temperature of 56½ degrees, is to be the new gallon, and all its divisions and multiples to be in proportion. This gallon has been found to contain 276 48-100 cubic inches, which is about 20 per cent. more than our wine gallon, nearly 3 per cent. more than the corn or Winchester gallon, and about 2 per cent. less than the ale gallon. No alteration is to take place in our weights or long measure; for the latter the present parliamentary yard is to be retained, which is to be corrected by the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London. The standard weight is to be the lb. avoirdupois, which is to be adjusted by measures of pure water of the aforesaid temperature, being equal in weight to 27 cubic inches, and 648 thousandth part of a cubic inch. The reason given for adopting avoirdupois instead of the troy standard is stated to be, because a cube foot of pure water, of the above temperature, weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois. The new system is to commence on the 24th June, 1816. All bargains, sales, and contracts, made in Great Britain, must be effected according to the above standards, under the penalty of forfeiture, that is, of making null and void all bargains of articles measured with a different standard. Severe penalties are likewise annexed to other misdemeanors relating to this new system.

FRANCE.

M. RANQUE, physician at Orleans, has published a small book on the treatment of the Itch, in which he proposes to lay aside the use of ointments and sulphureous medicines. His medicine is prepared in the following manner:—Take, of powder of the grains of stavesacre, half an ounce, extract of the common poppy two drachms, boiled in a quart of water three quarters of an hour; do not express it; preserve it for use, and strain it when employed. Sometimes ten grains of the muriate of mercury are added. This decoction is applied warm in winter. It is to be rubbed thoroughly over the body three or four times a day, with a coarse linen rag, in such way as to break the pimples. It requires to be repeated from six to twelve days successively.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From May 24 to June 24, 1815.

THE Lichen simplex, a papulous eruption of the summer months, has made its appearance. I know of no cutaneous affection more truly constitutional than this. In all the cases which have fallen under my notice, it has been preceded by considerable indisposition, in most of them it was ushered in by langnor, nausea, febrile pulse, and white tongue. In many, these symptoms were accompanied by head-ach and vertigo, all of which disappeared on the appearance of the pimples. In some the sudden retrocession of the eruption was followed by an immediate return of the disorder of the constitution.

An elderly man, of intemperate habits, while labouring under this complaint in its eruptive form, employed the vapour-bath to allay the excessive irritation. The papulæ immediately disappeared, and were succeeded by vertigo, high fever, and great prostration of strength. These symptoms were, however, happily removed by the re-appearance of the eruption under the use of Minderus's spirit, and the patient speedily recovered. This complaint, if left to itself, commonly runs its course in about three weeks; often in less time. I doubt whether medicine contributes any thing to its removal.

The patient reported last month to have been cured of jaundice by repeated bleedings, though relieved of that complaint, now labours under various anomalous symptoms, and evident disease of the liver, and her recovery is very doubtful.

Various cases of mild typhus have occurred, but none have been fatal, to my knowledge.

The acute rheumatism is still prevalent.

It is distressing to remark the universal prevalence of small-pox in a country to which the blessing of vaccination was first imparted. The recent convictions and penalties inflicted upon persons for exposing children, while under the influence of this complaint, will, it is hoped, operate in arresting its progress, by preventing inoculation, especially among the lower orders.

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Three cases of confluent varicella have again occurred within my observation, two of which were pronounced, by men of rank in their profession, to be small-pox; the resemblance, at first sight, was certainly great, but on closer examination the distinction was evident. These are the cases, which, in the hands of the anti-vaccinists, have given rise to the reports of vaccine failures.

11, *North Crescent, Bedford-square.* JOHN WANT,
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Prices of Merchandize, June 23, 1815.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0	to	4 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3 11 0	—	3 13 0	ditto.
——, —— fine	5 1 0	—	5 12 0	ditto.
——, Mocha	8 0 0	—	8 10 0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0 1 7	—	0 1 8	per lb.
—— Demerara	0 2 0	—	0 2 2	ditto.
Currants	4 15 0	—	5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 18 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	90 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	58 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	6 0 0	—	10 10 0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	5 5 0	—	9 5 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	8 0 0	—	9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20 0 0	—	22 0 0	per jar.
——, Galipoli	73 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 9 0	—	2 16 0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3 12 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 6 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3 14 0	—	3 16 0	per cwt.
——, East India	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	ditto.
Silk, China	1 6 0	—	1 9 0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0 17 0	—	1 0 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 14 0	—	0 16 0	ditto.
——, Cloves	0 11 6	—	0 12 6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0 17 0	—	1 0 0	per lb.
——, Pepper, black	0 1 0	—	0 1 1½	ditto.
——, ——, white	0 3 10	—	0 4 0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Coguac	0 6 3	—	0 6 6	per gallon.
——, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	—	0 3 8	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0 4 4	—	0 6 3	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4 6 0	—	4 8 0	per cwt.
——, ——, fine	5 0 0	—	5 5 0	ditto.
——, East India	2 8 0	—	3 16 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	6 18 0	—	7 2 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 12 6	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	3 13 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 9	—	0 2 10	per lb.
——, Hyson, fine	0 5 8	—	0 5 9	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per aum.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1½ g.—Hambro', 15l.—Madeira, 3l. ret. 1l.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 4l. ret. 2l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, June 23.—Amsterdam, 30 10B 2U.—Hamburgh, 29 6 2½U.—Paris, 19 80B.—Leghorn, 58.—Lisbon, 70.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; West India Dock, 145l.—Grand Junction Canal 200l. per share.—East London Waterworks, 63l.—Albion Insurance Office 42l.—Gas Light Company, 9l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 5l. 4s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 18s. 6d.—Silver in bars 6s. 6½d.

The 3 per cent. reduced on the 26th were 58⅜, 4 per cent. 75¼; and consols 11½ premium.

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Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 78.]

[*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*]

Andrews J., Teddington, Elthe, butcher. (Street and co. London
Ashen W. Uttoxeter, Stafford, butcher. (Blaire and Cox
Ashton J. St. Mary Axe, druggist. (Skyddall, London
Abbey M. York, corn merchant. (Munby
Asbury J. Stafford, innkeeper. (Blair and co.
Atchley J. and J. Frith, Kensington, builders. (Walker and co. London
Brandon T. W. H. Stockwell Green, coach maker. (Reardon and co.
Blewett J. Gloucester, innkeeper. (Hooper, Ross
Boyes B. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. (Allen, Old Jewry
Bretton R. Newport, Salop, victualler. (Morris
Baddeley J. Nottingham, grocer. (Statham and co.
Ballard J. Maidstone, victualler. (Meymott, London
Clarke W. N. Wydcombe, Somerset, coal merchant. (Tanner, Bristol
Cave S. Oxford street, mercer. (Hughes and co.
Cooper J. Manchester, coach maker. (Hedlop
Corley J. Derby, joiner. (Greaves
Craggs W. York, spirit and porter merchant. (Hairs, Hull
Chadwick J. London merchant. (Hurd
Collins M. Park Place, Walworth, link manufacturer. (Fitzgerald
Durrant T. Suffex, carrier. (Dyne, London
Davies J. Pembroke, corn merchant. (Evans
Ellerton J. Warrington, hatter. (Hadfield
Fawcet P. Stamford Baron, Northampton, innholder. (Hopkinson
French N. E. and co. Broad Street, merchants. (Shaw and co. Blackfriars
Gaffard E. George Street, Minories, merchant. (Leigh and co.
Graham J. Madder Street, Hanover Square, tailor. (Palmer
Grieve P. Eliza Street, Strand. (Sweet and co.
Goyer T. Elbe, maltster. (Walford and co.
George J. Monmouth, timber merchant. (Philpots
Halliday, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Buckley
Hill J. Bristol, grocer. (Cox
Heurtley A. Portsmouth, merchant. (Atchesbe, London
Hoare J. jun. Percival Street, Southampton Square, merchant. (Stevens
Hollewell J. Eland, York, woollen draper. (Wigglesfield and Thompson, Halifax
Haggrty P. Whitechapel, carpenter. (Sheffield
Johnson R. Liverpool, merchant. (Statham and co.
Jones L. Little Wild Street, cabinet maker. (Jenolings and co.
Kingsmill J. Rochester, leather seller. (Lewis, London
Leonard T. Eaton Square, builder. (Edwards and co.
Mitherson W. Union Street, Surrey, colour manufacturer. (Fowler
Morley O. and co. Doncaster, York, spirit merchants. (Hill
Norton C. Birmingham, builder. (Bird
Nicholson T. Consul, Gloucester, maltster. (James
Pawlett J. King Street, Holborn, victualler. (Robinson and co.
Pavlour R. Wellbury, Wilts, maltster. (Thompson and co. London
Prosser W. jun. Worcester, grocer. (Mence
Parker W. Bristol, bacon factor. (Brown
Peake M. Leicester, boiler. (Pilkington
Price W. Worcester, maltster. (Saunders
Payne J. H. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer. (Wise
Pierce W. J. Kent Road, victualler. (Hall
Pink A. Partlin, brewer. (Mellors
Roberts T. and co. Gloucester, tobacco pipe manufacturers. (Bevan, Bristol
Rowley R. Newcastle upon Tyne, cork cutter. (Brown
Rushton J. Wirksworth, Derby, joiner. (Ayrton and co.
Rogers W. Guiney, innkeeper. (Thomas, London
Ratcliff W. Warwick, farmer. (Saunders
Richards F. M. Leicester, liquor merchant. (Daby
Rudd R. Gloucester, miller. (Bousfield, London
Roberts J. Oxford Street, silk mercer. (Phipps
Ridout G. Bristol, maltster. (Jacques
Robins W. T. Southwark, printer. (Southwark
Rittmer T. and J. Manchester, hat manufacturers. (Hadfield
Smith W. Liverpool, merchant. (Williamson
Snook J. and F. Tiverton, Somerset, millers. (Bevan, Bristol
Shepherd T. Kington upon Hull, grocer. (Brown
Sweet M. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen, innkeeper. (Cornish
Sellers W. High Street, Poplar, slopseller. (Courtnes and co.
Thwaites T. Durham, paper maker. (Dunn
Thomas W. Tichborne Street, oilman. (Jones and co.
Taylor D. F. Portsmouth, money scrivener. (Nettlefold, London
Thorn J. jun. Manchester, druggist. (Foden
Wright J. W. Hackney Road, horse hair manufacturer. (Richardson
Williams E. Bristol, upholsterer. (Baynton
Wilmot W. Clifton, cattle dealer. (Pilkington
White s. Brown's Quay, wharfinger. (Lamb and co. London
Williams R. Clerkenwell, printer. (Cook
Yorke J. Kimbolton, corn merchant. (Anderton

DIVIDENDS.

Allgire W. Ipswich
Arnot D. Gracechurch Street
Addington J. Tottenham Court Road
Ambrose T. Salters Hall Court
Arthen W. Tokenhouse
Alexander W. Rumburgh, Suffolk
Brown R. Worcester
Bushby J. Chelsea
Bickers J. and co. Bucklersbury
Brooks J. Queen Street, Cheapside
Burrup D. East Smithfield
Birch W. and co. Great Queen Street
Bulbert T. Prebon, Lancaster
Bowler W. Castle Street, Southwark
Barrett W. Broad Street
Bell W. Liverpool
Brown F. Croydon
Barker J. Baldock
Bocher C. F. Lothbury
Brown T. Bishopsgate Street
Bennett A. M. Queen Square
Branch J. Manchester
Brightwell L. St. Andrew-under-Shaft
Brandock R. Stafford
Bunn J. Montague Place
Baller J. Taunton
Beardmore W. Walthamstow
Brock W. and co. Wansford Cotts'
Cox M. and J. Emsworth, Southampton
Cubris G. W. George's Fields
Culnie T. J. and co. Colchester
Canning H. Broad Street
Campbell W. Hackney Road
Drapers C. Thavies Inn
Dean W. jun. Exeter
Dobson J. Liverpool
Edmonds W. Leeds, Kent
Eggleton T. Romford
Elton N. Hinckley, Leicester
Fraser T. Nicholas Lane
Gough J. Wem, Salop
Garton R. Nottingham
Gair J. Axminster
Godson T. Maidstone
Garbet J. Liverpool
Hall M. Gainsborough
Herbert S. North Newton, Oxford
High T. Lancaster
Hutton W. jun. Devon
Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool
Hodson E. and H. Cross Street, Hatton Garden
Hopkins T. Camden Street, St. Pancras
Hewson D. Wigton
Hetton T. College Hill
Haley P. Plymouth Dock
Harris W. Streatham, Surrey
Havard J. Hereford
Kendall S. Reading
Lord E. Rough Lee, Lancaster
Maurice O. Marlborough, Wilts
Mellish J. K. Sweeting's Alley
Marriott R. Northampton
Moir T. Broad Street buildings
Price T. and F. Red-cross Street, Southwark
Reed T. jun. Cross Street
Richards J. and co. Gutwell Street
Sterne J. Newport, Isle of Wight
Scott W. Wakefield, York
Smith T. Manchester
Smithers R. and co. Newport, Monmouth
Smalley M. Mayfield, Stafford
Townshend E. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden
Tyrrell J. Maidstone
Wilkinson L. Nottingham,

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALL the operations of husbandry, appertaining to the past and preceding months, have, with some exceptions, been most successfully finished. Potatoes have been well planted, turnips also, upon the best soils; but, on those of the stronger kind, the turnip tilths were rough, and the earliest plants have been much eaten by insects, probably the small slug. The hops show a luxuriance and strength of bine which seem to indicate recovery from the effects of cold on their early vegetation. They have received much

much benefit from the warm rains. All the green cattle crops have proved most abundant, and the greatest hay harvest of late years draws towards a conclusion, but with a considerable drawback from the wetness of the season.

The spring crops—oats, barley, beans, peas, seeds, are universally most luxuriant and promising, upon all dry and good soils; upon the wet and imperfectly tilled, the appearance is of course inferior. Oats, although partially injured by the slug and grub, it is expected, will be a vast crop. The latter-sown barleys in some parts look indifferently. The wheats just come into ear present an immense bulk, and upon dry and well tilled lands afford thus far promise of a most exuberant crop. But, throughout the common culture, both of wheat and beans, from the moisture of the spring, the weeds are excessively rank. In the northern and eastern part of the country, the blight in April was so severe as nearly to destroy vegetation in exposed situations and upon cold and poor lands; the wheats however which were affected with the early mildew have in a great measure recovered. Heavy rains have of late beaten down the wheats to a considerable extent, excepting the small quantity of those drilled at wide intervals, which have stood securely. An early harvest may be expected. Sheep-shearing had an early commencement. Wool in some parts, dull of sale, is yet expected to rise in price, but the sale of our home-grown fine wool has been extremely impeded by large importations. The price of fat meat does not equal in proportion the cost of store cattle, which is yet on the advance, and in some markets the quantity of sheep and lambs has not equalled the demand. Orchard fruit has suffered severely from the blight, and cider, already scarce, is likely to be still more so. Corn of all descriptions is gradually declining in price.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton ditto,—Veal 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Pork 6s. to 7s.—Lamb 8s. to 8s. 8d.—Bacon 6s.—Irish ditto 3s.—Fat 4s. 3d.—Skins 20s. to 56s.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 12l.—Oil-cake 13l. 13s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 42s. to 75s.—Barley 22s. to 30s.—Oats 17s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. 4s. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 19s.

Middlesex, June 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 29.90.	May 26.	Wind East.	Highest 74°.	May 26.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 29.00.	June 14.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 44°.	May 20.	—— S.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours,	4-tenths of an inch.	This variation has occurred several times in the course of this month.	Greatest variation in 24 hours,	10°.	This variation occurred between the middle of the days of the 26th and 27th; on the former the thermometer was at 74°, on the latter, at the same hour, it was at 64° only.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 3¼ inches in depth. There have been 14 or 15 days on which there has been more or less rain; but there have been also 12 days which may be called brilliant, the other 4, according to our usual classification, may be denominated fair. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points. The number of days in which the wind has come from the east, is much less this spring than the average number. The spring itself is, in almost all respects, much forwarder than any one since the year 1794: the best guide to this is the price of vegetables. In 1794 pease were, on the 19th of May, eighteen pence per peck; a price for which they were sold about the 31st of the same month this year; whereas we have known them, in the intervening 20 years, frequently from 3 or 4 to 8 or 10 times that price in the early days of June.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

POLAND.

THE Emperor of Russia has addressed the following letter to the President of the Polish Senate.

"PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—With particular pleasure I announce to you, that the fate of your country has been unanimously decided by the Powers assembled at the congress. In assuming the title of KING OF POLAND, I have desired to satisfy the wishes of the nation. The kingdom of Poland will be united with Russia by

by the bond of its own Constitution, on which I wish to found the happiness of the country. If the great interest of general tranquillity has not allowed the union of all the Poles under the same sceptre, I have at least endeavoured to alleviate, as much as possible, the pain of separation, and to obtain for them every where the peaceful enjoyment of their nationality. Before the formalities still to be fulfilled, permit the publication of all the points in respect to the definitive arrangements of the affairs of Poland; I wished to acquaint you with the substance of them, and I authorise you to publish to your countrymen the present letter. Receive the assurance of my sincere esteem. "Alexander."

"*Vienna, April* 30, 1815."

We would ask, Where the Empire of Russia is to end? Before this extraordinary annexation, it stretched over 170 degrees of longitude, and 25 degrees of latitude; inhabited by semi-barbarous people, whose civilization and improvement might, one would think, sufficiently employ a paternal government at home.

ITALY.

An anticipated change has taken place in this country. Murat, who had been raised by his brother-in-law, Napoleon, to the throne of Naples, deserted his patron in the hour of difficulty, and threw himself on the *good faith* of the confederates, and the *courage* of the Neapolitans. As was to be foreseen, charges were adduced against him—his kingdom was assigned to another—and his resistance was then made the ostensible ground for dethroning him! His troops fled at the first fire of the enemy, as they had done before when led by Mack against the French; and King Joachim escaped as a fugitive to France, his queen and children being conveyed into Austria.

The following copy and extract of dispatches from Lord Burghersh, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Florence, dated Treno, May 21, will explain some of the particulars of these events.

"I have the honour of congratulating you on the termination of the war with the government of Naples, closed by the military convention I herewith transmit, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, military force, and resources, are, almost without exception, surrendered to the allies, to be returned to the lawful sovereign of the country, Ferdinand the Fourth.

After the successes obtained by General Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, Gen. Bianchi received on the 18th a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat. A meeting for the next day was appointed; on the part of England Gen. Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British commander in chief, both by sea and land, I consented. I met, therefore, the Duke de Gallo, with Gen. Bianchi, on the morning of the 19th.

The conversation which ensued with that minister, led to no other result than in having given the allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements. Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions Gen. Carascosa might wish to make, should in the course of the following day, be received. The meeting with General Carascosa took place this morning. General Nieppegi, on the part of Austria, General Coletta, on that of Naples, and myself, in the absence of the British commanders in chief, negociated the military convention.

On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissible; on our part the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. Gen. Coletta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France, but finding that such was totally impossible, and, having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the convention was agreed to.

It is impossible to conclude this dispatch without calling your lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by Gen. Bianchi. The activity with which he has pushed his operations is almost without example. The constant successes which have attended his arms, are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations.

With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples, and General Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian hereditary states, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer whatever has been received from him."

Here followed the convention by which the whole of the kingdom, with the exception of Ancona, Gaeta, and Pescara, was surrendered to the allies; but those places have since capitulated. Italy now is subdivided between Austria, Naples, the Pope, and the King of Sardinia; the Republics being destroyed!

AUSTRIA.

A very important and extraordinary, though

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though public, document, has been published by the never-to-be-forgotten Congress at Vienna, called "Extracts from Minutes of Conferences of the Powers, who signed the Treaty of Paris;" and is the report of commissioners appointed by the allied sovereigns to consider—

1. Whether the position of Bonaparte towards the powers of Europe has been changed by the first successes of his enterprise, or the events which have occurred since his arrival at Paris.

2. Whether his offer of sanctioning the treaty of Paris should determine the allied powers to adopt a different system from that announced in their declaration of the 13th of March.

3. Whether it be necessary or expedient to publish a new declaration, or to modify that of the 13th of March.

Their Report, which was presented to the Congress on the 12th inst. expresses in forcible terms a decided negative on all these points. It says, that Napoleon's situation has been altered, *de facto*, but not in a legal sense; and the will of the French nation, even if unanimous and undoubted, is null and without effect in the eyes of Europe, when it tends to re-establish a power proscribed by solemn engagements made by France herself with all the European states. The Treaty of Paris, having been annulled by the re-call of Bonaparte, instead of being sanctioned, should be renewed. The consent of France to the restoration of Napoleon, is equivalent to a declaration of war; and the allies, finding themselves in the same situation with respect to that power as on the 31st of March, 1814, will not take, after the experience of the past, the guarantee of a man who has no other pledge than his word, so often violated, or of a nation who supports such a man. It is, therefore, deemed unnecessary to publish a new declaration, or to modify that of the 13th of March, as, if events have changed, the principles on which it was founded have remained the same. This Report immediately received the approbation of the plenipotentiaries of all the confederated sovereigns, and, though it does not assume the title, it may be considered as the manifesto of the allies against France.

FRANCE.

There never was, said the *Moniteur*, a more interesting national fete than that of the *Champ de Mai*, of the 31st of May. All that which elevates the soul, a great compact sealed between a monarch and his people—France, represented by the chosen of its citizens, farmers, merchants, magistrates, soldiers, assembled round the throne—a great population covering the Champ de Mars, revived the recollection of the most memorable events. The throne of the emperor was in front of the military school, and in the centre of a vast amphitheatre, in which 15,000 persons were seated; about two hundred yards in front was another throne, which overlooked the whole Champ de Mars. The Emperor repaired to the Champ de Mars, and was received with universal acclamations. Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Tours, at which Cardinal de Bagarie and four other bishops assisted. The mass ended, the members of the deputation, about five hundred in number, ascended the steps of the throne, when M. Dubois d'Angers addressed his majesty to the following effect:—

"Sire,—The French people gave you the crown, you deposed yourself without their consent, and they now impose it upon you again: A new contract is formed between your majesty and the people. Assembled from all points of France, we come to state the will of the people, the only legitimate source of authority of which we are the immediate organs. What is the meaning of this hostile league of allied kings, whose warlike preparations astonish all Europe, and are so afflicting to humanity. By what act have we provoked this aggression? Have we since the peace attempted to dictate laws to them?—We do not wish a chief of their appointment, we wish one of our own. They wish to prescribe *personally* to us. You, Sire, who were so often master of their capitals, and have so generally spared them—you they have *personally proscribed!* This hatred towards you renders you dearer to us. They menace us with an invasion: but it will not be the first time we shall have conquered Europe arrayed in arms against us. A million of functionaries, of magistrates, who for twenty-five years have followed one system; 500,000 warriors; 6,000,000 of freeholders, possessed of national estates; and twice as many citizens, actuated by the same principles; all these Frenchmen are not the Frenchmen of the Bourbons, who would only reign for the sake of a class of privileged persons, who, during twenty-five years, were either pardoned or punished?

Opinion itself, that sacred property of man, was pursued and persecuted by them, even in the peaceful sanctuary of letters and the arts.

Sire, a throne erected by foreign arms, and surrounded by incurable errors, cannot

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bled in an instant before you, because you brought back to us from a retirement which is fertile in great thoughts only to great men, all the wanderings of our true glory—all the hopes of our true prosperity.

How! has not your triumphal march from Cannes to Paris taken the film from all eyes? In the history of all nations and of all ages, is there any scene more national, more heroic, more impressive? That triumph which has not cost any blood: is it not sufficient to undeceive our enemies? Do they wish for triumphs more bloody? Well then, Sire, expect from us all that a heroic founder has a right to expect from a nation, faithful, energetic, generous, unshakeable in its principles, invariable in the object of its efforts—independence of foreign power, and liberty at home.

The three branches of the legislature are about to act: only one sentiment will animate them; confident in the promises of your majesty, we trust to you, we trust to our representatives, and to the chamber of peers, the care of revising, consolidating, and perfecting in concert, without precipitancy, without shock, with maturity and wisdom, our constitutional system, and the institutions which should be its guarantees. And, still, if we are compelled to fight, let only one cry re-echo in our hearts. Let us march against the enemies who wish to treat us as the lowest of nations. Let us all press around the throne, whereon sits the father and the chief of the people and of the army.

Sire, nothing is impossible for us—nothing shall be omitted to secure our honour and independence, treasures dearer to us than life. Every thing shall be attempted—every thing shall be effected, to shake off an ignominious yoke. We say it to the nations—may their chiefs attend to it. If they accept your offers of peace, the French people will expect from your strong, liberal, and paternal administration, the means of consolation for the sacrifices that peace has cost; but, if they leave us only the choice between war and shame, the entire nation will rise up for war; it is ready to disengage you from the offers, perhaps too moderate, which you have made, to spare Europe a new convulsion. Every Frenchman is a soldier; victory will follow our eagles; and our enemies, who reckoned on divisions amongst us, will soon regret having provoked us."

The energy and sensibility of the orator communicated itself to the whole assembly, and the whole Champ de Mars resounded with cries of *Vive la Nation! Vive l'Empereur!* At this moment the arch-chancellor proclaimed the result of the votes, declaring the acceptance of the new constitution, with the exception of only 4207 votes. The herald of arms then declared the acceptance of the new constitution by the French people. The grand chamberlain having placed before the throne a table, on which the constitution was placed, the arch-chancellor presented the pen to Prince Joseph, who gave it to the emperor, and his majesty signed it. The table being removed, the Emperor thus addressed the meeting:—

"FRENCHMEN,—*As* EMPEROR; CONSUL, SOLDIER; *I hold every thing from the people. In prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, in council, on the throne, and in exile, France has been the only object of my thoughts. I sacrificed myself like a certain king of the Athenians, in the hope of seeing the promise which was made me kept inviolate—that the natural integrity of France should be preserved, as well as its honour and its rights. The indignation which was created by seeing those sacred rights, acquired by twenty-five years of victory, on the point of being lost for ever, has, however, again placed me on the throne, which is more dear to me, because it is the palladium of the rights of the people.*

"FRENCHMEN! *In traversing France, in the midst of that public joy which accompanied me to the capital, I counted on a long peace. My thoughts were solely turned on the means of consolidating our liberty, by a constitution founded on the will and interests of the people, and I convoked the* CHAMP DE MAI. *I learn, however, that those Princes who had annihilated the dearest interests of the people, wish to make war upon us. They intend to take from us all our northern fortresses to add to the new kingdom of the Netherlands, and to recondite their own quarrels by dividing between them Lorraine and Alsace. We must prepare for war. In the mean time, before I go personally to encounter the hazard of war, my first anxiety is to secure the liberties of the nation.*

"FRENCHMEN! *When we have repulsed these unjust invaders, and when Europe will have been convinced of what is due to twenty-eight millions of Frenchmen, a solemn law will unite all existing differences relative to our former Constitutions.*

"FRENCHMEN! *You are about to return to your departments, tell your fellow-citizens that circumstances are critical; but that with union, energy, and perseverance, we shall come victorious out of this contest of a great people against its oppressors. Generations to come will scrutinize our conduct. A nation loses all when it loses its independence. Tell your fellow-citizens that those foreign monarchs whom I made kings, or preserved as such, who in the time of my prosperity besought my alliance, and the protection of the French nation, now direct all their power against my person. If I were not convinced that it is in fact our country at which they aim,*

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aim, I would plant at their mercy that existence against which they are so much enraged: but tell to our fellow-citizens, that, while the love they show for me continues so ardent, the rage of our enemies will be powerless.

"FRENCHMEN! *My will is that of the people.—My rights are theirs. My honour, my glory, my happiness—can be but the honour, the glory, and the happiness of France!*"

It would be difficult to express the emotion which displayed itself on all countenances, during this oration of the emperor, or the acclamations which succeeded it.

Then the grand almoner, the Archbishop of Bourges, approached the throne, and presented on his knees the Holy Evangelists to the emperor, who took the oath in these words,—

"*I swear to observe, and to make to be observed, the Constitution of the empire.*"

The prince arch-chancellor, advancing to the foot of the throne, pronounced first the oath of fidelity to the Constitution; the whole assembly then repeated it with one acclamation. The assembly, instead of returning to their seats, crowded round the emperor, who was then encircled like the father of a family. They did not retire until after the singing of the *Te Deum*, when the presidents of the electoral colleges advanced to receive the eagles destined for the national guard of the respective departments. The emperor, then throwing off his imperial mantle, thus addressed the assembly:—

"*Soldiers of the national guard, of the troops of the land and of the sea, I confide to you the imperial eagle, which you swear to defend at the expence of your blood, against the enemies of your country.*"

Universal shouts of "we swear it," continued for a length of time, during which the emperor placed himself on the elevated throne in the midst of the Champ de Mars, as colonel of the national guards, and delivered the eagles to the presidents of the departments—Count Chaptal, president of the electoral colleges of Paris; and Count Durosnel, lieut.-general, received the eagles of the national guard; and Count Friant, that of the imperial guards; the troops then encircled the throne, and the EMPEROR thus addressed them:—

"SOLDIERS!—*I confide to you the imperial eagle.—You swear to perish, if necessary, in defending it against the enemies of the country.*"

The immence army, which surrounded the throne, interrupted the emperor by thunders of applause, repeating, "WE SWEAR IT." Silence being again obtained, the emperor continued,

"*You, soldiers of the national guard of Paris, swear never again to allow the strangers to pollute with their presence the capital of the great nation.*"

He was again interrupted by continual shouts of "WE SWEAR IT." He continued,

"*And you soldiers of the imperial guard, you swear even to surpass yourselves in the campaign about to open, and to die rather than allow the invaders to dictate laws to your country!*"

The whole Champ de Mars now resounded with indescribable acclamations. Then the troops, amounting to upwards of 50,000 men, of whom 27,000 were national guards, defiled before the emperor, amidst cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* and the shouts of the people, who were collected in all directions. The EMPEROR then returned on foot to the military school, in the midst of an immence crowd, who pressed round him so as almost to prevent his passage.

The votes for and against the Constitution were as follows:—

	For it.	*Against it.*
Departments	1,040,050	5,612
Army -	222,000	320
Navy - -	22,000	275
Total	1,288,375	4,207

On Wednesday the 7th, Napoleon opened the meeting of the House of Peers and Representatives by the following speeches from the throne. M. LANJUINAIS, a member of the Convention, and founder of the Jacobin Club, had been elected president of the latter.

"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Representatives—For the last three months existing circumstances and the confidence of the nation have invested me with unlimited authority. The present day will behold the fulfilment of the wish dearest to my heart: I now commence a constitutional Monarchy.

Mortals are too weak to insure future events; it is legal institutions alone which fix the destinies of nations. Monarchy is however necessary to France, to guarantee the liberty, the independance, and the rights of the people.

Our constitution and the laws are scattered; one of our most important occupations will be, to collect them into a solid body, and to bring the whole within the reach of every mind. This work will recommend the present age to the gratitude of future generations. It is my wish that France should enjoy all possible liberty. I say possible, because anarchy always resolves itself into absolute Government.

A formidable coalition of Kings threaten our independence; their armies are approaching our frontiers.

The frigate La Melpomene has been attacked and captured in the Mediterranean, after a sanguinary action with an English

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English ship of 74 guns. Thus blood has been shed in the time of peace!

Our enemies reckon on our internal divisions. They excite and foment a civil war. Assemblages have been formed, and communications are carried on with Ghent, in the same manner as with Coblentz in 1792. Legislative measures are, therefore, become indispensibly necessary; and I place my confidence, without reserve, in your patriotism, your wisdom, and your attachment to my person.

The liberty of the press is inherent in our present constitution; nor can any change be made in it without altering our whole political system; but in the present state of the nation, it must be subject to legal restrictions. I therefore recommend this important matter to your serious consideration.

My Ministers will inform you of the situation of our affairs. The Finances would be in a satisfactory state, except from the increase of expence which the present circumstances render necessary; yet we may face every thing, if the receipts contained in the budget were all realizable within the year. To the means of arriving at this result, my minister of Finances will direct your attention

It is possible that the first duty of a prince may soon call me to head the sons of the nation, and fight for the country—the army and myself will do our duty.

You, Peers and Representatives, give to the nation an example of confidence, energy, and patriotism; and, like the Senate of a great people of antiquity, swear to die rather than survive the dishonor and degradation of France. Then the sacred cause of the country shall triumph!"

After receiving addresses from the two houses, Napoleon set out for his northern army, which had been concentrated on the Sambre. The bloody events that followed are fully described *in the subsequent British and French accounts*, which, owing to their importance, we have contrasted.

Napoleon continued his course, after the battle, to Paris, where he arrived on the 21st, and convoked a council of ministers. On the 22d, on the two chambers being apprized of the misfortunes of the army, they declared their sittings permanent, and passed a variety of energetic resolutions to secure their own independence. On the same day Napoleon, with a view to remove the alleged ground of the hostilities of the confederated sovereigns, magnanimously determined once more to sacrifice himself to the welfare of his country, and published the following declaration:

"FRENCHMEN!—*In commencing war to maintain the national independence, I relied on the union of all efforts, of all wills, and the concurrence of all the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the powers against me.*

"*Circumstances appear to me changed. I offer myself as a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they prove sincere in their declarations, and have really directed them only against my power! My political life is terminated, and I proclaim my son, under the title of Napoleon II., Emperor of the French.*

"*The present ministers will provisionally form the council of the government. The interest which I take in my son, induces me to invite the chambers to form without delay the regency according to law.*

"*Let all unite for the public safety, in order to maintain the nation independent.*

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

After a long discussion, the chamber of representatives decreed—

"That the president with his bureau shall repair to Napoleon, for the purpose of expressing to him, in the name of the nation, their acknowledgments and the respect with which it accepts the noble sacrifice which he has made to the independence and the happiness of the French nation.

"That there shall be named without delay a commission of five members, of which three shall be chosen from the chamber of representatives, and two from the chamber of peers, for the purpose of exercising provisionally the functions of government, and that the ministers shall continue their respective functions under the authority of this commission."

The five members chosen as an executive council of regency were, CARNOT, FOUCHE, GRENIER, CAULAINCOURT, and QUINETTE.

The confederates have therefore attained their professed object, and Napoleon is no longer sovereign of France! Will their practices now accord with their past declarations; or will Europe be subject to the horrors of another crusade, for the absurd purpose of destroying the eternal and immutable principles of truth and liberty?—We never remember a period when the public mind was so deeply affected as by these events.

British Accounts.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst.

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord,—Bonaparte having collected the

French Accounts.

"GENERAL ORDER.

"*Avisnes, June 14, 1815.*

"Soldiers!—This day is the anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland, which twice decided the destiny of Europe. Then, as after

the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry, on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th, and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at day-light, in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroi was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day, and General Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroi, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blucher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sombref, holding the villages, in front of his position, of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroi towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under General Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles, with Marshal Blucher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras, and the 5th division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, arrived about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blucher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps; and a corps of cavalry under Gen. Kellerman, with which he attacked our posts at Les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under General Bulow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed

after Austerlitz, as after Wagram, we were too generous! We believed in the protestations and in the oaths of princes whom we left on the throne! Now, however, coalesced among themselves, they would destroy the independence and the most sacred rights of France. They have commenced the most unjust of aggressions. Let us march, then, to meet them. Are they and we no longer the same men.

"Soldiers, at Jena, against these same Prussians, now so arrogant, you were one against three, and at Montmirail one against six!

"Let those among you who have been prisoners of the English, detail to you the hulks, and the frightful miseries which they suffered!

"The Saxons, the Belgians, the Hanoverians, the soldiers of the Confederation of the Rhine, lament that they are compelled to lend their arms to the cause of princes, the enemies of justice and of the rights of all nations; they know that this coalition is insatiable! After having devoured twelve millions of Poles, twelve millions of Italians, one million of Saxons, six millions of Belgians, it must devour the states of the second rank of Germany.

"The madmen! a moment of prosperity blinds them. The oppression and humiliation of the French people are beyond their power. If they enter France, they will there find their tomb.

"Soldiers! we have forced marches to make, battles to fight, dangers to encounter; but, with steadiness, victory will be ours; the rights, the honour, the happiness of the country will be re-conquered.

"To every Frenchman who has a heart, the moment is arrived to conquer or perish.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"The Marshal Duke of DALMATIA,
Charleroi, June 15.

On the 14th the army was placed in the following manner:—

The imperial head-quarters at Beaumont.

The 1st corps, commanded by General D'Erlon, was at Solfre on the Sambre.

The 2d corps, commanded by Gen. Reille, was at Ham-sur-Heure.

The 3d corps, commanded by Gen. Vandamme, was on the right of Beaumont.

The 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Gerard, had arrived at Philipeville.

On the 15th, at three in the morning, Gen. Reille attacked the enemy, and advanced upon Marchiennes-au-Pont. There were various engagements, in which his cavalry charged a Prussian battalion, and made 800 prisoners.

At one in the morning, the Emperor was at Jamignon-sur-Heure.

Gen. Daumont's division of light cavalry sabred two Prussian battalions, and made 400 prisoners.

Gen. Pajol entered Charleroi at midday. The sappers and miners of the guard were with the advance to repair the bridges.

They

poised in the steadiest manner. In this affair his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, and Major-gen. Sir Jas. Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alten, Major-gen. Sir C. Halket, Lieut.-gen. Cooke, and Major-generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 79th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your lordship will perceive by the enclosed return, and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at the Sombref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part, and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at ten o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrole which I sent to Sambref in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their debouché from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in the front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied: and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied.—In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher at Wavre

They were the first to penetrate into the town as sharp-shooters.

Gen. Clari, with the 1st hussars, advanced upon Gosselies, on the Brussels road; and Gen. Pajol upon Gilley, on the Namur road.

At three in the afternoon, Gen. Vandamme debouched with his corps on Gilley.

Marshal Crouchy arrived with the cavalry of Gen. Excelmans.

The enemy occupied the left of the position of Fleurus; at five in the afternoon, the emperor ordered an attack. The position was turned, and carried. Four squadrons of the guard, commanded by Gen. Letort, the emperor's aide-de-camp, broke three squares; the 26th, 27th, and 28th, Prussian regiments were routed. Our squadrons sabred from 4 to 500 men, and took 150 prisoners.

During this time Gen. Reillé passed the Sambre at Marchiennes-au-Pont, in order to advance upon Gosselies with the divisions of Prince Jerome and Gen. Bachilu, attacked the enemy, took from him 250 prisoners, and pursued him on the road to Brussels.

We thus became masters of the whole position of Fleurus.

At eight in the evening, the emperor re-entered his head quarters at Charleroi.

This day cost the enemy five pieces of cannon and 2,000 men, of whom 1,000 are prisoners. Our loss is 10 men killed and 80 wounded, the greater part belonging to the squadrons of the guard who made the charges, and to three squadrons of the 20th dragoons, who also charged a square with the greatest intrepidity. Our loss, though trifling in amount, has been sensibly felt by the emperor, from the severe wound received by Gen. Letort, his aide-de-camp, in charging at the head of the squadrons.

We have found some magazines at Charleroi. The joy of the Belgians it would be impossible to describe. There were some villages which, on the sight of their deliverers, formed dances; and every where there is a movement which proceeds from the heart.

In the report of the major-general of the staff, the names of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves will be inserted.

The emperor has given the command of the left to the Prince of Moskwa, who, in the evening, had his head-quarters at Quatre-Chemins, on the road to Brussels.

The Duke of Treviso, to whom the emperor gave the command of the young guard, has remained at Beaumont, ill of the rheumatism, which has forced him to keep his bed. The 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Gerard, arrives this evening at Chatelet. It would be impossible to describe the good spirit and ardour of the army.

In the rear of Ligny, evening of June 16.

The emperor has just obtained a com-

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pleat

Wavre through Ohaim; and the Marshal had promised me that in case we should be attacked he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th, and yesterday morning: and at about ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut.-colonel Macdonel, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse-guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major-general Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of the artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Euschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery.

The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, one

pleat victory over the Prussian and English armies united, under the orders of Lord Wellington and Marshal Blucher. The army at this moment debouches by the village of Ligny, in advance of Fleurus, to pursue the enemy.

Fleurus, June 17, four in the morning.

The battle of yesterday lasted till ten o'clock in the evening. We are still in pursuit of the enemy, who has experienced a terrible overthrow. We have hitherto 8,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and several standards, many officers of rank, among others Count Lutzow. We expect at day-break to collect a great number in the villages of St. Amand, and others who were cut off by the movement which the emperor caused his guard to make. The grenadiers and chasseurs of the old guard massacred entire masses, and have lost very few men.

It appears that it was a charge of the bayonet by the imperial foot guard which decided the battle.

The enemy must have been extremely numerous.

I never saw such enthusiasm in our soldiers.

The columns which marched to battle, the wounded which returned from being dressed, never ceased to exclaim "Live the Emperor!"

LETTER FROM THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO THE WAR MINISTER.

Fleurus, June 17, 1815.

Monsieur Marshal,—I announced yesterday, from the field of battle of Ligny, to his imperial highness Prince Joseph, the signal victory which the emperor has gained. I returned here with his majesty at eleven o'clock in the evening, and it was necessary to pass the night in attending to the wounded. The emperor has remounted his horse to follow the success of the battle of Ligny. It was fought with fury, and the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the troops. We were one to three.

At eight o'clock in the evening the emperor marched with his guard: six battalions of the old guard, the dragoons, and horse-grenadiers, and the cuirassiers of Gen. Delort, debouched by Ligny, and executed a charge which separated the enemy's line. Wellington and Blucher saved themselves with difficulty: the effect was theatrical. In an instant the firing ceased, and the enemy was routed in all directions. We have already several thousand prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon. The 1st and 6th corps were not engaged. The left wing fought against the English army, and took from it cannon and standards.

At night I will give you further details, for every instant prisoners are announced. Our loss does not appear enormous; since, without screening it, I do not reckon it at more than 3,000 men.

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BATTLE

one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he has taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the imperal guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move, this morning, upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards, under Lieut.-gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded; Major-gen. Maitland, and Major-gen. Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer, nor description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for his Royal Highness's approbation, Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, Major-gen. Adam, Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alton, severely wounded; Major-gen. Sir Colin Halket, severely wounded, Col. Ompteda, Col. Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; Major-gen. Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, Major-gen. Lambert, Major-gen. Lord E. Somerset, Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, Major-gen. Sir C. Grant, and Major-gen. Sir H. Vivian; Major-gen. Sir O. Vandeleur; Major-gen. Count Dornberg. I am also particularly indebted to Gen. Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this as upon all former occasions.

The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Col. Sir G. Wood and Col. Smyth; and I had

BATTLE OF MONT ST. JEAN.

At nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat diminished, the 1st corps put itself in motion, and placed itself with the left on the road to Brussels, and opposite the village of Mont St. Jean, which opposed the centre of the enemy's junction. The second corps leant its right upon the road to Brussels, and its left upon a small wood within cannon-shot of the English army. The cuirassiers were in reserve behind, and the guards in reserve upon the heights. The 6th corps, with the cavalry of General D'Aumont, under the orders of Count Lobau, was destined to proceed in rear of our right to oppose a Prussian corps which appeared to have escaped Marshal Grouchy, and to threaten to fall upon our right flank, an intention which had been made known to us by our reports, and by a letter from a Prussian general taken by our light troops.

The troops were full of ardour. We estimated the force of the English army at 80,000 men. We supposed that a Prussian corps which might be in line towards the right might be 15,000 men. The enemy's force then was upwards of 90,000 men—ours less numerous.

At noon, all the preparations being terminated, Prince Jerome, commanding a division of the 2d corps, and destined to form the extreme left of it, bore upon the wood of which the enemy occupied a part. The cannonade began. The enemy supported with 30 pieces of cannon the troops he had sent to keep the wood. We made also on our side dispositions of artillery. At one o'clock Prince Jerome was master of all the wood, and the whole English army fell back behind a curtain. Count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont St. Jean, and supported his attack with 80 pieces of cannon, which must have occasioned great loss to the English army. All the efforts were upon the *Plateau*. A brigade of the 1st division of Count d'Erlon took the village of Mont St. Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which occasioned it much loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged the battery of Count d'Erlon by its right, and disorganised several pieces; but the cuirassiers of Gen. Milhaud charged that division, three regiments of which were broken and cut up.

It was three in the afternoon. The emperor made the guard advance to place it in the plain upon the ground, which the first corps had occupied at the outset of the battle. This corps was already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movement had been foreseen, then engaged with the light troops of Count Lobau, spreading its force upon our whole right flank. It was expedient, before undertaking any thing elsewhere, to wait for the event of that attack. Hence all the measures of reserve were ready to succour Count Lobau, and overwhelm

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant-gen. Major-gen. Barnes, who was wounded; and of the Quarter-master-gen. Col. Delancy, who was killed by a cannon-shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut.-col. the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his majesty's service.

Gen. Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did Gen. Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and Gen. Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the king of the Netherlands.

Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, Gen. Baron Vincent, Gen. Muffling, and Gen. Alava, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and Gen. Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of Gen. Bulow, upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send, with this dispatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness.

WELLINGTON.

A subsequent dispatch, dated *Brussels*, states, that five thousand prisoners had been brought in, among whom were Count Lobau and Gen. Cambrone. In truth, the panic which disorganized the French, resembled those of the battles of Pavia and Pultowa.

The treason of which Napoleon complains, was confirmed by private accounts from the British army, which stated, that some French regiments, during the action, called *Vive les Bourbons*.

Blucher followed the French on the road to Laon, and Wellington on that to Cateau. The French represent the Prussian army as nearly destroyed, and the loss of the British is said to be 20,000 *hors de combat!*

*** *The killed and wounded will be given in our Supplementary Number, published on the 30th of July.*

overwhelm the Prussian corps, when it should have advanced.

In this state of affairs the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions which the enemy occupied at the outset of the battle; our cavalry having been too soon and too ill employed, we could no longer hope for decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy, having learned the movement of the Prussian corps, marched upon the rear of that corps, which insured a signal success for next day. After eight hours fire, and charges of infantry and cavalry, all the army saw with joy the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.

At half after eight o'clock, four battalions of the middle guard, who had been sent to the platform on the other side of St. Jean, in order to support the cuirassiers, being greatly annoyed by their fire, endeavoured to carry the batteries with the bayonet. At the end of the day, a charge directed against their flank by several English squadrons put them in disorder, and obliged them to recross the ravine. Several regiments, near at hand seeing some troops belonging to the guard in confusion, believed it was the old guard, and in consequence fled in disorder. The cry, *all is lost*, the guard is driven back, was heard on every side. The soldiers pretend even that on many points several ill-disposed persons cried out, *sauve qui peut!* However it may be, a complete panic spread itself throughout the whole field of battle, and they threw themselves in the greatest disorder on the line of communication; soldiers, cannoneers, cassoons, all hurry to this point; the old guard, which was in reserve, was attacked, and completely cut up.

In an instant the whole army was nothing but a mass of confusion: all the soldiers and arms were mixed *pel-mel*, and it was utterly impossible to form a single corps. The enemy, who perceived this great confusion, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and increased the disorder, and such was the confusion owing to night coming on, that it was impossible to rally the troops, and to point out to them their error. Thus, a battle terminated, a day of false manœuvres rectified, the greatest success insured for the next day, and all lost by means of a momentary panic. The squadrons placed on the side of the emperor were disorganized and destroyed by an overwhelming force, and there was nothing left but to follow the torrent. The park of reserve, all the baggage which had repassed the Sambre, in short every thing on the field of battle remained in the power of the enemy.

The emperor crossed the Sambre at Charleroi at five o'clock in the morning. Philippeville and Avesnes have been given as the points of re-union.

A dispatch from MARSHAL GROUCHY, of the 21st, states, that, on the 19th and 20th, he and Vandamme destroyed several thousand Prussians.

GREAT

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 14th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the BUDGET of the year, as beneath. It thereby appears, that the outgoings of the nation are anticipated by the minister at NINETY millions for the army, navy, &c.; besides above FORTY millions for the interest of the debt, civil list, &c. making the anticipated expenditure of the year ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY MILLIONS, or, thirteen millions more than last year, and TEN TIMES what it was before the war was begun against the French revolution in 1793.

Supplies. £

NAVY -	14,897,255	
Transports -	3,746,945	
		18,644,200
ARMY -	13,786,759	
Extraordinaries (1814)	11,988,436	
Ditto (1815)	12,000,000	
Barracks - -	99,000	
Commissariat -	1,099,961	
Storekeeper general	91,600	
		39,150,756
ORDNANCE - - -		4,431,643
FOREIGN PAYMENTS, including bills of credit -		9,000,000
Vote of credit - -		6,000,000
Ditto for Ireland - -		200,000
Army prize money -		942,327
Miscellaneous - -		3,000,000
		81,368,926

Separate Charges.

Interest on exchequer bills -	2,000,000	
Sinking fund on ditto	270,000	
Debentures on loyalty loan - -	90,000	
Vote of credit bills, 1814, - -	6,000,000	
		8,360,000
Total outgoings, besides the civil list and interest of public debt - -		£89,728,926
Irish proportion joint charge -	9,572,814	
Civil list and consolidated fund -	188,000	

Ways and Means.

Annual duties -	3,000,000
Surplus consolidated fund -	3,000,000
War taxes - -	22,000,000
Lottery - - -	250,000
Naval stores - -	508,500
Vote of credit - -	6,000,000
Exchequer bills funded, and loan in five per cents.	18,185,000
Loan for England, made at 5l. 12s. 4½d. per cent. interest	27,000,000
Ditto for Ireland - -	9,000,000
	£88,839,500

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number I. of a Selection of French and Italian Songs, composed by Mozart, Cimarosa, Winter, Blanghini, Mees, &c. Arranged for the Spanish Guitar and French Lyre, with a Piano-forte Part, (ad lib.) or for the Harp, by playing the Guitar Part and Bass Line. 3s. 6d.

WE cannot more satisfactorily explain the object and tendency of this publication, than by an abbreviation of the joint address of Mr. Mees, the arranger of the guitar accompaniments; and Mr. Corri, who supplies those for the piano-forte. The celebrity of the Spanish guitar, they observe, is become universal, and highly distinguished as an elegant accompaniment to the voice. The peculiar and extensive formation of its scale permits its performance of the most classical music, and in any key, while its tone is mellifluous and interesting. The compositions here offered to the public are so arranged as to be equally suitable to the Spanish guitar and French lyre, the scales of which instruments, being similar, not only admitted such an accommodation, but demanded a work upon the plan they have adopted.

Only to agree with these remarks, and not to say with how much taste and talent the first number of this useful undertaking has been executed, would not be doing complete justice to the merits of the compilers. As we cannot name "Dal di Chio," by Cimarosa; "Sol Bacco," by Blanghini; "Dove Rivolgo, Oh Dio," by Crescentini, without announcing the judgment with which the contents of the pages before us have been selected; neither can we speak of the several accompaniments, but in terms that convey our fullest acknowledgment of the fancy with which they are imagined, and the ability with which they are conducted. The melodies are of a cast to render the execution of this part of the plan delicate and difficult. As too much reserve would have starved the effect, so a profusion of notes would have concealed the beauty intended to be adorned, and made the second the principal. Aware of these rules of taste,

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taste, Messrs. Mees and Corri have abstained from their violation; and, without trenching on the claims of their originals to be in front, have set in full array their own ingenuity, and title to our honourable notice.

"The Robin's Petition." The Music composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

We find our commendation powerfully called upon by this *morceau melodieux*. Its character is at once sweet and peculiar. The imagination that produced its outline must be *creative*, and the taste which filled up and embellished the first draught, highly cultivated. The words are from Miss Edgeworth's "CONTINUATION of EARLY LESSONS." As to read them is to find for Miss E. a subject of praise; so to hear Mr. W.'s melody is to be convinced that his judgment has been as successfully exercised as his taste and fancy.

The Emperor of Russia's March and Troop, or Waltz, for the Piano-forte or Harp, inscribed to the Army of the North; by Frederic Adolphe de Zehmann. 2s.

These compositions are spirited and truly martial. In the March, we descry a character of boldness that bespeaks the confidence of genius; and in the Troop, or Waltz, discover animation, and a flexibility of fancy, that well contrast the stern firmness of the preceding movement. M. Lehmann is, indubitably, a musician of superior talents, and promises, by his present production, to take a rank among the first-rate composers of the present age.

The favourite Saxon Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, or Harp; by Augustus Voight. 1s. 6d.

The "Saxon Dance," forms an eligible subject for a rondo, and Mr. Voight has treated it with judgment and ability. The digressive matter is well suited to the original melody, and the returns are easy and natural. Piano-forte practitioners will find this composition not less improving to the finger, than agreeable to the ear.

"Betty Brill," a favourite Comic Song, sung with the utmost applause by Mr. Grimaldi, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Pantomime of the Mermaid. Written by Charles Dibdin, the younger; composed by William Reeve. 1s. 6d.

The most we can say of "Betty Brill," is, that she's a Billingsgate Belle, and that Mr. Reeve has appropriately tricked her out. To drop the metaphor, if Mr. Dibdin has known how to amuse the gallery of Sadler's Wells with a vulgar description of a vulgar character, Mr. R. has shown, that he can be equally low. The former caterers for the Islington theatre did not take their company to Thames-street.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE SHERIFFS' FUND this year amounted to 600l. which must have been the means of relieving much poignant misery.

The City of Westminster has elected a Committee of thirty-one to protect its public rights.

MARRIED.

Samuel Brazier, esq. to Miss Catherine Jane Elliot, of Clapham.

At Hackney, the Rev. Robt. Montague Austin, to Miss E. E. Warren, of Lyme.

Bertie Ambrose, esq. of Bombay, to Miss Traill, of Russell-square.

Charles Collett, esq. of Walcot, to Mrs. Powley, of New Bond-street.

John Tharp, esq. of Chippenham-park, to Lady Hannah Charlotte Hay.

Lord Petre, to Miss Bedingfield.

M. Duval, esq. of the Ordnance-office, to Miss Ellen Bickham, of Escott-house.

At Westham, Geo. Joseph Kain, esq. of Forest-gate, to Miss Martha Wilson, of Kingston, Jamaica.

John Ellis, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Mercianna Martha Langton, of Farnham Royal.

Thomas Pellatt, esq. of Ironmongers' Hall, to Mrs. Campbell Mair, of Exmouth.

William Graham, jun. esq. to Miss Catherine Swanston, of Spring-gardens.

Mr. John Brodie, to Miss Mary Jameson.

Mr. J. F. Maubert, of Bernard-st. to Miss M. A. Moore, of Judd-street.

Mr. Thomas Hubert, jun. of Great Smith-street, to Miss Cecilia Griffith, of the General Post-office.

Mr. Howard, of St. Swithin's-lane, to Miss Matilda Stone.

Mr. William Hammond, of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Emma Ayres, of Walworth.

Edward Trant Bontein, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of the Hon. Sir Edmond Stanley.

George Barrow, esq. to Miss Frances Beetson, both of Highgate.

Dr. Sutterley, of Queen-street, May-fair, to Miss A. Smith, of Portman square.

Mr. Thomas Simmons, of Pall-mall, to Miss Alice Buxton, of Paddington.

Thomas Street, esq. of Philpot-lane, to Miss Mary Ann Millington, of Bridgewater.

John

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John Jones, esq. of Eden-place, Kent-road, to the eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Hudson.

Vice Admiral Sir G. Martin, K. C. B. to Miss Lock, of Norbury-park.

The Rev. James Hewell, to Miss Ann Isabella Davis, of Croft-castle.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Camberwell, to Miss Josephine Rubattel, of Hammersmith.

At Mary-le-bone church, E. R. F. Polihon, late of the Russian army, to Miss Barbara Carnegie Keith, of Dundee.

Henry Oxenford, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Webb, of Lynsted.

J. A. Zevinger, esq. of New London-st. to Miss Margaret Browne, of Brighton.

S. P. Rigaurd, esq. astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Richmond, and professor of Geometry, in the university of Oxford, to C. W. eldest daughter of G. W. Jordan, esq.

Charles Everafield, esq. of Catsfield, to the eldest daughter of R. H. Crew, esq. Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

Sir G. Lowry Cole, K. B. to Lady Frances Harris.

John Pidcock, esq. of Watford, to Georgiana, daughter of the late G. P. Ebret, esq.

C. Hamerton, esq. to Miss Ireland, both of Clapton.

The Rev. Arthur Onslow, to Miss Caroline Mangles, of Woodbridge.

DIED.

At Hampton-wick, 77, *Thomas Ryley, esq.*

At Limehouse, 45, *Mr. William Bough.*

In London, *Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Johnstone.*

At Brompton, 28, *Miss Frances Barclay.*

In York-st. Portman-sq. *J. Durville, esq.*

In Mansfield-street, *Charlotte Amelia*, wife of the Right Hon. T. Steele.

At Highgate, the wife of G. Thomas, esq.

In Judd-st. *Mr. Barnes*, of Clifford's Inn.

In Clarges-st. *Martin Dempsey, esq.*

In Soho-square, 60, *Mrs. Yarnold.*

In Clarence-place, 77, *Mrs. Field.*

The Rev. George Harper, D. D. and rector of Stepney.

In Margaret street, Cavendish-square, *William Hunter, esq.*

In Miles's-lane, 59, *Mrs. Birch.*

At Kensington, 78, *John Battye, esq.*

In Somerset-st. *Mrs. Donnithorne.*

In Tyndale-place, Islington, 70, *Mrs. Barclay.*

At Westham, 68, *John Gardner, esq.*

In Pullen's-row, 51, *Mrs. Eliz. Champion.*

At Islington, *Mr. Owen Hughes.*

In John-st. Adelphi, 24, *Mrs. Mackinnon.*

In Tottenham-court-road, 76, *Mr. J. Hull.*

At Walworth, 65, *Mrs. Dorothy Fish.*

At Pentonville, 60, *Harry Hulton, esq.*

In St. James's-street, *Mr. James Gillray*, the celebrated artist.

At Islington, *R. Holmes, esq.*

At Brompton, *Matthew Blourfield, esq.*

At Acton, *W. N. Hart, esq.*

At Newington Butts, 76, *Mrs. Haynes.*

At Clapham-rise, *Mr. William Augustus Pengree.*

At Hampstead, *Mr. John Charles Gayer.*

In Lisson-grove, 82, *the Rev. Dr. Calder.*

In Edgware-road, *Edward Simpson, esq.*

On Stamford-hill, *W. Searancke, esq.*

In Queen-square, 70, *Mrs. Towers Allen*: her death was occasioned by the injury sustained in consequence of her muslin dress taking fire whilst she was writing.

In Soho-square, by his own hands, *Mr. W. Lunn*, many years a much esteemed and most respectable bookseller, there and at Cambridge.

In Great Cumberland-place, *Sir Simon Richard Brisset Taylor, bart.*

In John-street, Bedford-row, 74, *Allaton Burgh, esq.* one of the Secondaries of the Pipe-office.

At Hampstead, the relict of Philip Slater, esq.

In Dean st. Soho-sq. 22, *Miss Franklin.*

At Turnham-green, *Mr. Grecnwood.*

In London, *Lord Torphichen.*

In Bentinck-st. 68, *Lieut. Gen. Richard Tolson.*

In Piccadilly, *John Paul, esq. M. D.*

While on a tour, at the Howard's Arms Inn, Brampton, Cumberland, 37, *Mr. Richard Smirke*, of Fitzroy-square, St. Pancras, London. He had left London only a short time, with a determination to study the grand scenery of Cumberland, and had proceeded to make sketches of many parts of that highly picturesque and admired county. The venerable remains of antiquity, which so much abounds on its northern border, had likewise furnished his pencil with many interesting subjects, particularly Lanercost Priory, and Naworth Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Lords of Gilsland. Some Roman inscriptions on the rocks adjacent to the River Gelt had excited his curiosity, and he had transferred into his sketch-book accurate copies of these reliques of former times. Having caught cold, by sitting on the damp ground, or by some means of checked perspiration, he became confined to his bed, at the Howard's Arms, in Brampton. The best medical assistance was procured from Carlisle; and his brother, Mr. Robert Smirke, the Architect, being at Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, was informed of the state of the invalid: a few days more brought an account of his death; and the journey of Mr. Robert Smirke to Carlisle, which was to have been for the purpose of meeting his brother, was to pay the last sad obsequies to his remains. His body was interred in the little cemetery of St. Mary's, Carlisle; and every honour was paid to the reliques of so distinguished a character. His friends, who were best acquainted with his merits, speak highly of his attainments both in art and science. His disposition was replete with benevolence, and

his manners marked by that urbanity and retiring modesty which are often the characteristics of genius.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, 52, *Dr. Domeier*, physician to the Duke of Sussex. He was a native of Sweden, and some years since resident at Malta, where he had the superintendance of the Botanical Garden at La Valetta. On his return to England, he published in 1810, an 8vo volume, entitled "Observations on the Climate, Manners, and Amusements of Malta."

In Charlotte-street, 63, *Mr. Wm. Nicholson*, many years conductor of the Philosophical Journal. He was the author of many standard works in various branches of science and experimental philosophy; and, from his known talents and profound acquaintance with every thing connected with these subjects, was usually consulted as to the practicability of new plans, with infinite advantage to their inventors or projectors. His habits were studious, his manners gentle; and, as his judgment was uniformly calm and dispassionate, the soundness of his opinions, in the numerous matters which were daily brought before him as a scientific umpire, was never questioned.

Mr. James Smith, 44, sculptor, an ingenious artist, who was deservedly acquiring considerable fame in his profession. He made the bust of Mrs. Siddons, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy two or three years ago, and which in marble is now placed in the Green Room of Drury-Lane Theatre. His principal public work was the monument of Lord Nelson in Guildhall, which, as Mr. Smith came late into his profession, may rather be considered as a juvenile performance than as the production of the full vigour of his genius.

In Boswell-court, Carey-street, *Bryan Crowther, esq.* member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and surgeon to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. He was the author of two professional works, entitled "Observations on the Disease of the Joints, called White Swelling; with some Remarks on Scrofulous Abscesses," 8vo, 1797; 2d edit. 1808; and "Practical Remarks on Insanity, with a Commentary on Dissections of the Brains of Maniacs," 8vo, 1811.

At his house in Leigh-street, Brunswick-square, *Wm. Joseph Porter, esq.* This gentleman, the son of the Rev. Thomas Porter, was born at Limehouse on the 1st of March, 1764. His father was, at successive periods, pastor of dissenting congregations at Bury street, St. Mary Axe, and Queen-street, Ratcliff-highway, in London; and afterwards at Hinckley in Leicestershire, and at Northampton. He was author of a very interesting little tract, entitled "Serious Thoughts on the Birth of a Child." His mother was a daughter of Commodore Boys, well known in the naval history of the country as second mate of the Luxborough galley, which caught fire at sea, and was totally destroyed on the 25th of June, 1727. Mr. Boys and 22 other persons escaped in a boat, 16 feet long, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet 5 inches deep; but without a particle of provisions or a drop of liquor of any kind, without mast, or sail, or compass, and at the distance of 100 leagues from land. From the 25th of June to the 7th of July, they were driven about at the mercy of waves, and during all that time they met with no help. Of their number, 16 were starved to death; the others had eked out a miserable existence by actually living on the dead carcases of their fellow-seamen. Among these was Mr. Boys, who annually passed as many days in religious exercises as the ship's crew had been in distress, in commemoration of his wonderful deliverance. He afterwards obtained the rank of captain in his Majesty's navy, and at length retired from active service, on being made lieutenant governor of Greenwich Hospital. (*See Stockdale's edition of the Lives of the Admirals, vol. 5.*) The subject of this article, Mr. Wm. J. Porter, embarked at a very early age under the patronage of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, in the navy, and saw a good deal of service in the West-Indies, at the time when the French and English fleets were opposed to each other, under the admirals Count De Grasse and Lord Rodney. At the close of the American war, Mr. Porter was placed in his Majesty's Victualling Office, in which he continued, at Portsmouth and Deptford, until the year 1809; when the commissioners for revising the civil affairs of the navy having recommended the abolition of the office which he held, he retired on a pension granted to him for 25 years' services: his superiors bearing honourable testimony to the talent, zeal, and unimpeachable integrity, with which he had ever discharged the duties attached to his station. Of this estimable man it may be truly said, that few persons have been more esteemed and respected while living, and in his death few more sincerely regretted and lamented by his friends. His private worth and his consistent conduct did honour to the principles which he professed. He possessed an upright, well-informed, and enlightened mind, and a kind, friendly, and most benevolent heart. His nature was gentle, generous, and disinterested; and his temper was frank, open, liberal, and candid. With all the artless simplicity, the guileless rectitude, and the honest manly integrity, which are essential to the character, it may be truly said that he was "an Israelite indeed!"

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. George Burdon, M.A. to the valuable rectory of Falstone, Northumberland.

Rev.

Rev. George Capper, M. A. to the vicarage of Wherstead.

Rev. J. L. Harding, to the living of Monkleigh.

Rev. H. J. Beaver, to the rectory of Barscombe.

Rev. W. Spooner, to the vicarage of Chipping-Campden.

Rev. T. Scott Smyth, to the vicarage of St. Austell and St. Blasee, in Cornwall.

Rev. Theophilus Barnes, M. A. to the rectory of Stonegrave.

Rev. George Chandler, LL. B. to the rectory of Southam.

Rev. Charles Brent Barry, B. A. to the rectory of Quarley, Wilts.

Rev. James Philliot, jun. to the rectory of Stanton-Drewe.

Rev. J. Duncumb, M. A. to the vicarage of Mansel-Lacy.

Rev. J. F. Harrington, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Dorset.

Rev. R. Carey, to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. H. W. Jones, to the rectory of Aberffraw, Anglesea.

Rev. J. E. Harrington, to the rectory of Chalbury.

Rev. W. B. Wroth, to the living of Eldsborough.

Rev. Dr. Lamb, to the rectory of Chipping-Warden.

Rev. Caleb Rockett, to the vicarage of Timberscombe.

Rev. Lewis Jones Howel, to the rectory of Penhow.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

We have nothing to add to the affecting account of our correspondent at page 523, relative to the catastrophe in the Nesham Colliery. The valuable observations of Mr. Farey will, we should hope, be the means of preventing their recurrence; and, if not, then the legislature ought to interfere.

At a general meeting of the innkeepers and victuallers of Newcastle, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the repeal of the act recently passed, imposing an additional duty on Victuallers' licenses, it was resolved unanimously,—That, independent of the heavy burthens which have long been sustained by the innkeepers and victuallers, from the billeting of soldiers, and the many inconveniences and restrictions they are, in other respects, peculiarly subjected to—the taxes imposed upon them, prior to the additional duty in question, greatly exceed in proportion those paid by other classes of the community.

It having often been the wish of persons interested in the subject of agriculture, to have the comparative merits of different breeds of grazing animals, or of different individuals of the same breed, ascertained, by the infallible test of weights and scales; some eminent agriculturists of this county have called a meeting of such as may favour their views, in order to form a society, who, by the proposal of premiums, on such conditions as shall be judged proper, may procure the investigation.

Married.] Mr. Nicholas Daglish, of Swalwall, to Miss Ann Henderson.—Mr. James Raine, of Morton, to Miss Hutchinson, of Low Bitchburn.—Mr. John Forster, of Winnace-hill, to Miss Ann Hornsby, of Espershields.—Mr. Joseph Ramsey, to Miss M. Bainbridge, both of Edmonbyers.—Mr. James Cousins, of Alnwick, to Mrs. Gregson, of Callaly.—Matthew Potts, esq. of Netherton, to Miss Collinson, of Kirk Harle.—Mr. G. Lewis, of Newcastle, to Miss Yeoman, of Whitby.—Mr. John Dobson, jun. of Highseat, to Miss Charlton, of Welton.—Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Dukesfield, to Miss Carr, of Dotlandpark.—Mr. George Davison, to Miss Rachael Stevenson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. David Tindle, to Miss Mary Featonby, both of Durham.—Mr. William Shew, to Miss Flemming, both of Durham.—Mr. George Walton, of Bedale, to Miss Margaret Dodds, of Newcastle.—Mr. William Harle, jun. to Miss Catherine Pollard, both of Newcastle.—Mr. Richard Dore, to Miss Sarah Sandys, both of Darlington.—Mr. Matthew Grey, to Miss Margaret Bell, both of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of South Shields, to Miss Watson, of Gateshead.—Mr. James Christie, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, both of Newcastle.—Mr. Christopher Hutchinson, to Miss Bailey, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Anthony Battey, to Miss Frances Bell, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. James Horsley, to Miss Weddrington, both of Newcastle.—The Rev. Robert Clark, of Sherburn-house, to Miss Mary Gray, of Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, 28, Mr. John Riddle.—101, *Mr. John Hill.*—Mr. Carruthers.—Mr. Edward Dodds.—72, Mr. Edward Tate.—38, Mrs. J. Clough.—74, Mr. John Smith.—Mr. Ralph Spearman Bell.—89, Mrs. Hannah Grey.—Mrs. Anderson.—49, Mr. Thomas Davison.—Mr. Marshall Snowden.—Miss Ann Thompson.—80, Mrs. Jane Cram.—29, Mr. John Ridley.

At Gateshead, Mr. James Wilkenson.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. Henry Forster.

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At Durham, the Rev. Mr. Viner, lecturer of St. Nicholas, and vicar of Stannington and Heightington.—30, Mr. James Penman.—31, Mr. William Stones.—62, Mrs. Mary Coxen.—29, Mrs. Ann Heslop.

At Sunderland, Miss Anna Maria Bray.—48, Mr. Jacob Melvin.—89, Mrs. Ann Nanson.

At South Shields, 62, Mr. J. Sharp.—77, Mrs. Grieves.—Mr. Thomas Shipley.—

At North Shields, Mr. William Pork.—At Alnwick, Miss Catherine Younghusband, of High-House.—41, Mr. Humphrey Morrison.

At Stockton, Thomas Crathorn, esq. much respected.—Mr. George Hart.—62, Mr. W. Clark.—29, Mr. John Foulstone.

At Tynemouth, 53, Mr. Matthew Robinson.

At Hexham, 88, Mrs. Ann Dodd.—Miss Rebecca Charlton.—50, Mrs. Barker.

At Barnardcastle, 32, Mr. Hornsby.—41, Mr. Heaton Hobson.

At Bishop Auckland, 31, Miss Sarah Barrett.—At Alemouth, 73, Mrs. Sanderson.—At Ebchester, Mrs. Parliament.—At Hetherslaw-hill, Edward Newton, esq.—At Cerbridge, Miss Forster.—At West Todholes, 95, Mr. Gabriel Hall.—At Hollerside, Mrs. Surtees Jobling.—At Sodberge, 23, Miss Elizabeth Richmond.—At Jesmond, 50, Mr. Towns.—At Wickham, Mr. John Usher.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle followed the example of London in petitioning against the renewal of war on no better grounds than that Bonaparte is in possession of the throne of France,—and also on other topics connected with the national welfare.

Married.] Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Hannah Speding.—Mr. Robert Sanderson, to Miss Rachael Stubbs.—Mr. Thomas Eland, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.—Mr. Edward Robertson, to Miss Esther Dixon.—Mr. William Jameson, to Miss E. Cooper.—Mr. George Harrison, to Miss Mary Stewardson.—Mr. Robert Renney, to Miss Hannah Martindale.—Mr. John Clark, to Miss Jane Helme—all of Kendall.—Mr. Thomas Mackreth, of Heversham, to Miss Margaret Dixons, of Skelsmergh.—Mr. John Laycock, of Heversham, to Miss Jane Scinogles, of Kirkland.—Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Dorothy Brownrigg, both of Old Huttons.—Mr. Thomas Birkett, of Appleby, to Miss Mary Armathwaite, of Penrith.—Mr. William Harlin, to Miss Margaret Ireland, both of Penrith.—Mr. William Heslop, of Helsington, to Miss Patience Henson, of Kirkland.—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Kirkhaugh, to Miss Frances Lee, of Penrith.—Mr. John Mylne, of Glasgow, to Miss Mary Painter, of Carlisle.—Mr. John Robinson, to Mrs. Rickerby; Mr. Jonathan Hilton, to Miss Eleanor Smith; Mr. Henry Conolly, to Miss Mary M'Vay: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. James Johnstone, of Kelso, to Miss M'Dougall, of Hutt.—Mr. Hugh Cranny, to Miss Burgess, both of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, 90, Mr. Christopher Atkinson.—Mr. William Law.—74, Mr. M. Graves.

At Penrith, 82, Mrs. Ann Rawson.—82, Mr. John Nicholson.—33, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowerbank.—28, Mr. John Robinson.—82, Mrs. Hannah Rowes.

At Kendall, 77, Mr. W. Bayliff, one of the Society of Friends.—65, Mrs. Mary Moore.—37, Mrs. Corbett.—45, Mr. Gibson.—Miss Atkinson.

At Brampton, 42, Mr. Thomas Hunter.—Mrs. Bell, very suddenly.—Mr. Thomas Parker.—At Wigton, 92, Mr. Joseph Richardson.—Miss Mary Porter.—82, Mr. Isaac Hall.—At Kittington, 22, Mr. Joseph Allison.—At Keswick, 84, Mrs. Ann Harris.—At Millthrop, 29, Mr. Robert Hardy.—At Dufton's-hall, 38, Joseph Dickenson, jun. esq.—At Shap, 40, Mr. Job Hawkrigg.—At Thorpe, Mr. John Nicholson.—At Newton, 58, Mr. Isaac Hall, one of the Society of Friends.—At Bongate, 80, Mr. John Dent.—At Burnside, 63, Mr. Lancelot Dobson.—69, Mr. John Beacham.—At Battleborough, 58, Mr. Thomas Railton.—At Milburn, 41, Mrs. Mary Westmoriand.—At Sedbergh, 74, Mrs. Margaret Wallass.—At Kirkby-Stephen, 68, Mr. William Salkeld, whilst at his dinner.—At Crosby, 90, Mr. James Meggott.—At Cockous, 64, Mrs. Jane Dickenson.—At the Low Close, near Lowther, Mrs. Hannah Bewman, one of the Society of Friends.—At Parton, 86, Mr. John Wilson.—At Coulton, 22, Mrs. Sarah Ward.—At Gillfoot, in Colbeck, 74, William Robinson, of the Society of Friends, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

An ingenious reaping machine, invented by Mr. Dobbs, the comedian, was lately exhibited on the York stage, which is calculated, with the attendance of two men, to reap and gather the produce of from five to eight acres per day. It appears like a long box, with two wheels, upon which it is moved; four brass projections, in the shape of angles, are fixed to the bottom, on which are sharp circular sickles, which cut the corn near the bottom of the straw, and above six rollers, which draw the corn into the box; one man pushes the box forward, and the other puts the machinery in motion by turning a wheel.

As the officers of the IMPRESS at Hull were lately attempting to take a seaman, he extricated himself, and in the struggle a mob collected, who assailed the house of rendezvous, and, not satisfied with breaking all the windows and doors, and pulling down part of the front wall, they destroyed the furniture, linen, glass, &c.

Married.] Mr. G. G. Rosindale, to Mrs. Stevenson, both of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Wakgate,

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Wakgate, to Miss Agar, both of Market Weighton.—Mr. William Dalton, to Miss Boynton, both of Tunstall.—Mr. William Standige, to Miss Rebecca Ware, both of Hull.—Mr. Francis Ullathorne, of Market Weighton, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Sherwood, esq. of Beverley.—Mr. Benjamin Webb, master of the Grammar-school, to Miss Gibson, both of Hessle.—Mr. James Middlebrook, to Miss Nicholson, both of Redness.—Martin Hind, esq. of Leeds, to the daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Illingworth.—Mr. Benjamin Bedell, of Hornsea, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Hull.—Mr. Ralph Kirby, of Bishop Wilton, to Miss Diana Brown, of Hessle.—Mr. Simpson, of Marton, to Miss Short, of Bridlington.—Joseph Jackson, esq. of High-Towns, to Mrs. Gray, of Clifford.—Mr. George Wilkenson, of Pontefract, to Miss White, of Santinaly.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Heath, to Miss Knight, of Kebroyd.—Mr. John Hirst, of Clayton, to Miss Baynes, of Plumpton.—Richard Sutcliffe, esq. to Miss Cockcroft, of Burlees.—Mr. Thomas Webster, of Rippon, to Miss Ann Wrigglesworth, of Ledsham.—Mr. Moxon, to Miss Senior, both of Wakefield.—Mr. John Stetting, of Bradford, to Miss Hannah Gill, of Esholt.—Mr. Richard Patchett, to Miss Sutcliffe, both of Hebden-bridge.

Died.] At Leeds, 84, Mrs. Sarah Nelson.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Lister.—Mr. B. Allison, who was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse.—67, Mr. George Highley, after suffering an illness of 20 years' continuance.—Mr. Wood.

At Hull, 88, the relict of John Marsden, esq.—71, Mrs. Martin.—90, Mr. W. Gleadow.—64, Mr. Matthew Gardner.—Mr. Edward Gates.—76, Mrs. Mary Carr.—85, Mr. Thomas Hook.—55, Mrs. Somerscales.—65, Mrs. Ann Wray.—22, Mrs. Webster: and a few days after, 25, Mr. Webster.—62, Mrs. Ker.—54, Mr. George Mercer.—23, Mr. John Pick.—62, Mrs. Betty Temperton.—57, Mr. John Wood.

At Sheffield, 83, Mr. Isaac Barnes.—49, Mr. John Wood.—Mr. Benjamin Hudson.—67, Mrs. Sarah Carr.—In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Moorhouse, surgeon.—72, Mr. James Lyle.—Mr. Mitchell.—Mr. J. Greenwood.—48, Mr. Thomas Hudson.—78, Mr. Joseph Baker.—52, Mr. Jonathan Cutts, 48, Mr. Thomas Cookayne.—49, Mr. Jonathan Wilkenson.

At Beverley, 59, Mrs. Kirkus.

At Bridlington-quay, 67, Dowager Lady Boynton.—At Barton, 43, Mr. W. Handley.—At Ripon, 70, much regretted, John Pearson, esq. alderman of that place.—At Bowbridge, 67, Joseph Cartledge, M. D.—At Boston, the widow of the late Colonel Garforth.—At Eastburn, Mr. Robt. Smith.—At Skipton, Mrs. Rosamond Alcock.

At Bradford, universally regretted, Mr. Balme.—Miss Senior.

At Huddersfield, 40, Mr. Thomas Dransfield.—At Hepworth, 27, Mr. James Broadhead.—At Bramley, 70, Mr. George Green.—At Meanwood-hall, 20, Mrs. Lee.

LANCASHIRE.

A late memorial of the cotton manufacturers, to the lords of the treasury, contained the following statements:

"That, upon an average of the last five years, the losses in the cotton manufacture have exceeded the profits.

That the trade is now much depressed.

That several mills are shut up, and several partially at work in various parts of the kingdom.

That weavers' wages have been reduced at least one third, since June last.

That several failures have taken place since the deputation were sent to London.

That, although the exports to Europe in 1814 were excessive, they were occasioned by an accumulated stock, during former years of suppression; and the high price of the material swelled the declared value; that heavy losses have been sustained on great part of those shipments which have been sold, and a considerable part still remains unsold; and your memorialists beg leave to refer to the amount of the exports of cotton goods to Europe in the present year, to prove their allegation.

That so far from having a monopoly of cotton wool, Great Britain is dependant upon other countries for the most valuable part of the supply.

That foreigners obtain cotton wool of every description at a lower rate than the British manufacturers, the produce of our Colonies not even excepted.

That the manufacture in Great Britain has been nearly stationary during the last seven years.

That, in the same period, the increase of the cotton manufacture has been five-fold upon the continent, as your memorialists understand their deputies have stated from documents, shewing that as much cotton wool is consumed there as in Great Britain, and detailing the sources of the supply.

That these facts prove, that neither capital nor local advantages, as hitherto imagined, are wanting, for the establishment and support of cotton manufactures upon the continent of Europe.

That in America there were only 3,000 spindles employed in spinning in 1793, 20,000 in 1808—and that, in 1814, they had increased to between 4 and 500,000; and that cotton yarn spun in America has already been sold in Europe.

The annual average-import of cotton, during the last six years, has been 83,065,464 lbs."

7976 children, educated at the Sunday-schools of the establishment, lately attended the service in the old church, when,

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when, on an alarm, they rushed to the door, and one was killed and many hurt.

Married.] Mr. William Travis, to Miss Mary Williamson; Mr. John Bean, to Miss Lydia Catlow; Mr. James Slack, to Miss Elizabeth Selby: all of Manchester.—The Rev. George Harris, to Miss Mary Kay, of Limefield.—Mr. James Paulden, of Salford, to Miss Loxham, of Barton.—Robert Andrew, esq. of Green Mount, to Mrs. J. C. Townsend, of Manchester.—Mr. James Mount, of Manchester, to Miss Alice Clark.—Mr. James Whitelegg, of Chorlton, to Miss Mary Davis, of Stretford.—Mr. John Sewell, of Cheadle, to Miss Sarah Fletcher, of Manchester.—Daniel V. Donovan, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ann Hannah, of the island of Tortola.—Mr. J. Radford, to Miss Critchley; Mr. James Massey, to Miss Eliza Revis; Mr. William Dowbiggin, to Miss Frances Poole; Mr. James Powell, to Miss Batty; Mr. John Denton, to Miss Ellen Kendall: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Thomas Langston, to Miss Withnall, both of Wigan.—Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, to Miss E. Bingley, of Toxteth-park.—Mr. J. Chaddock, of Wigan, to Miss Ann Woolrich, of Peel-house.—Thomas Littledale, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Molyneux, of Newsham-house.—Mr. Ashton Sutton, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Greaves, of Holloway, near London.

Died.] At Liverpool, 25, Mr. Robert Evans.—49, Capt. J. Hornby.—60, Mr. Robert Bellin.—65, Mr. Nathan Lyon.—69, Mrs. Ann Smith.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. John Ball.—70, Mr. James M'Kee.—34, Mrs. Banks.—61, Mrs. Mary Dean.—64, Mr. John Coatman.—Miss Ann Binns, one of the Society of Friends.—21, Mr. Thomas Willson.—52, Miss Gore.—22, Mr. James Holmes.—21, Mr. R. Wallworth.—38, Mr. J. Whitehead.—25, Mr. J. H. Deane.—Captain James Towers.—62, Miss Hulme.—Mrs. Margaret Peet.—78, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins.

At Manchester, Miss Thackery.—Mrs. Runcorn.—52, Mrs. Leeming.—Mr. John Higgenson.—At Hulme, 20, Miss Hannah Woodall.—At Ormskirk, 81, Mr. Samuel Fewklar.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gibson, of Chester, to Miss Frances Wilcox, of Tamworth.—Mr. W. Weaver, of Eastham, to Miss Marianne Downes, of Moor-hall.—Phillip Antrobus, esq. of Bollington, to Miss Mary Brooke, of Shrigley.—Joseph Johnson, esq. to Miss Ann Street, of Rosthern.—James Fenton, esq. of Rochdale, to Miss Haslehurst, of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Chester, the Hon. Mrs. Aston.—Mrs. Dicas.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Tomlinson.—Mr. Samuel Cheers.

At Macclesfield, 89, Mrs. Goode.—32, Sarah, the wife of Samuel Wood, esq. mayor of the borough.

At Barrow, Mr. Samuel Vernons.—At Mollington, at the same time, and each of them in their 75th year, Mr. Samuel Dale and Mrs. Dale.

DERBYSHIRE.

Some friends of humanity in Derby have purchased one of Smart's machines for sweeping chimnies, and placed it in public hands, to be used whenever it can be applied, without any additional charge.

Married.] Mr. Edward Thomas, to Miss Sophia Baldwyn, both of Derby.—Mr. Joseph Hume, near Derby, to Miss Harvey, of Millford.—Mr. Henry Carr, of Derby, to Miss Rimington, of Leeds.—T. W. Neville, esq. to Miss Andrew, both of Staveley.—Mr. William Watson, of Castle-gate, to Miss Bakewell, of Etwell.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Duke.—29, Miss Banting.—76, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Wright.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Stevenson.

At Breaston, much respected, John Bonsall, gent.—At Hogueston, 87, William Millington, gent.—At Trusley, 59, Mr. Richard Walker.—At Boyston, 42, Mr. Thomas Moorcroft.—At Stoney Houghton, Robert Dodsley, gent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Nottingham Petition against the War, was signed by 4400 persons.

Married.] Mr. Furley, of Nottingham, to Miss Anna Voce, of Annesley-park.—Mr. S. Day, of Beeston, to Miss M. C. Harrison, of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Bains, to Miss A. Ingram, both of Nottingham.—Mr. James Redge, of Newark, to Miss Thompson, of Cropwell Butler.—The Rev. R. Richings, of Ashby Parva, to the eldest daughter of John Goodacre, jun. esq. of Ullesthorpe.—Mr. E. Hardy, to Miss Wheatley, both of Nottingham.—Mr. Joseph Bunner, to Miss Ann Kneed, both of Kimberley.

Died.] At Nottingham, 35, Mr. Thomas Hancock.—66, Mr. Frederick Dobson.—Mr. Alexander Strahan.—84, John Sterland, gent. senior alderman of the corporation.—46, Mr. William Taylor.—66, Mr. W. Truss.—63, Mr. S. Charge.

At Newark, 57, Mr. Joseph Solmon.—47, Mr. William Haywood.

At Mansfield, 66, Mr. Benj. Drawater.

At Ilkiston, 73, Mr. Samuel Cawley.—At Old Radford, 45, Mr. Robert Taylor, much respected.—At Ruddington, Mrs. Hodgkinson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The beautiful steam packet-boat, called the John Bull, has been launched at Gainsborough, and is expected to sail between Gainsborough and Hull.

Married.] Mr. James Sebastian Willimott, to Miss Mary Booth, of Stamford.—Mr. Samuel Rounce, of Wisbeach, to Miss Martha Walpole, of Spalding.—Mr. George Peck, of Sutton, to Miss Mary Standley, of Wisbeach.—Mr. Thomas Harrison, to Miss Lucy Grant; Mr. John Gray, to Miss C. Merry;

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C. Merry; Mr. William Fytch, to Miss A. Hodgson; Mr. Berman, to Mrs. Ham: all of Louth.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, to Miss Jane Tester, both of Boston.—Mr. Tomlin, of Thorpe, to Miss Brockton, of Elston.—Mr. Hodgson, of Anderby, to Miss Cordall, of Raithby.—Mr. Johnson, jun. of Gainsborough, to Miss Hazleby, of West Butterwick.—Mr. John Hayes, of Leicester, to Mrs. Hannah Robinson, of Stamford.—Mr. Dean, to Miss Parkinson, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. Frederick Stevenson, of Stamford, to Miss Mackenness, of Lincoln.—Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, to Miss Elizabeth Graves, both of Boston.—John Gould Flower, esq. of Ketsby, to Miss Wright, of Wrangle.—Edward Holland, gent. of Worlaby, to Miss Mary Kirkham, of Hagnaby.

Died.] At Stamford, 86, Mr. William Shelton.—39, Mrs. Mary Rouse.—Mr. Hoop.—Mr. Elizabeth Roden.—81, Mr. James Askew, 34, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholls.—41, Mrs. Rebecca Roberts.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Furley.

At Wisbeach, 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Gash.

At Louth, 26, Mrs. Ann Wilson.—76, Mrs. Hall.—78, Mr. George Coote.—55, Mrs. Pawson.—26, Miss Ann Blond.—25, Mr. W. Jackson.—64, Mr. Richard Wilson.

At Grantham, 59, Mr. George Tevells, solicitor.—20, Mr. Whaley.

At Spalding, 77, Isaac Theaker, one of the people called Quakers.—Miss Twidale.

At Boston, Mrs. Barnes.—70, Mr. John Stewart.—90, Mr. Robt. Bontaft.

At Thorney, Mr. Little.—At Chatteris, 72, Mr. W. Cauthorne.—At Misterton, 66, Mrs. Rook.—At Holbeach, 50, Mrs. Leadbetter.—At Donington, 30, Miss Mary Newton.—At Helpstone, 69, Mrs. Ann French.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Frederick Ross, to Miss Hulse, both of Leicester.—Mr. William Ainge, of Wigston, to Miss Peet, of Smitterfield-house.—Mr. William Withers, of Leicester, to Miss Lucy Staveley, of Grantham.—Mr. Samuel Pochin, of Wigston, to Miss S. Hurst, of Eltington-lodge.—Mr. George Holt, of Belton, to Miss Miller, of Sheepshead.—Mr. John Dickens, of Burrow, to Miss Ellaby.—Mr. John Bentley, of Barbage, to Miss Mary Adcock, of Burton Hastings.—Mr. F. Mackett, to Miss Rebecca Hiak, of Wissendine.

Died.] At Leicester, 76, Mr. Fossett.—68, Mr. Wm. Ellis.—Mr. Robt. Nicholls.

At Loughborough, 50, M. W. Hawkins.

At Uppingham, 33, Mr. Merril.

At Empingham, 70, Mr. Marshill.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mrs. Thorneley.

At Hemington, Mr. Felton.—At Coleorton, 26, Mr. H. Tow.—At Bruntingthorp, 80, Mrs. Simons.—At Thurcaston, 96, Mr. John Ward.—At Hallaton, 75, Mr. Coleman.—At Kirkby Maillory, Miss Catherine Judith Noel.—At Wigston, 25, Mr. Alban Ainge.—At Lockington, at an advanced age, Mr. Gamble.—At Branstone, Mr. Bottrill.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Too, to Miss Deborah Taylor, both of Bloxwich.—Mr. Thomas Holloway, to Miss Deborah Taylor, of West Bromwich.—Mr. J. R. Lisle, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Ann Dalton.—Mr. Joseph Tatton, to Mrs. Prime, both of Leek.—Mr. Thos. Thompson, of Walsall, to Miss Hannah Green, of Burton upon Trent.—The Rev. Delabere Pritchett, rector of Cheadle, to Miss Harriet Warren.—Mr. John Smith, of Chebsey, to Miss Eaton, of Whitgreave.—John Nicholls, gent. of Pershall, to Miss Mary Barlow, of Gratewood-lodge.—Mr. Goring, of Blakenhall, to Miss Mary Whiting, of Bentham-cottage.—Mr. Crutchley, of Dunstone, to Miss Sanders, of Brereton.—Mr. Thomas Brooke, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Molineux.

Died.] At Stafford, 98, Mrs. Bott.

At Wolverhampton, 83, Mr. F. Wright.

At Stone, Mr. Thomas Lovatt.—Mr. Myatt.

At Newcastle, 65, Thomas Horwood, esq. banker.

At Burslem, Mr. Brown.

At Rodbaston, Mr. Lynall.—At Tunstall, Mr. Joseph Boberts.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The first boat that has completed the trip by the canal from Birmingham, reached Worcester in this month; and this undertaking is now open for the conveyance of goods, &c.

Married.] Mr. B. Cairns, of Handsworth, to Miss Ann Horner, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. B. M'Coy, to Miss Pears, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Richard Butler, of Darlaston, to Mrs. Mary Neilden.—Mr. Wm. Wright, to Miss Mary Watson.—Mr. James Banner, to Miss Hannah Mousley.—Mr. Thomas Cooke, to Miss Mary Ann Hinchliffe: all of Birmingham.—Mr. John Hollingsworth, of Birmingham, to Miss Frances Fairfield, of Solihull.

Died.] At Birmingham, 83, Mr. W. Pershouse.—Mr. W. Sneyd.—73, Mr. Edw. Hanson.—24, Mr. Thomas Longmore.—67, Mrs. Sarah Tabernacle.—40, Mr. John Davis.—72, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber.—Mrs. Sarah Kimberley.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bragg.

At Warwick, 71, Mrs. Groves.—Mrs. Baly.

At Coventry, Mrs. Herbert.—Mr. Alderman Norman.—27, Mrs. Downes.—Mr. M'Rae.

At Daventry, 44, Simon Oakden, esq. solicitor and banker.

At Barton Dasset, Miss Yarrow.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrockwardine, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Eaton, both of Long Lane.—Mr. James Jake, of Newport, to Miss Shuter, of Redhill.—Mr. Edward Downes, of

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of the Argoed, to Miss Lloyd, of Felton-grove.—Mr. J. Yeomans, of Patley-bridge, Yorkshire, to Miss Yeomans, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Dawes, of Market Drayton, to the eldest daughter of F. Warrington, esq. of Back-lane-house, near Macclesfield.—Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Whitchurch, to Miss Bellingham, of Nantwich.—Thomas Beale, esq. of the Heath-house, to the eldest daughter of Richard Salway, esq. of the Moor-park.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Harrison.—Miss R. Langley.—Mrs. Bell.—John Simpson, esq. of Belmont; who, for many years, had been engaged in forming the roads, bridges, and canals, in the islands of Scotland; these works, together with those executed by him in various parts of Great Britain, will prove durable monuments of his high professional attainments.—At Newport, 68, the widow of Thomas Dickenson, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Allison, solicitor.—Mrs. Lewis.—In Prees'-heath-cottage, Captain Brown.

At Wellington, Stephen Jennings, esq. banker.

At Bishop's Castle, the wife of J. Woolaston, esq.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. William Bangham,—78, Mrs. Mary Kendall.

At Ludlow, Sir John Boyd, bart.

At Tugford, Mr. Richard Block.—At Stepple-hall, 77, William Wheeler, esq.

At Woolsbach, Miss Baker.—At Coalmoor, Mr. George Boycott: he possessed a rare combination of knowledge, which a variety of scientific occasions brought forth and characterised.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Smith, of Bromsgrove, to Miss Skinner, of Shepley.—Tho. Gould Marshall, esq. of Harrington-lodge, to Miss Harriet Prickett, of Birmingham.—Mr. O. Batte, of Perry Bar, to Miss Harriet Watton, of Bromsgrove.—Mr. James Hunt, of Dudley, to Miss Lydia Richards, of Clapton.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Eleanor Morris.—Mrs. Ford.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Brookbank.

At Dudley, 23, Mr. Joseph Chinner.—At Staunton, Mr. Samuel Lane.—At Pensham, Mrs. Martha Bedford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A permanent Public Library has been established in the city of Hereford, upon a plan peculiarly calculated for the general diffusion of literature, and encouragement of mental improvement. It commenced on the 1st of March, and already consists of about 150 members, chiefly resident in the place, who subscribe thirty shillings each annually. For the establishment of this eminently useful institution, the city of Hereford is chiefly indebted to the praiseworthy and persevering exertions of a gentleman, whose legal knowledge is as highly estimated and looked up to, as the amiable qualities of his heart and mind are respected and admired. In the course of a few years this library will be equally extensive and valuable, comprising all the better part of English literature, and consequently become a constant source of amusement and improvement to the subscribers.

Married.] At Hereford, G. A. A. Davies, esq. of Crickhowel, to Miss Ellen Sophia Griffith, of Hereford.—At Ross, John Garlick Bate, esq. to Miss Martha Purchas.—William Browne, esq. of Camfield-place, to Miss Anna Maria Salway, of Richard's Castle.—Edmund Creswell, esq. of Marley-hill, to Miss Fanny Walbrook.—At Foy, Mr. John Palmer, of the New-house, to Miss Hannah Bird, of Ross.

Died.] At Hereford, the wife of Capt. C. P. Price, R. N.—Mrs. Dinah Moore.

At Ross, 76, Mrs. Roberts.

At Bullingham, Mr. Peregrine Prince.—At Lidbrook, Mr. Henry Morse.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At a meeting of members of the united church of England and Ireland, holden at Chipping Sodbury, on the 5th day of June, it was unanimously agreed, that a district-committee of the clergy and laity residing within the deanery of Hawkesbury, and any other adjoining deanery who may think fit to co-operate with this meeting, be now established in connection and correspondence with the diocesan committee at Gloucester, in support of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—*See Bishop Tomline's Charge, at Bedford.*

Married.] Thomas Marshall Sturge, of the Society of Friends, and of Olveston, to Hannah Enoch, of Warwick.—Mr. Thos. Dowding, to Miss Harris, both of Monmouth.—Charles Wathen, esq. of Stratford-house, to Miss Philippa Lee, of Bristol.—Mr. J. Bowden, of Gloucester, to Miss Mary Jones, of Norton.—Mr. R. Fudge, of Bristol, to Miss Lewis, of Newport.—John Ashton, to Mary Browett, both of the Society of Friends, and both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. Alexander Barnes, of Cirencester, to Miss Leah Maria Church, of Woolstone.—Mr. Henry Fowler, of Cheltenham, to the daughter of the late Jeremiah Day, esq. of Nailsworth.—Wm. Welch, esq. of Candle-green, to Miss Marg. Hill, of Brockworth.—Mr. James Williams, of Usk, to Miss Temperance Reece, of Trostrey.

Died.] At Gloucester, Miss Fletcher.—Mr. Thomas Coleman.

At Bristol, 85, Mrs. Isabella Shadwell.—Miss Mary Ann Norton.

At Clifton, 97, Mrs. Weston.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Attlay.—Mr. Thos. Lane.

At Cirencester, 64, Mrs. Webb.

At Tetbury, Mr. Richard Paul.

At Cheltenham, 31, Wilhelmina, the wife of William Conabe, esq.—Mrs. Peach.

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At Twyning, 67, George Phelps, esq.—t Chipping Sodbury, 48, Mr. Moses Bru on.—At Putson, 70, Mrs. Davies.—At Cheltbury, 73, Mr. Samuel Harvey.—At Marshfield, 76, Mr. Joshua Taylor.—At Newland, Walter W. Adair, esq. late captain, in the 83d regiment: his death was occasioned by a wound he received at the battle of Salamanca.—At Westburn-on-Trim, Mrs. Millard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The PRIZE COMPOSITIONS this year were as under:—

Chancellor's Prizes.

Latin Verse—"Europæ Pacatores Oxoniam invisentes," by Mr. Alexander M'Donell, student of Christ-church.

The English Essay—"The Effects of Colonization on the Parent State," by Mr. Tho. Arnold, B.A. scholar of C.C.C. and fellow elect of Oriel-college.

The Latin Essay—"In illa Philosophiæ parte, quæ moralis dicitur tractanda, quinam sit præcipue Aristotelicæ Disciplinæ virtus?" by Mr. C. Giles Bridle Daubeny, B.A. demy of Magdalen-college.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.

English Verse—"The Temple of Theseus," by Mr. Samuel Rickards, commoner of Oriel-college.

A meeting of tradesmen of Oxford has entered into resolutions to take no banker's note whatever, unless it be payable in London.

Married.] Mr. Wright, to Mrs. Ward, both of Oxford.—I. Peel, esq. to the eldest daughter of Wm. Tubb, esq. and mayor of Oxford.—The Rev. N. Bandinel, Bodleian librarian, to Miss Mary Phillips, of Culham.

Died.] At Oxford, 77, Mr. Ralph Bennett; and a few days after, 71, Mrs. Bennett.—48, Mrs. Seckham.—26, Mr. Charles Cooke; he was drowned in the river near his city.—51, Mr. Wm. Carpenter.—67, Mrs. Whitehorn.—Mrs. Watts.—80, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson.

At Henley, Capt. Richard Percy, R.N.

At Burford, Mrs. Ansell.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Mary Bewby.

At Toot Baldon, 81, Mr. Wm. Webb.—At Watlington, John Hayward, esq.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Thirty-six teams, with four horses each, two with three horses, and three with four oxen each, lately ploughed on Mr. Laham's farm, at Little Wittenham, forty acres of very strong land by two o'clock.

Married.] Mr. Jeffcoat, of Upper Winchendon, to Miss Parrott, of Aylesbury.—Mr. Wm. Stephens, to Miss Esther Hase, both of High Wycombe.—Mr. Samuel Case, of Hayes, to Miss Jane Creswell, of High Wycombe.—The Rev. H. C. Cotton, vicar of Peson, to Miss Eloisa Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse, Salop.—Henry Sprigg, esq. of Wexham-court, to Mrs. Whitfield, of Salt-hill.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Eliz. Bradney.—14, Mary, daughter of Mr. Rusher, bookseller.

At Aylesbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Turvey.—55, Mr. Prickett, solicitor.

At Hinton, 27, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. G. Evans.—At Yatterden-park, Francis Gallini, esq.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Dr. Prettyman, bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the clergy at the triennial visitation at Bedford, has denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attended them. He considered the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge as capable of fulfilling every object of the Bible Society. His lordship stated that, though it be our duty to shew forbearance and charity towards all our Christian brethren; yet, that we are not authorised to give the right hand of fellowship or co-operation to those who cause divisions; but, on the contrary, we are taught (Rom. xvi. 7,) to avoid them; and he seemed to think it most absurd and unaccountable that they, who prayed in their liturgy to be delivered from false doctrine, heresy, and schism, should unite in religious associations with those who publicly avow the falsest doctrines, the most notorious heresies, and the most determined schism.

As Mr. White, an auctioneer, and Mr. Bucklow, of the Swan Inn, both of Bedford, were lately returning from Oakley on horseback, the latter fell from his horse. Mr. White left Mr. B. in the care of a waggoner passing by, and proceeded to a surgeon, and thence to the Swan Inn, where he ordered a chaise and three servants to the assistance of their master. The surgeon followed Mr. White in about four minutes; and, when he had rode about a quarter of a mile, he saw a person lying insensible in the road, whom he supposed to be Mr. Bucklow. On the arrival of the chaise he returned with the sufferer to the Swan Inn, when, on removing the blood from the face, they discovered it to be Mr. White instead of Mr. Bucklow. He languished in the same insensible state for two days, and expired. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict that he died of a concussion of the brain. The chaise was again dispatched for Mr. Bucklow, who was found in a similar state about a mile further on the road. He was alive, but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A stone bridge is about to be erected across the Ouse.

Married.] John Pidcock, esq. to Miss Georgiana Ebrett, both of Wadford.—Mr. Williamson, of Luton, to the second daughter of the late Jos. East, esq. of Lamer Park.—Mr. Geo. Faulkner, to Miss Ann Augusta Atkinson, of Hertford.

Died.] At Offley-place, suddenly, the wife of the Rev. Lynch Burroughs.—At

Hatfield, Mrs. Marsham.—At Kensworth-hall, 87, Mrs. Geary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The following letter was sent lately by Dr. Kipling, dean of Peterborough, to the Rev. John Lingard, a Roman-Catholic priest:—

Rev. Sir,—In your strictures on Professor Marsh's Comparative View occur these words once, "the new Church of England," and these oftener, "the modern Church of England;" that for both these expressions you are amenable to a court of justice, I infer from this extract, "Seditious words, in derogation of the established religion, are indictable, as tending to a breach of the peace; as where a person said, Your religion is a new religion, preaching is but prating, and prayer once a day is more edifying," Haw. 7. Besides, the church by law established in this country is so inseparably interwoven with the British constitution, that whatever is calumny upon the former must be calumny upon the latter. —If, however, you shall assure me, in the course of a few days, that within a reasonable time you will publish a vindication of this defamatory language, I will defer to prosecute you, not only till sufficient time has been granted you for that purpose, but also till an opportunity has been allowed the public to peruse my reply to it. By a vindication is here meant complete proof of this position—that the structure of the church of England, and the materials of which it is composed, are new and modern. Should it appear to be the general opinion, when the reasonings of us both shall have been maturely considered, that your vindication is complete, I will then make a recantation, and cease to be a member of the established church. If, by the generality of our readers, it shall be thought defective, you will be summoned to answer for your offensive demeanor in Westminster-hall.—It may justly be presumed, that, before you ventured to issue forth your detractions, arguments to establish the position above-mentioned had been prepared with sedulity, and judiciously arranged. I therefore shall add, that by "a reasonable time," you must understand a few months only.

T. KIPLING.

Peterborough, March 23, 1815.

Married.] At Northampton, R. M. Lloyd, esq. of Wrexham, to the eldest daughter of G. Smith, esq. of Northampton.—J. Parsons, esq. of Brixworth-lodge, to Miss Mary Green, of Brixworth.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. G. Fox.

At Peterborough, Mr. Jos. Yates.

At Thrapstone, 91, Mrs. Leete.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

Married.] Mr. William Bridgman, to Miss Ann Fuller, both of Burwell.—The Rev. James Plumptre, vicar of Great Gransden, to Miss Robinson, of Cambridge.—Mr. Bull, of Huntingdon, to Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, of Peterborough.—Mr. Laws, of Ely, to Miss C. Framingham. —Mr. R. Hawes, of Ely, to Miss Fuller, of Lynn.

Died.] At Cambridge, 51, Mrs. Isola.—76, Mr. Owen Stone.—49, Mr. Peppercorn.

At Huntingdon, 29, Mr. Thos. Galbins.

At Downham, 75, the Rev. Mr. Jones, rector.

At Hemingford Abbots, 67, Mr. Richard Beaumont.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Bulling, of Holkham, to Miss Judith Martha Chambers, of South Thelworth.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Robt. Hoborough, to Miss E. Nicholls.—Mr. Richard Britton Norman, to Miss Ann Bolingbroke, both of Norwich.—Mr. Rust, of the royal navy, to Miss Bartram, of Mundsley.—Mr. Richard Tomlinson, to Mrs. Cross, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Starkie, to Mrs. Gapps, both of Norwich.—Mr. W. Howard, of Hellesden, to Miss Page, of Ludham.—Mr. Hendry, to Mrs. Norman, both of North Creak.—Lieut.-col. R. J. Harvey, to the only daughter of Robt. Harvey, esq. of Watton.—Mr. James Back, of Norwich, to Miss Ann Hatfield, of Hethersett.

Died.] At Norwich, 48, Mr. R. Beane.—Mrs. Fox.—Mrs. Lovett, 71, Mr. Noah Chalker.—77, Mr. William Daynes.—Mr. B. Larkman.—Mr. Thomas Ransome, 63, about forty of which he was a head clerk in the bank of Messrs. Gurney's, of that city, having been there from its first establishment, till his death, where the beauty of his penmanship attracted general admiration. In him, an excellent understanding was united with great brilliancy of wit, in which he was inferior to very few, as numerous effusions of his pen amply testify. He was the founder of a society in Norwich, of some years standing, called the *Friars' Society*, formed in some measure upon the plan of a club instituted at Philadelphia, by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, which has distinguished itself no less for its literary character, than for the benevolence it has of late years displayed in the distribution of soup and bread to the poor, at a cheap rate, during the severe winter months. Mr. Ransome joined to the taste for the fine arts, (in one branch of which, drawing, he was himself no mean proficient,) an attachment to the sciences of optics and mechanics, and was in possession of many valuable optical instruments, &c.

At Yarmouth, 43, Capt. Bernard Bond. —48, Mr. John Gurney.—97, Mrs. Mary Cossey.—38, Miss Christiana Gills.—39, Mr. W. Brightly.

At Lynn, 65, Mr. H. Standbanks.

At East Dereham, 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Bayfield.—62, Mrs. Annis.—At Stebbard, 31, Mrs. Rix.—At Corson, Mrs. Bayus.—

At

At Burghall-farm, 51, Mrs. Parmater.—At Charlton Forehoe, Mr. T. Seppings.—At Sudingham, 51, Mrs. Murrell.—At Pockthorpe, Mrs. Rebecca Holland.—At Blofield, 49, Mr. J. Sillett.—At Burwell, Mr. W. Long.—The Rev. Charles Grape, D.D. rector of Hornstead and Coltishall.—At Gayton, Mr. B. Leo.—At Neeton, 23, Mr. W. Greengrass.—At North Walsham, 90, Mr. John Sparshall.—At Horsford, 71, Mr. R. Andrews.—At Swardeston, 53, Mr. W. Barrett.—At Tharston, 65, Mr. B. Stannard.—At Methwold Hythe, 62, Mr. Clarke.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. C. Simpson, of Hadleigh, to Miss Hannah Cooper, of Stratford St. Mary.—Capt. Robert Lord, to Miss E. Osborne, both of Aldeburgh.—Mr. Robert Cornish, to Miss Newby, both of Haughley.—Mr. C. Clark, to Miss Mary Bawley.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Alderton, both of Woolpit.—Mr. Spooner, of Sudbury, to Miss Belcher, of Witham.—Mr. George Smith, jun. to Miss Mary Fyson.—Mr. Stephen Sutton, to Miss S. Pleasance, both of Ixworth.—Mr. P. Hutchinson, of Hewdens, to Miss Delf, of Beccles.—Mr. Charles Hayward, of Flixton, to Miss Sarah Teppell, of Stuston.

Died.] At Bury, 65, Mr. Singleton, very suddenly; it is remarkable, he often wished so to die.—Mrs. Pettit.

At Ipswich, 42, Mrs. Barber.—32, Mrs. Scott.—79, John Brown, M.D.—78, Mrs. Dorothy Hodgson.—Mrs. Kent.—At Stansfield, 72, Mr. Thomas Simpson.—59, Mr. John Blowers.—At Beccles, the wife of the Rev. B. Bence, rector.—At Saxmundham, 25, Miss Freeman.—At Coney-Weston, 61, John Lock, gent.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. John Toppesfield, to Miss Baldwen, both of Rochford.—Mr. William Lake, to Miss Houghton, both of Halsted.—The Rev. Bartlet Goodrich, to Miss Catherine Goodrich, of Saling-grove.—Mr. Adolphus Clarence, of Orsett, to Miss Maria Joslin, of Stebbing.—At Colchester, Mr. J. Barritt, to Miss Ann Cross.—The Rev. H. Budd, rector of White Roothing, Essex, to Jane, daughter of the late Gen. John Hale.—Mr. Joseph Page, jun. of Manningtree, to Miss Palmer, of Bradfield.

Died.] At Epping, Mrs. Hart.—At Broomfield-lodge, Miss Selina Brackenbury.—At Great Canfield vicarage, Miss Fidler.—At Finchingfield, 79, Mr. Thomas Whitehead.—At Waltham-Cross, 72, Mr. Abraham Constable.—At Laytonstone, Mr. William Collins.—Mr. Armstrong.—At High Ongar, Mr. James Miller.—At Loughton, 33, Miss Margaret Lovatt.

KENT.

G. U. Leith, esq. accompanied by a number of respectable yeomen of East Kent, lately appeared in the Maison Dieu Field, Dover, and at a quarter of an hour before six, thirty ploughs commenced working, moving in all directions. Fifty-five acres of land, which had not been turned up for the last preceding year and a half, were ploughed in ten hours, the whole being compleated a quarter of an hour before four o'clock in the afternoon.

The steam packet intended to run from Margate to London, is a fine large vessel, capable of accommodating upwards of 200 passengers; and it is expected she will make the voyage in nine or ten hours.

Married.] Mr. James Sellon, to Miss Gane, both of Milton.—At Dymchurch, Mr. Wm. Sinden, to Miss Hannah Bourn.—Mr. T. Boreman, to Miss Stye, both of Romney.—Mr. V. Selth, to Miss A. Dawson, both of Deal.—Mr. Thomas Jull, to Miss Dickes, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Edward Kingsford, of Betshanger, to Miss Baldock, of Dover.—Mr. Hogben, to Mrs. Underdown, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Birch, of Rochester, to Miss H. Dadd, of Sandling.—Mr. John Moore, to Miss Jemima Bolton, both of Bobbing.—Mr. M. Booth, sen. of Rochester, to Miss Judith Green, of Chatham.—Rich. Hakeman, esq. to the eldest daughter of P. Boghurst, esq. of Gad's-hill-house.—John Hollams, esq. of London, to Mrs. Pettit, of Deal.—Mr. Horne, of Whitstable, to Miss Fairman, of Chislet.—Mr. Thomas Vinson, of Dover, to Miss Harriet Bird, of Ash.—Mr. George Homersham, to Miss Frances Wiltshire, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Avery.—71, Mr. John Johnstone.—68, Mr. John Pierce.—95, Mrs. Browne.—73, Mr. W. Ovenden.—The Rev. Edw. Walsby, D.D.—Mrs. Bing.—77, Mr. Robt. Rouse.—24, Mr. Henry Birch.—80, Mrs. Buckton.

At Margate, Miss Samborne.—Mrs. Chester.—Mr. John Dyce.

At Ramsgate, 79, Mrs. Rider.

At Folkestone, 25, Mr. John Harlow.—81, Mr. J. Tapley.

At Chatham, Mr. T. Davis.—Mrs. Cole.—48, Mrs. Wyatt.—Mr. J. O. Hart.—Mrs. Penn.—Mr. Couchman.

At Dover, 50, Mr. Culmer.—Mr. Cullen.—Mr. John Mitchell.

At East Malling, Mr. Hubbard: he died very suddenly, while in his garden.—At Tenterden, Mrs. Cooper.—77, Mrs. Munn.—At Sturry, 85, Mr. Jeffery.—At Snodland, 47, Mr. J. Wenman.—At Milton, 91, Mrs. Mary Wasers.—Mr. John Jenkins.—At Walmer, Mrs. Radcliff.—At Bobbing, 63, Mrs. Morris.—At Upchurch, Mr. W. Broadbanks.—At Cranbrook, Mr. W. Weston.—At Hornhill, Mrs. Cheeseman.—At Boxley, 61, Thomas Best, esq.—At East Farleigh, 69, Mr. Richard Mercer.—At Birchington, Thanet, 57, Mr. Geo. Horn.—At Selling, 23, Mrs. Hawke.

At Wittersham, 62, Mr. John Jadgam.

At Gravesend, Mr. Thomas Hodge.

At Brompton, 75, Mr. T. Anderson.

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SUSSEX.

The alterations making at the Pavilion in Brighton are on a great scale, and at an enormous expence. A new gallery, 165 feet long, and 17 wide, is forming, for which the inside is almost entirely metamorphosed. A new geometrical staircase is making of iron. Between four and five hundred workmen are daily employed, so as to afford a prospect that the whole will be finished by the Regent's birth-day.

Married.] Peter Barker, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Attree, of Brighton.—Mr. C. Constable, of Arundel, to Miss Coote, of Clymping.—Mr. W. Hellyer, of East Wittering, to Miss Laurence, of Chichester.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Laurence.—99, Mrs. Russell.

At Horsham, Mr. Edward Dubbins.—84, Mr. Joseph Holmes, one of the Society of Friends.—At Fishbourne, Mrs. Wakefield.

HAMPSHIRE.

As Miss Bound, of Fareham, was lately returning home from a neighbouring farm, with a party of relatives, a youngman of the company, who was on the other side of a hedge, imprudently fired off a fowling piece, with the intention of alarming them, when he shot the young lady through the head, and killed her on the spot.—The frequency of these accidents requires that some law should punish such thoughtless persons.

A Steam Vessel, says the Hampshire Telegraph, suddenly made its appearance lately at Portsmouth, and, coming into the harbour immediately against the wind, produced a considerable degree of curiosity. She is a very neatly fitted vessel, is 75 tons burthen, answers to her helm with all the celerity of the best-sailing vessels, and goes through the water at the rate of from seven to eight miles an hour—which is produced by the steam from the engine erected in her, it being of 14-horse power: one ton of coals is sufficient fuel to produce the necessary force of steam for impelling her 100 miles. She came to this place from Plymouth Sound in 23 hours. It was intended, had the wind not been fair, that she should have towed the Endymimion frigate out of the harbour.

Ashbridge Park, the seat of the Earl of Bridgewater, has cost 100,000l. it is entirely, after the present specimen of the florid gothic.

Married.] Henry Arlett, gent. to Miss Ann Maria Aslett, of Winchester.—A. G. Welch, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Clare, of Emsworth.—Thomas Lawton, esq. of Helm-hall, to Miss Catherine Atkinson, of Portsmouth.—John Humphrey Austen, esq. of Easbury, to Miss Haynes, of the Polygon, near Southampton.—Mr. Robert Goodwin, to Miss Pardoe, both of Gosport.—Lieut. John Williams Patterson, of the 60th regt. to Miss Susannah Brown, of Lymington.—Mr. Cox, to Miss Main, both of Portsea.—Lieut. Bateman, R. N. to Miss Parkins, of Portsea.—Charles Littlehales, esq. M. D. to Miss Phillippa Isabella Lee, of Hound.—Mr. Richard, of Portsmouth, to Miss Whitewood, of Milton.—Mr. W. Burney, of Mowstead, to Miss Mary Taylor, of North Stoneham.

Died.] At Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Eveleigh.—69, John Robbins, esq.—The wife of Charles Ward, esq.

At Portsmouth, 65, Mr. Toop.—Miss Hatton.—Mrs. Burgess, very suddenly.—Mr. T. W. Pink.—Mr. Henwood.

At Winchester, 24, Mr. Lyford.—James Welch, esq.—Mrs. Taylor.—86, Mrs. Strainer.

At Portsea, Mr. Jeamy.—Mrs. Biden.—Mrs. Helb.

At Christchurch, 73, Mrs. Daw.—75, Mr. Pike, a burgess of this corporation.

At Fareham, Mrs. Braxton.

At Titchfield, Mr. Pierce.—At Brockhurst, 46, Mr. John Cleverlay.—At Rolton, Mr. Over.

WILTSHIRE.

At the agricultural society, the premiums for hoeing turnips were awarded to six female servants of William Tinker, esq. they having twice hoed thirty-two acres of turnips on his farm, in the course of the year, in a very superior manner.

Married.] At Malmesbury, Edward Creswell, esq. of Marley-hall, to Miss Fanny Walbank.—Mr. Nathan Edwards, of Trowbridge, to Miss Rebecca Tack, of Staverton.—Mr. H. Jones, of Rowde, to Miss M. E. Pinker, of Warminster.—Capt. Linthorne, R.N. to Miss Ann Buckler, of Corsley.—Capt. H. Gould, of 77th regt. to Miss Eliza Stettman, of Trowbridge.—Jos. Eden, esq. of Poulshot, to Miss Fisher, of Wanlip.

Died.] At Salisbury, Wm. Simpson, esq.

At Bradford, Manbey Tugwell, esq.

At Devizes, Miss Pentin.

At Christian Malford, at a very advanced age, and universally regretted, the Rev. Wm. Willes, archdeacon of Wells, and rector of Christian Malford; the duties of which parish he performed with unremitting zeal and assiduity for nearly 60 years, and until the time of his decease: he was son of Dr. W. formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells.—At Monkton Farley, the wife of Wm. Syms, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The shop of Messrs. Bourne & Co. Bath, has been for two weeks illuminated by gas-light, the beauty, regularity, and brilliancy of the flame excited general admiration; and we doubt not, says *the Bath Herald*, that the gentlemen who form the company for bringing the gas-light into use in this city, will be amply rewarded for their trouble and expense.

An Annuitant Society was instituted in

October

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October 1814, for the benefit of infirm ministers, and the widows and young surviving children of ministers, of every Protestant community. Every minister who has the stated charge of a parish or congregation, or who statedly exercises his ministry in the manner customary with the community to which he belongs, is admissible to the benefits of the institution, on subscribing annually to its fund; and every congregation contributing annually to the fund, is entitled to relief for a minister who becomes disabled while in stated connexion therewith, or for the family of a deceased minister.

Many Roman remains were lately turned up at Bath. They consist of fragments of Roman British pottery, of coloured glass-vessels, together with several coins.

Married.] At Bridgwater, Mr. James Clopter, to Miss Susan Baller.—Mr. Fred. Howr, to Mrs. Sophia Johnson.—Mr. Montague, of Bath, to Miss Harford, of Corston.—John Betham, esq. of the E.I.C.'s service, to Miss M. H. J. Clenter, of Bath.—Mr. Roper, of Bath, to Miss M. Deakin, of Pen.—Mr. J. Cruise, to Miss Mary Olive, of Frome.—Mr. John Combs, to Miss Barber, both of Frome.—The Rev. T. Maxwell Hunt, to Miss Collinson, both of Bath.—The Rev. —— Tripp, rector of Beneleye, to Miss Frances Owen, of Bath.—Mr. Tho. Harvey, of Weston, to Miss C. Moxham, of Walcot.—John Hurd Clarke, esq. to Miss Eliza Bayly, both of Ashcott.—Major-Gen. Bradshaw, to Miss Sophia Hoadly Ashe, of Bath.—Mr. Seldon, to Miss Evill, both of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Crowden.—78, Mrs. Fox.—50, Mrs. Philpot.—Mrs. Baylis.—Robt. Yescombe, esq.—Miss Jones.—Mrs. Alicia Bailie.—Mr. Richard Arnold.—Mr. George Pritchard.—Richard Trescott, esq.—Mrs. C. H. Cole.—Miss Gay.—63, Mrs. Anne Reeves.—93, Mrs. Hucklebridge.—At Wells, Mrs. Porch.

At Frome, 91, Wm. Bailey, esq. a gentleman who had a commiserating eye for adversity, and by the prosperous was universally esteemed.

At Wokey, 66, the Rev. James Phillott, D.D, rector and archdeacon of Bath; his death will be long and generally deplored, and it is followed by one universal sentiment of regret—that he is no more.—At Bathwick, Mrs. Bevan.—At Hilperton, 84, Mr. Christopher Beavan.

At Wellington, T. Collard, esq.—At Kelse-court, John Sweeting, esq.—At Benon-house, Mrs. Eliz. Wheaton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Laws, of Poole, to Miss Mary Small, of Shapwick.—Mr. Colbourne, of Bourton, to Miss Maggs, of Silton.—Mr. Durdon, of Darvehole-farm, to Miss Russell, of Leigh.—Mr. Tho. Guppy, of Sandford Orcas, to Miss Guppy, of Leigh.

Died.] At Weymouth, 28, Robert Wansborough Henning, esq.—69, Mrs. Martin.

At Bridport, 83, Mr. T. Persham.

At Alton Pancras, 95, Mrs. Margaret Simmonds.—At Watton-house, Tho. Rose Drewe, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

As a party, consisting of fifteen persons, were returning from Sidmouth to Otterton, by water, the boat upset, ten (nine of them females) were lost: two had been married in the morning.

A similar accident has happened at Hayle, where four young men and four young women lost their lives.

Married.] Wheeler Frederick R. Gibson, esq. of London, to Miss Cleave, of Crediton.—At Dartmouth, the Rev. T. Stenner, to M. A. Venning.—G. W. Pool, esq. of Stogumber, to Miss Mary Tucker, of Axminster.—Mr. William Payne, of Exeter, to Miss Maria Warren, of Tiverton.—The Rev. S. King, of Crediton, to Miss M. Steward, of Ottery St. Mary.—At Plymouth, Capt. Bowden, R. N. to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hawker.—Mr. John Bowhey, of Plymouth-Dock, to Miss Deeble, of the Weirheid.—Mr. J. G. Mitchell, of Plymouth, to Miss Louisa Rogers, of Stonehouse.—William John Clark, esq. of Buckland-house, to Miss Mary Smith, of Summer-castle.—Mr. John Endicott, to Miss Shilley, both of Exeter.—Mr. R. Kingdon, of Exeter, to the daughter of Richard Kingdon, esq. of Holsworthy.—J. P. Matthew, esq of Tallaton, to Miss Richards, of Gittesham-farm.—At Stoke, Lieut. Nepean, R. N. to Miss Widdicombe.—At Plymouth, Lieut. Howe, R. N. to Mrs. Carpenter.—John Venn, esq. of Peyhembury, to Given, daughter of Robert Warren, esq. of Gosford.

Died.] At Exeter, 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcocks.—54, Mr. John Parker.—Miss Walkey.—78, Mrs. Joan Sampson.—Mr. W. Chave.—Mr. alderman Burnet Patch.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Walrond.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Knight.

At Teignmouth, Miss Waye.

At Stokefleming, 41, John Henry Southcote, jun. esq.

At Mutley, 102, *Rebecca Wyatt*, she retained her faculties to the last.

At Newton Saint Cyres, 82, Mrs. Mary Ponsford.

At Torquay, Miss Hall, daughter of the late admiral Hall.

At Southernhay, 83, Mr. James Pope.

At Lymstone, the wife of U. T. Hemmingson, esq. of Woodbury-lodge.

At Heavitree, Mr. John Pook.

Aged 57, the Rev. John Rendle, M. A. vicar of Widecombe in the Moor. Mr. Rendle was born at Tiverton, and educated at Blundell's school in that town: whilst there, he distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and at the proper age was sent

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sent to Sidney-Sussex-college, Cambridge, being elected to one of the scholarships founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, and appropriated to scholars from Tiverton school. During his residence at college, he sedulously devoted himself to classical and mathematical learning, and took the degree of B. A. in 1781, with considerable credit. Shortly after he was elected mathematical lecturer of his college, and afterwards he took orders, and was elected a fellow of the same society. Having resided many years at Cambridge, he retired into the country, and served the curacy of Ashbrittle, in Somersetshire; but, on being presented by the late Chancellor Nutcombe, of Exeter, to the living of Widecombe, he married, and removed to his vicarage, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. R. was a most excellent classical scholar, and, from the time of his removal to Widecombe, he devoted all the time he could spare from his parochial duties, exclusively to study. There are but few situations more retired than Widecombe, being at some distance from any market town, and in the immediate vicinity of Dartmoor; he therefore experienced but few interruptions from his favourite pursuits. Divinity was the study to which he devoted himself, and more particularly the earlier ages of ecclesiastical history; he had read with the greatest attention the works of the fathers, and there was perhaps none of his contemporaries so very intimately acquainted with the early Christian writers. His constant attention to this branch of history, led him to consider the character of the emperor Tiberius in a very favourable point of view; and the latter years of his life were devoted to the vindication of that monarch. The book which he wrote on this subject was published last year, and was intitled "The History of that inimitable monarch Tiberius;" and it is certainly one of the most learned and ingenious works the present age has produced, and demands all possible attention from the literary world, as it exhibits an important era of history, and the character of a celebrated prince in an entire new light; and displays a consummate knowledge of the ancient historians and ecclesiastical writers. The main object of the work is to prove that Tiberius was a convert to Christianity, and a great patron of it: this hypothesis is supported with great ingenuity; and the very learned author attributes the disturbances at Rome during the reign of Tiberius, to the opposition which the introduction of Christianity into that city experienced from the senate and people; and, moreover, that the unfavourable character given of Tiberius by Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion, was occasioned entirely by the partiality which the emperor displayed towards the Christians. There are many other curious facts developed in the work, one of which is an attempt to prove that Strabo the geographer was the father of Sejanus. Mr. R. was collecting materials for a more enlarged edition of his work, when death closed all his learned labours: his health (injured by incessant application to study) had been decaying for many years, and a violent attack carried him off on the 22d of May, being at that time on a visit near Tiverton. Besides the History of Tiberius, Mr. R. had published some smaller pieces, a few years since, in a periodical publication: they related to biblical criticism; and one paper contained an explanation of the two communtable things mentioned in the Epistle to the Hebrews, ch. vi. 18. and which brought on a friendly controversy with his fellow-student, the late Dr. Pearson, master of Sidney. He had, moreover, finished several other works, which it was his intention to have published, if his life had been prolonged. The most important was, a Chronology of the New Testament; and another work, on the Authenticity of the two first Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. Banks, of Fowey, to Miss Scamp, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. R. Nicholls, to Miss Tregoning, of Truro.—Mr. John Bond, of Truro, to Miss Nancy Bennett, of Tregony.—Mr. S. Doble, of St. Michael Peakwell, to Miss Hoblyns, of Merther.—At Liskeard, Mr. John Barrett, to Miss Dorothy Sowdon.—Mr. W. Gundry, of Goldsithney, to Miss Trevenen, of Rosevenney.

Died.] At Truro, 50, Mrs. Tippett.

At East Looe, 72, Mrs. Helson.—85, Mr. John Manuck.

At Fowey, 31, Mrs. Susannah Courts.

At Redruth, 76, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell.—53, Mrs. Ann Bevan.

At St. Austell, 83, the Rev. Richard Hennah, vicar of St. Austell and St. Blazey, rector of St. Michael Penkivell, and domestic chaplain to Viscount Falmouth. This venerable pastor is deeply lamented by an extensive circle of relatives and friends, and sincerely regretted by his parishioners at St. Austell, in the midst of whom he has resided, in the most perfect harmony, for above half a century. As a mineralogist he has been long known, both to his countrymen, and to all scientific travellers through the interesting county of Cornwall; and his choice collection of minerals, consisting of the productions of his native county, in the highest perfection, (particularly the rare sorts of wood, hematite, and shot tin, and tin crystals,) it is said, is to be disposed of.

At Trereife, 26, Goldolphin Nicholls, esq.

At Perose, 29, Mr. Philip Harry; who was the author of several very excellent pieces in the Cornwall papers.

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WALES.

The grant of 20,000*l.* to improve the road by Shrewsbury to Holyhead, is to be speedily followed by the establishment of another mail-coach, whose bags of letters being confined to the correspondence between London and Dublin, would not involve it in delays, and it will perform its journey in thirty-six hours instead of forty-two.

The advantages to be derived from the pier at Holyhead are not confined to the packets, but it will afford protection to the shipping which navigate the Channel. It is to extend 1070 feet to the eastward of the light-house, to cost 81,000*l.* and to be completed early in the year 1817.

Married.] At Haverfordwest, Capt. Butler, of the Pembroke fusileers, to Miss Longcroft.—Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Carnarvon, to Miss Ann Clubbe, of Chester.—Edward Smart, jun. esq. of Llanfwrog, to Miss Jones, of Plas Towerbridge.—Mr. Morris, of Caerwys, to Miss Roberts, of Bettws Abergale.—Mr. Edw. Rowlands, of Derwen, to Miss Owen Williams, of Llanfair.—Dr. Mason, of Carnarvon, to Miss Ann Williams, of Bodafon.—Edward Evans, esq. of Eglwys-Eagle, to the youngest daughter of the late William Edwards, esq. of Cefn-ervas.

Mr. Lloyd, of Cofnfaes, Merionethshire, solicitor, to Miss Owen, of Llanynghenedl, Anglesea.—Mr. Griffith Roberts, of Cefndu, Anglesea, to Jane, daughter of Griffith Jones, esq. of Werns, Carnarvonshire.

Mr. Morgan Morgans, of Killibion, to Miss Mary Morgans, of Tantwyn, both in Glamorganshire.

Lieut. Stiles, R.N. to Miss Ann Thomas, of Narbeth.—Mr. Francis Nash, of Bristol, to Miss Williams, of Carmarthen.

Died.] At Cardiff, Mrs. Mary Williams.

At Carmarthen, 65, Mrs. North.

At Llanrwst, 26, Mr. D. Roberts.

At Aberystwith, 48, the wife of Adjutant Cole.

At Narberth, the relict of the late Joshua Paynter, esq.—At Penynchwain, 88, Mr. Evan Jones.—At Kinnerton, Tho. Stephens, esq.—At Newcastle Emlyn, Mr. J. Thomas.

At Boverton, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, 50, John Jones, esq. a gentleman possessed of various and useful information, and much respected for integrity of character.

At Coed, Llanllechid, 94, Mr. Richard Thomas; who could walk four miles in an hour a few days prior to his death.

At Castell, Llandiniolen, 88, Catharine Roberts, leaving 156 descendants.

At Haverfordwest, 75, Lewis Mathias, esq. late of Llangwarren-house, in the county of Pembroke.

At Swansea, 61, Mr. Joseph Bennet.—Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Edward J. Methodist-minister.

IRELAND.

A most useful mechanical experiment was tried on the 27th ult. in Dublin. Two mail-coaches were compared together by Mr. Edgeworth's apparatus; one mail-coach was constructed by Mr. Elliot, in London, upon the admirable principle of carrying the luggage underneath the coach, and of having the outside passengers accommodated behind. The other coach was of the common construction, where the passengers and luggage are usually placed at the top. The carriage upon the new construction had not only the advantage of being free from the danger of upsetting, but it carried four passengers more than the other.

The sweep who had been tried and convicted in Dublin of the most unheard-of cruelty to a poor apprentice boy, lately underwent part of his sentence, by being whipped from Newgate to the Royal Exchange. The public curiosity to see this monster in human shape, was excited to that degree, that every window, the tops of the houses, and other places, were crowded to excess: never on any occasion was witnessed such an assemblage of people in the streets of Dublin. At the Royal Exchange a most dreadful accident happened, that spread alarm through the metropolis:—several hundred persons mounted the steps in front of the Royal Exchange, and the pressure became so great, that the heavy iron balustrade in front gave way, and it and all the unfortunate persons who were leaning on it, fell to the ground, killing and breaking the limbs of such as were underneath. Seven dead bodies were carried away—of four countrymen, two boys, and a grenadier. Mr. Cooney, a respectable publican, had both his legs broke; James Campbell, a police-man, both his legs and one arm broke; and there are upwards of fifty mortally wounded. There is not a quarter of the town but has some person to lament. The consternation was so great, that in every quarter persons with fear painted in their countenances were seen, in search of their father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, or other relative.

Died.] At Dublin, Miss Booker, niece to the Duke of Gordon.—Benjamin Disdraib, esq.; who has left to the Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Fearns 1000*l.* to build a school at Rathvilly; 2000*l.* for the endowment of it, under the superintendance of the bishop, minister, and churchwardens; 500*l.* to the poor of the said parish; 500*l.* to the orphan school on the Circular-road, Dublin; and 400*l.* to the fever hospital, Dublin.—Mrs. Aberdien; who designed and executed the extraordinary Paper Museum which has lately been exhibited in different parts of England.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, the celebrated painter, Bartolozzi; he was born at Florence, in 1723. This great artist studied the principles of the

that art in which he so eminently excelled (engraving) under Wagner, at Vienna. He was engaged by Mr. Dalton to come to England in 1764, when he was soon after made a royal academician, and appointed engraver to the king. His works are so well known and so highly commended, that it would be superfluous to mention them here, the number is stated to amount to 2054; the most celebrated of these are, the Clyte and the Diploma. In 1802, he left this country for Portugal, being invited there by the regent, from whom he received a pension, the honour of knighthood, and was appointed the head of an institution, the object of which was the encouragement of the arts. Bartolozzi was an amiable, friendly, generous man, as well as an excellent artist; he has left one son, now in this country, who inherits a considerable portion of his father's genius, but his profession is that of a painter; a daughter of this gentleman is married to the younger Vestris.

At Bamberg, aged 64, the renowned companion of Napoleon in all his wars, Marshal Berthier, Prince of Wagram, &c. &c. He was the chief of the Emperor's staff from the commencement of his first glorious campaign in Italy, to the period when his master was bought and sold in 1814. Circumstances then forced him into the service of the Bourbons; but he accepted from them no ostensible employment, and during their reign secluded himself from public life. On the triumphal procession of the emperor through France, Berthier, contrary to expectation, accompanied the Bourbons to Ghent, and afterwards proceeded to Bamberg, to reside at the court of his wife's father. There, however, the conflict of his feelings so far preyed on his mind, that on witnessing, on the 1st of June, the entry of some Russian troops, he suddenly threw himself from an elevated window, and was killed on the spot. He published an historical narrative of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt and Syria, and was esteemed a man of great probity.

At Madras, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, an enterprizing and successful commander during the late wars. It is singular that the same month should record his death and that of General Picton; the two men whose conduct at Trinidad is described in M'Cullum's Travels.

In the unfortunate attack on New Orleans, 36, Major-general the Hon. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, K.B. colonel of the 6th West India regiment. He was eldest brother of the Earl of Longford, and first cousin to the Duchess of Wellington.

In the river La Plata, drowned, aged 29, Mr. Henry Chorley, late of Liverpool;—an event occasioned by one of those sudden gales incident to the river La Plata, swept him from the deck of the Felseca, in which he was passing from Buenos Ayres to Monte Video.

At Nice, 35, Sir Stephen Rich. Glynne, bart. of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. He married, in 1806, the Hon. Mary Neville, second daughter of Lord Braybrooke, by Catharine, sister of George, late Marquis of Buckingham, K.G. He has left issue, one son, born in 1807. The ancient family of Glynne is descended from Cilmin Droedin, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; his posterity were wise and discreet men in all their ages; and many of them were learned in the laws in the time of the kings and princes of Wales, and were judges.

At Koenigsberg, 73, Mr. Daniel Zimmerman, merchant, who seems to have rivalled, in charitable donations, many of those characters for which England is so famous. He was a native of Dantzic, and the sole maker of his own fortune. During his life, among other acts of liberality, he gave 12,000 florins to the Church-school of the Old Town of Koenigsberg; 12,000 florins to the reformed Church-school; and 12,000 florins for the erection of a school on the Haberberg. He also gave 4,500 florins to the community of the Old Town Church, for the purchase of a burial-ground. By his last will, he increased the capital of a hospital for widows, established by his wife, with 15,000 florins; he left also to the poor of the Mennonite community, of which he was a member, 15,000 florins; and to the city poor-chest, 2,000 florins. His other legacies were a bequest of 220,000 florins to the Old Town Merchant Society, towards a foundation, out of which might be paid annuities of 300 florins each, to fifteen widows of decayed merchants; and annuities of 180 florins each to forty poor men or widows of other classes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our usual Supplementary Number, containing much interesting Matter, Indexes, &c. will appear with our next Number. The most abridged form in which we could record the deeply interesting events of the month, has encroached on our other departments.

Mr. Cumberland, and some other friends, in our next.—Several Correspondents are informed, that their political papers are left at our publisher's. We judge it proper to re-state, that ours is not a political Journal, though we confess that in such times it is difficult to conduct the public press, and to feel as freemen ought to feel, yet withhold the honest expression of those feelings.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE THIRTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. 271.] JULY 30, 1815. [Price 2s.

A VOYAGE TO TERRA AUSTRALIS;

Undertaken for the Purpose of completing the Discovery of that vast Country,

AND PROSECUTED

In the Years 1801, 1802, and 1803,

IN

H. M. SHIP THE INVESTIGATOR,

And subsequently in the armed Vessel Porpoise and Cumberland Schooner;

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Shipwreck of the Porpoise,

Arrival of the Cumberland at Mauritius, and Imprisonment of the Commander during Six Years and a Half in that Island.

BY

MATTHEW FLINDERS,

Commander of the Investigator.

In 2 vols. 4to, with Atlas, Price 8l. 8s.

[The present work narrates the last of those Voyages of Geographical Discovery, which, in this age, have atoned for some of the errors of cabinets in waging perpetual wars of doubtful justice. The specific object of CAPTAIN FLINDERS' instructions was to complete the Survey of New Holland, the entire outline of which remained undetermined, though European Settlements had long been formed on its Eastern coast. This task, as appears by the present narrative, he executed with unwearied industry and singular ability; and these volumes form a proper supplement to the Voyages of Byron, Wallis, Cook, and Vancouver. The Emperor Napoleon, with that liberal attention to the arts and sciences which distinguished his career, had, it appears, previously sent out Commodore Baudin for the same purpose; and, the French voyage having been published before that of Captain Flinders, many of the discoveries of the latter have been anticipated, and names of illustrious Frenchmen have been affixed to places, which are now re-named by the English commander, who justly claims a priority of survey, if not of publication. The Atlas is a valuable addition to Geography, but it is deficient in those picturesque accompaniments which rendered popular many other voyages that have been brought out at the public expence. A nautical journal affords few passages for extract; but we have seized on some of the most interesting.]

HEALTH OF THE CREW.

AT the end of three months we had not a single person in the sick list, both officers and men being fully in as good health as when we sailed from Spithead. I had begun very early to put in execution the beneficial plan, first practised and made known by the great captain Cook. It was in the standing orders of the ship, that on every fine day the deck below and cockpits should be cleared, washed, aired with stoves, and sprinkled with vinegar. On wet and dull days they were cleaned and aired, without washing. Care was taken to prevent the people from sleeping upon deck, or lying down in their wet clothes; and once in every fortnight or three weeks, as circumstances permitted, their beds, and the contents of their chests and bags, were opened out and exposed to the sun and air. On the Sunday and Thursday mornings, the ship's company was mustered, and every man appeared clean, shaved and dressed; and when the evenings were fine, the drum and fife announced the fore-castle to be the scene of dancing; nor did I discourage other playful amusements which might occasionally be more to the taste of the sailors, and were not unseasonable.

Within the tropics, lime juice and sugar were made to suffice as antiscorbutics; on reaching a higher latitude, sour-krout and vinegar were substituted; the essence of malt was reserved for the passage to New Holland, and for future occasions. On consulting with the surgeon, I had thought it expedient to make some slight changes in the issuing of the provisions. Oatmeal was boiled for breakfast four days in the week, instead of three; and, when rice was issued, after the expenditure of the cheese, it was boiled on the other three days. Pease-soup was prepared for dinner four days in the week, as usual; and, at other times, two ounces of portable broth, in cakes, to each man, with such additions of onions, pepper, &c. as the different messes possessed, made a comfortable addition to their salt meat. And neither in this

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passage, nor, I may add, in any subsequent part of the voyage, were the officers or people restricted to any allowance of fresh water. They drank freely at the scuttled cask, and took away, under the inspection of the officer of the watch, all that was necessary for culinary purposes; and very frequently two casks of water in the week were given for washing their clothes.

WHALE FIGHT.

Near some rocks were two whales; and one or more of what seamen call *thrashers* were engaged in a furious combat with them, at a less distance than half a mile from the ship. The sinewy strength of the thrasher must be very great; for, besides raising his tail high out of the water to beat his adversary, he occasionally threw the whole of his vast body several feet above the surface, apparently to fall upon him with greater force. Their struggles covered the sea with foam for many fathoms round.

SIMON'S BAY.

Simon's Bay is known to be a large and well-sheltered cove, in the north-western part of the sound, called False Bay. Since the loss of the Sceptre in Table Bay, it has been more frequented than formerly; and I found it to be a prevailing sentiment, that, were it not for the advantages of Cape Town, Simon's Bay would, in every respect, be preferable for the royal dockyard, and the equipment of His Majesty's ships. It was remarked to me by an officer of discernment, captain of the flag ship, that instances of vessels being driven from their anchors by winds blowing into Simon's Bay, were exceedingly rare. He had observed that the strain upon the cables with these winds, was much less than with those of equal strength blowing off the land; and he accounted for it from the water thrown into the bay by sea winds, rebounding from the shore and forming what is called an under-tow, which tended to keep a ship up to her anchors. This takes place in Simon's Bay, with the south-east winds, but not in Table Bay with those from the north-west, which blow into it; owing, in part, to the distance at which ships there ride from the land, and apparently, also, from the under-tow passing out on the eastern side of the bay, clear of the anchoring ground.

NATIVES OF KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Our friends, the natives, continued to visit us; and the old man, with several others, being at the tents this morning, I ordered the party of marines on shore to be exercised in their presence. The red coats and white-crossed belts were greatly admired, having some resemblance to their own manner of ornamenting themselves; and the drum, but particularly the fife, excited their astonishment; but, when they saw these beautiful red-and-white men, with their bright muskets, drawn up in a line, they absolutely screamed with delight; nor were their wild gestures and vociferation to be silenced, but by commencing the exercise, to which they paid the most earnest and silent attention. Several of them moved their hands, involuntarily, according to the motions; and the old man placed himself at the end of the rank, with a short staff in his hand, which he shouldered, presented, grounded, as did the marines their muskets, without, I believe, knowing what he did. Before firing, the Indians were made acquainted with what was going to take place; so that the vollies did not excite much terror.

The women were, however, kept out of sight with seeming jealousy; and the men appeared to suspect the same conduct in us. The belief that there must be women in the ship, induced two of them to comply with our persuasion of getting into the boat, one morning, to go on board; but, their courage failing, they desired to be relanded; and made signs that the ship must go on shore to them.

It was with some surprise that I saw the natives of the east coast of New South Wales so nearly pourtrayed in those of the south-western extremity of New Holland. These do not, indeed, extract one of the upper teeth at the age of puberty, as is generally practised at Port Jackson, nor do they make use of the *womerah*, or throwing stick; but their colour, the texture of the hair, and personal appearance are the same; their songs run in the same cadence; the manner of painting themselves is similar; their belts and fillets of hair are made in the same way, and worn in the same manner. The short skin cloak, which is of kanguroo, and worn over the shoulders, leaving the rest of the body naked, is more in the manner of wood natives living at the back of Port Jackson, than of those who inhabit the sea coast; and every thing we saw confirmed the supposition of captain Vancouver, that they live more by hunting than fishing. None of the small islands had been visited, no canoes were seen, nor was any tree found in the woods from which the bark had been taken for making one. They were fearful of trusting themselves upon the water;

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water; and we could never succeed in making them understand the use of the fish-hook, although they were intelligent in comprehending our signs upon other subjects.

GEOLOGY OF THE SAME.

Captain Vancouver has described the country in the neighbourhood of King George's Sound, and therefore a few observations upon it will suffice. The basis stone is granite, which frequently shows itself at the surface, in the form of smooth, bare rock; but, upon the sea-coast hills and the shores on the south sides of the Sound and Princess-Royal Harbour, the granite is generally covered with a crust of calcareous stone; as it is, also, upon Michaelmas Island. Captain Vancouver mentions having found upon the top of Bald Head, branches of coral protruding through the sand, exactly like those seen in the coral beds beneath the surface of the sea; a circumstance which should seem to bespeak this country to have emerged from the ocean at no very distant period of time. This curious fact I was desirous to verify; and his description was proved to be correct. I found, also, two broken columns of stone three or four feet high, formed like stumps of trees and of a thickness superior to the body of a man; but, whether they were of coral, or of wood now petrified, or whether they might not have been calcareous rocks, worn into that particular form by the weather, I cannot determine. Their elevation above the present level of the sea could not have been less than four hundred feet. But little calcareous matter was found elsewhere than on the southern shores. In Oyster Harbour, a rather strongly impregnated iron-stone prevails, but mixed with quartz and granite; and in some parts of both harbours, a brown argillaceous earth was not uncommon.

THEIR LANGUAGE.

Notwithstanding the similarity of person and manner to the inhabitants of Port Jackson, the language of these people is very different. We found their pronunciation difficult to be imitated; more so, indeed, than our language was to them. Several English words they pronounced perfectly; whilst of such where an *f* or an *s* entered, they could make but little: finger, was pronounced *king guh;* ship, *yip;* and of King George, they made *Ken Jag-ger.* In the difficulty of pronouncing the *f* and *s*, they resemble the Port Jackson natives; and the word used by them in calling to a distance, *cau-wah!* (come here,) is nearly similar to *cow-ee!* The word also to express *eye*, is nearly the same. But, in the following table, which contains all the words that, with any certainty, I was able to collect, the most essential differences will be found, both from the Port Jackson language, and from that of the south end of Van Diemen's Land; and the words collected by Captain Cook at Endeavour River bear no resemblance to any of them.

English.	*K. George's Sound.*	*Port Jackson.*
Head	Kaăt	Ca-bet-ra
Hair	Kaat-joŭ	De-war-ra
Nose	Mo-il	No-gro
Cheek	Ny-a-nŭk	Yar-rin
Teeth	Yea-al	Da-ra
Ear	Du-ong	Go-ray
Lips	Ur-luk	Wil-ling
Throat	Wurt	Cad-le-an
Nipple	Bpep	Na-bung
Belly	Ko-bŭl	Bar-rong
Posteriors	Wa-la-kah	Boong
Thigh	Dton-al	
Knee	Wo-nat	Go-rook
Leg	Maăt	Dar-ra
Foot	Jaăn	Ma-no-e
Sun	Djaăt	Co-ing

THE TIDES.

No set of *Tide* was perceived on board, either whilst the ship was in the Sound, or in Princess-Royal Harbour; nevertheless it was sometimes found to run with considerable strength in the narrow entrances of both harbours. According to Lieutenant Flinder's observations on shore, during sixteen days, there was only one high water in twenty-four hours; which always took place between six and twelve at night: for after, by gradually becoming later, it had been high water at twelve; the next night it took place soon after six o'clock; and then happened later by three quarters of an hour each night, as before. The greatest rise observed was three feet two inches, and the least two feet eight inches.

Port Lincoln.

From Mr. Flinder's remarks upon the tide at *Port Lincoln*, it appeared that the rise did not exceed three-and-half feet; and that, like Princess-Royal harbour, there was only one high-water in twenty-four hours, which took place at night, about eleven hours after the moon's passage over the meridian, or one hour before it came to the lower meridian.

Bonaparte's Gulf.—(Lat. 33° 24′ south, long. 137° 47′ east.)

We had two flood tides in the day setting past the ship, and they ran at the strongest one mile and-a-half per hour;

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the rise appeared to be from six to eight feet, and high water to take place at two hours and a-half after the moon passed the meridian.

Keppel Bay.

The rise of tide in the entrance of *Keppel Bay* seems to vary at the neaps and springs, from nine to fourteen feet, and high-water to take place nine hours and a half after the moon's passage over and under the meridian; but the morning's tide fell two or three feet short of that at night.

Port Bowen.

(Lat. 22° 28′ south, long. 150° 45′ east.)

The time of high-water, as near as it could be ascertained, was ten hours after the moon's passage over and under the meridian, being half an hour later than in Keppel Bay; and the tide rises more than nine feet.

Broad Sand.

(Lat. 22° 6′ south, long. 150° east.)

My attention was attracted one evening by the vast extent of mud left dry on each side of the channel, and I ordered particular attention to be paid to the tides during the night. At eleven o'clock, when the flood had ceased running, the depth was sounded and the lead line measured, and the same at half past five in the morning, when it was low water; the difference was no less than thirty-two feet, and it wanted a day of being full moon; so that the springs may reach two or three feet higher.

GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTH COAST.

Our course along the shore was so favoured by the wind, that at seven in the evening we had passed another projecting part of the cliffs, named Point Dovet, distant from Point Culver fifty miles; and the extreme in sight a-head was twenty miles further, and still cliffy. The nearest part was two or three leagues distant; and, the wind being still at south, we hauled up to it, and at nine o'clock stood back to the westward.

The elevation of these cliffs appeared to be about five-hundred feet, and nothing of the back country was seen above them. In the upper part they are brown, in the lower part nearly white, and the two *strata*, as also the small layers of which each is composed, are nearly horizontal. They were judged to be calcareous, as was the white, grey, and brown sand which the lead brought up when the bottom was not of coral.

A surveyor finds almost no object here whose bearing can be set a second time. Each small projection presents the appearance of a steep cape, as it opens out in sailing along; but, before the ship arrives abreast of it, it is lost in the general uniformity of the coast, and the latitude, longitude, and distance of the nearest cliffs, are all the documents that remain for the construction of a chart.

Abreast of our situation, at half-past two, the level bank again closed in upon the shore, and formed cliffs very similar to those along which we had before run thirty leagues. Their elevation appeared to be from four to six hundred feet, the upper third part was brown, and the lower two-thirds white; but, as we advanced, the upper brown *stratum* was observed to augment in proportional quantity. We could not distinguish, as before, the smaller layers in the two *strata*; and from the number of excavations in the white part, apparently from pieces having fallen down (see Mr. Westall's sketch), I was led to think the lower portion of these cliffs to be grit-stone, rather than calcareous rock.

The length of these cliffs, from their second commencement, is thirty-three leagues; and that of the level bank, from near Cape Pasley, where it was first seen from the sea, is no less than *one hundred and forty-five leagues*. The height of this extraordinary bank is nearly the same throughout, being no where less, by estimation, than four hundred, nor any where more than six hundred feet. In the first twenty leagues the ragged tops of some inland mountains were visible over it; but, during the remainder of its long course, the bank was the limit of our view.

This equality of elevation for so great an extent, and the evidently calcareous nature of the bank, at least in the upper two hundred feet, would bespeak it to have been the exterior line of a vast coral reef, which is always more elevated than the interior parts, and commonly level with high-water mark. From the gradual subsiding of the sea, or perhaps by a sudden convulsion of nature, this bank may have attained its present height above the surface; and, however extraordinary such a change may appear, yet, when it is recollected that branches of coral still exist upon Bald Head, at the elevation of four hundred or more feet, this supposition assumes a great degree of probability; and it would further seem, that the subsiding of the waters has not been at a period very remote, since these frail branches have yet neither been all beaten down nor mouldered away by the wind and weather.

EAGLES.

A white eagle, with fierce aspect and outspread wing, was seen bounding towards

wards us; but, stopping short at twenty yards off, he flew up into a tree. Another bird of the same kind discovered himself by making a motion to pounce down upon us as we passed underneath; and it seemed evident that they took us for kanguroos, having probably never before seen an upright animal in the island of any other species. These birds sit watching in the trees, and, should a kanguroo come out to feed in the day-time, it is seized and torn to pieces by these voracious creatures. This accounted for so few kanguroos being seen, when traces of them were met with at every step; and for their keeping so much under thick bushes that it was impossible to shoot them. Their size was superior to any of those found upon the more western islands, but much inferior to the forest kanguroo of the continent.

LOSS OF A BOAT AND CREW.

At dusk in the evening the cutter was seen under sail, returning from the main land; but, not arriving in half an hour, and the sight of it having been lost rather suddenly, a light was shown, and Lieut. Fowler went in a boat, with a lanthorn, to see what might have happened. Two hours passed without receiving any tidings. A gun was then fired, and Mr. Fowler returned soon afterward, but alone. Near the situation where the cutter had been last seen he met with so strong a rippling of tide that he himself narrowly escaped being upset; and there was reason to fear that it actually happened to Mr. Thistle. Had there been day-light it is probable that some or all of the people might have been picked up; but it was too dark to see any thing, and no answer could be heard to the hallooing, or to the firing of muskets.* The tide was setting to the southward, and ran an hour and a half after the missing boat had been last seen, so that it would be carried to seaward in the first instance; and no more than two out of the eight people being at all expert in swimming, it was much to be feared that most of them would be lost.

A boat was dispatched in search of the lost cutter, and presently returned, towing in the wreck, bottom upward; it was stove in every part, having to all appearance been dashed against the rocks. One of the oars was afterwards found, but nothing could be seen of our unfortunate shipmates. The boat was again sent away in search; and a midshipman was stationed upon a head land, without-side of the cove, to observe every thing which might drift past with the tide. Mr. Brown and a party landed to walk along the shore to the northward, whilst I proceeded to the southern extremity of the main land, which was now named Cape Catastrophe.

UNACCOUNTABLE FIRE.

A thick wood covered almost all that part of Kanguroo or Decrés island visible from the ship; but the trees in a vegetating state were not equal in size to the generality of those lying on the ground, nor to the dead trees standing upright. Those on the ground were so abundant, that, in ascending the higher land, a considerable part of the walk was made upon them. They lay in all directions, and were nearly of the same size and in the same progress towards decay; from whence it would seem that they had not fallen from age, nor yet been thrown down in a gale of wind. Some general conflagration, and there were marks apparently of fire on many of them, is perhaps the sole cause which can be reasonably assigned; but whence came the woods on fire? That there were no inhabitants upon the island, and that the natives of the continent did not visit it, was demonstrated, if not by the want of all signs of such visit, yet by the tameness

* This evening, Mr. Fowler told me a circumstance which I thought extraordinary; and it afterwards proved to be more so. Whilst we were lying at Spithead, Mr. Thistle was one day waiting on shore, and, having nothing else to do, he went to a certain old man, named Pine, to have his fortune told. The cunning man informed him, that he was going out a long voyage, and that the ship, on arriving at her destination, would be joined by another vessel. That such was intended, he might have learned privately; but he added, that Mr. Thistle would be lost before the other vessel joined. As to the manner of his loss the magician refused to give any information. My boat's crew, hearing what Mr. Thistle said, went also to consult the wise man; and, after the prefatory information of a long voyage, were told that they would be shipwrecked, but not in the ship they were going out in: whether they would escape and return to England, he was not permitted to reveal.

This tale Mr. Thistle had often told at the mess table; and I remarked with some pain in a future part of the voyage, that every time my boat's crew went to embark with me in the Lady Nelson, there was some degree of apprehension amongst them that the time of the predicted shipwreck was arrived. I make no comment upon this story, but recommend a commander, if possible, to prevent any of his crew from consulting fortune tellers.

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of

of the kangaroo, an animal which, on the continent, resembles the wild deer in timidity. Perhaps lightning might have been the cause, or possibly the friction of two dead trees in a strong wind; but it would be somewhat extraordinary that the same thing should have happened at Thistle's Island, Boston Island, and at this place, and apparently about the same time. Can this part of Terra Australis have been visited before, unknown to the world? The French navigator, La Perouse, was ordered to explore it, but there seems little probability that he ever passed Torres' Strait.

Some judgment may be formed of the epoch when these conflagrations happened, from the magnitude of the growing trees, for they must have sprung up since that period. They were a species of *eucalyptus*, and, being less than the fallen trees, had most probably not arrived at maturity; but the wood is hard and solid, and it may thence be supposed to grow slowly. With these considerations, I should be inclined to fix the period at not less than ten, nor more than twenty years before our arrival. This brings us back to La Pérouse. He was in Botany Bay in the beginning of 1788; and if he did pass through Torres' Strait, and come round to this coast, as was his intention, it would probably be about the middle or latter end of that year, or between thirteen and fourteen years before the Investigator. My opinion is not favourable to this conjecture; but I have furnished all the *data* to enable the reader to form his own judgment upon the cause which might have prostrated the woods of these islands.

CORAL REEFS.

In the afternoon I went upon the reef with a party of the gentlemen; and the water being very clear round the edges, a new creation, as it were to us, but imitative of the old, was there presented to our view. We had wheat sheaves, mushrooms, stags' horns, cabbage leaves, and a variety of other forms, glowing under water with vivid tints of every shade betwixt green, purple, brown, and white; equalling in beauty and excelling in grandeur the most favourite *parterre* of the curious florist. These were different species of coral and fungus, growing, as it were, out of the solid rock, and each had its peculiar form and shade of colouring: but, whilst contemplating the richness of the scene, we could not long forget with what destruction it was pregnant.

Different corals in a dead state, concreted into a solid mass of a dull-white colour, composed the stone of the reef. The negro heads were lumps which stood higher than the rest; and being generally dry, were blackened by the weather; but even in these the forms of the different corals and some shells were distinguishable. The edges of the reef, but particularly on the outside where the sea broke, were the lightest parts; within there were pools and holes containing live corals, sponges, and sea-eggs and cucumbers*; and many enormous cockles (*chama gigas*) were scattered upon different parts of the reef. At low-water this cockle seems most commonly to lie half open; but frequently closes with much noise; and the water within the shells then spouts up in a stream, three or four feet high; it was from this noise and the spouting of the water that we discovered them, for in other respects they were scarcely to be distinguished from the coral rock. A number of these cockles were taken on board the ship, and stewed in the coppers; but they were too rank to be agreeable food, and were eaten by few. One of them weighed 47¼lbs. as taken up, and contained 3lbs. 2 oz. of meat; but this size is much inferior to what was found by Captains Cook and Bligh, upon the reefs of the coast further northward, or to several in the British Museum; and I have since seen single shells more than four times the weight of the above shells and fish taken together.

BARRIER REEFS.

I shall now make some general remarks on the reefs which form so extraordinary a barrier to the north-east coast of New South Wales; and amongst which we sought fourteen days, and sailed more than five hundred miles, before a passage could be found through them, out to sea.

The easternmost parts of the barrier seen in the Investigator, lie nearly in 21° south, and 151° 10′ east; but there can be no doubt that they are connected with the reefs lying to the southward, discovered in 1797 by Capt. Campbell, of the brig Deptford; and probably also with those further distant, which Capt. Swain, of the Eliza, fell in with in the following year. If so, the Barrier Reefs will commence as far south-eastward as the latitude

* What we call sea cucumbers, from their shape, appears to have been the *bêche de mer*, or *trepang*, of which the Chinese make a soup, much esteemed in that country for its supposed invigorating qualities.

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tude 22° 50′, and longitude about 152° 40′, and possibly still further; Break-sea Spit is a coral reef, and a connexion, under water, between it and the barrier, seems not improbable. The opening by which we passed out is in 18° 52′, and 149° 2′; so that, did the Barrier Reefs terminate here, their extent would be near 350 miles in a straight line, and in all this space there seems to be no large opening. Mr. Swain did indeed get out at the latitude 22°; but it was by a long and very tortuous channel.

Of what extent our opening may be is uncertain; but, since Capt. Cook had smooth water in running to the west and northward to Cape Tribulation, where he first saw the reefs, it should seem to be not very great; certainly, as I think, not exceeding twenty, and perhaps not five, leagues. I therefore assume it as a great probability, that, with the exception of this, and perhaps several small openings, our Barrier Reefs are connected with the Labyrinth of Capt. Cook; and that they reach to Torres' Strait and to New Guinea, in 9° south, or through 14° of latitude and 9° of longitude, which is not to be equalled in any other known part of the world.

The breadth of the barrier seems to be about fifteen leagues in its southern part, but diminishes to the northward; for at the Northumberland island it is twelve, and near our opening the breadth is not more than seven or eight leagues. The reef seen in latitude 17½°, after we got through, being forty leagues from the coast, I consider to be distinct banks out at sea; as I do those discovered by Mons. de Bougainville in 15½°, which lie still farther off. So far northward as I explored the Barrier Reefs, they are unconnected with the land; and continue so to latitude 16°; for, as before said, Capt. Cook saw none until he had passed Cape Tribulation.

An arm of the sea is inclosed between the barrier and the coast, which is at first twenty-five or thirty leagues wide; but is contracted to twenty, abreast of Broad Sound, and to nine leagues at Cape Gloucester; from whence it seems to go on diminishing, till, a little beyond Cape Tribulation, reefs are found close to the shore. Numerous islands lie scattered in this inclosed space; but, so far as we are acquainted, there are no other coral banks in it than those by which some of the islands are surrounded; so that, being sheltered from the deep waves of the ocean, it is particularly well adapted to the purposes of a coasting trade. The reader will be struck with the analogy which this arm of the sea presents to one in nearly the same latitude of the northern hemisphere. The Gulph of Florida is formed by the coast of America on the west, and by a great mass of islands and shoals on the east; which shoals are also of coral.

On the outside of the barrier the sea appears to be generally unfathomable; but within, and amongst the reefs, there are soundings every where. Nor is the depth very unequal where the bottom is sandy, but, like the breadth of the reefs and the arm they inclose, it diminishes as we advance northward, from 60 to 48, to 35, and to 30 fathoms near our opening, and to 20 at Cape Tribulation. The further to leeward the shallower the water, seems to be a law amongst coral reefs.

There is some variation in the tide in different parts of the barrier, but the most general rise is about two fathoms; abreast of the Northumberland Islands, however, where the flood from the south-east seems to meet that from the northward, it is three fathoms, and perhaps more. The time of high water there, and also at the eastern Cumberland Islands, is eleven hours after the moon's passage, but it probably accelerates north-westward, to the opening, and then retards further on; at Endeavour River, Capt. Cook found it to be high water an hour and a half earlier than is above given.

A CORAL ISLAND.

This little island, or rather the surrounding reef, which is three or four miles long, affords shelter from the south-east winds; and, being at a moderate day's run from Murray's isles, it forms a convenient anchorage for the night to a ship passing through Torres' Strait, I named it Half-way Island. It is scarcely more than a mile in circumference, but appears to be increasing both in elevation and extent. At no very distant period of time, it was one of those banks produced by the washing up of sand and broken coral, of which most reefs afford instances, and those of Torres' Strait a great many. These banks are in different stages of progress; some, like this, are become islands, but not yet habitable; some are above high-water mark, but destitute of vegetation; whilst others are overflowed with every returning tide.

It seems to me, that, when the animalcules which form the corals at the bottom of the ocean, cease to live, their structures adhere to each other, by virtue either of the glutinous remains within,

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in, or of some property in salt water; and the interstices being gradually filled up with sand and broken pieces of coral washed by the sea, which also adhere, a mass of rock is at length formed. Future races of these animalcules erect their habitations upon the rising bank, and die in their turn to increase, but principally to elevate, this monument of their wonderful labours. The care taken to work perpendicularly in the early stages, would mark a surprising instinct in these diminutive creatures. Their wall of coral, for most part in situations where the winds are constant, being arrived at the surface, affords a shelter, to leeward of which their infant colonies may be safely sent forth, and to this their instinctive foresight it seems to be owing, that the windward side of a reef exposed to the open sea, is generally, if not always, the highest part, and rises almost perpendicular, sometimes from the depth of 200, and perhaps many more fathoms. To be constantly covered with water, seems necessary to the existence of the animalcules, for they do not work, except in holes upon the reef, beyond low-water mark; but the coral sand and other broken remnants thrown up by the sea adhere to the rock, and form a solid mass with it, as high as the common tides reach. That elevation surpassed, the future remnants, being rarely covered, lose their adhesive property; and, remaining in a loose state, form what is usually called a key upon the top of the reef. The new bank is not long in being visited by sea birds; salt plants take root upon it, and a soil begins to be formed; a cocoa nut, or the drupe of a pandanus, is thrown on shore; land birds visit it and deposit the seeds of shrubs and trees; every high tide, and still more every gale, adds something to the bank; the form of an island is gradually assumed; and last of all comes man to take possession.

Half-way Island is well advanced in the above progressive state; having been many years, probably some ages, above the reach of the highest spring-tides, or the wash of the surf in the heaviest gales. I distinguished however in the rock which forms its basis, the sand, coral, and shells formerly thrown up, in a more or less perfect state of cohesion; small pieces of wood, pumice stone, and other extraneous bodies, which chance had mixed with the calcareous substances when the cohesion began, were inclosed in the rock; and in some cases were still separable from it without much force. The upper part of the island is a mixture of the same substances in a loose state, with a little vegetable soil; and is covered with the *casuarina* and a variety of other trees and shrubs, which give food to paroquets, pigeons, and some other birds; to whose ancestors it is probable the island was originally indebted for this vegetation.

ANT-HILLS.

The figures resembling sentry boxes were ant-hills, of eight or more feet high; Pelsert found similar hills on the west coast, and says they might have been taken for the houses of Indians, as in fact we did take them at a distant view. They were also seen by Dampier on the north-west coast, who mistook them in the same way; but says he found them to be so many rocks, probably from not making the examination with his usual care. The insects which inhabit, and I suppose erect, these structures, are small, reddish, with black heads, and seemed to be a sluggish and feeble race. We found the common black flies excessively numerous here, and almost as troublesome as Dampier describes them to be on the north-west coast.

SWERS' ISLAND.

The hill proved to be a mass of calcareous rock, whose surface was cut and honey-combed as if it had been exposed to the washing of a surf. It was the highest land we had seen in Carpentaria, after having followed one hundred and seventy-five leagues of coast; nor was any land to be distinguished from the top of the hill, which had an equal degree of elevation; yet it did not much exceed the height of the ship's mast head!

The stone most commonly seen on the shores is an iron ore, in some places so strongly impregnated that I conceive it would be a great acquisition to a colony fixed in the neighbourhood. Above this is a concreted mass of coral, shells, coral sand, and grains of iron ore, which sometimes appears at the surface, but is usually covered either with sand or vegetable earth, or a mixture of both. Such appeared most generally to be the consistence of all the islands; but there are many local varieties.

The soil, even in the best parts, is far behind fertility, but the small trees and bushes which grow there, and the grass in some of the less covered places, save the larger islands from the reproach of being absolutely sterile. The principal woods are *eucalyptus* and *casuarina*, of a size too small in general to be fit for other purposes than the fire; the *pandanus* grows

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grows almost every where, but most abundantly in the sandy parts; and the botanists made out a long list of plants, several of which were quite new to them.

We saw neither quadruped nor reptile upon the islands. Birds were rather numerous; the most useful of them were flocks of several species, and bustards; and one of these last, shot by Mr. Bauer, weighed between ten and twelve pounds, and made us an excellent dinner. The flesh of this bird is distributed in a manner directly contrary to that of the domestic turkey, the white meat being upon the legs, and the black upon the breast. In the woody parts of the islands were seen crows and white cockatoos; as also cuckoo-pheasants, pigeons, and small birds peculiar to this part of the country. On the shores were pelicans, gulls, seapies, ox-birds, and sand-larks; but, except the gulls, none of these tribes were numerous. The sea afforded a variety of fish, and in such abundance, that it was rare not to give a meal to all the ship's company from one or two hauls of the seine. Turtle abound amongst the islands; but it seemed to be a fatality that we could neither peg any from the boat, nor yet catch them on shore.

Indians were repeatedly seen upon both Bentinck's and Sweer's islands; but they always avoided us, and sometimes disappeared in a manner which seemed extraordinary. It is probable that they hid themselves in caves dug in the ground, for we discovered in one instance a large hole, containing two apartments (so to call them), in each of which a man might lie down. Fire-places under the shade of the trees, with dried grass spread around, were often met with; and these appeared to be their fine-weather, and the caves their foul-weather, residences. The fern, or some similar root, appears to form a part of their subsistence; for there were some places in the sand, and in the dry swamps, where the ground had been so dug up with pointed sticks that it resembled the work of a herd of swine.

Whether these people reside constantly upon the islands, or come over at certain seasons from the main, was uncertain; canoes they seemed to have none, but to make their voyages upon rafts, similar to those seen at Horse-shoe island, and of which some were found on the shore in other places. I had been taught by the Dutch accounts to expect that the inhabitants of Carpentaria were ferocious, and armed with bows and arrows, as well as spears. I found them to be timid, and so desirous to avoid intercourse with strangers that it was by surprize alone that our sole interview, that at Horse-shoe island, was brought about; and certainly there was then nothing ferocious in their conduct. Of bows and arrows not the least indication was perceived, either at these islands or at Coen river; and the spears were too heavy and clumsily made to be dangerous as offensive weapons; in the defensive they might have some importance.

ALLEN'S ISLAND.

Gulf of Carpentaria.

Allen's Isle is between four and five miles in length, and, though generally barren, there are bushes and small trees upon it, and some tolerable grass. It is altogether low land; but the south-east end is cliffy, and within two cables' length of it there are four fathoms; no fresh water was found near the shore, nor any place where casks could be conveniently landed. After taking a set of bearings, I left the gentlemen to follow their pursuits, and rowed north-westward, intending to go round the island; but an impassable reef extended so far out, that the project was given up; and, after taking angles from one of the rocks, I went eastward to a smaller island two miles off, where several Indians were perceived. The water was too shallow for the boat to get near them, but we landed at a little distance, and walked after three men, who were dragging six small rafts toward the extreme northern rocks, where three other natives were sitting.

These men not choosing to abandon their rafts, an interview was unavoidable, and they came on shore with their spears to wait our approach. One of us advanced towards them unarmed; and, signs being made to lay down their spears, which were understood to mean that they should sit down, they complied, and by degrees a friendly intercourse was established. They accepted some red worsted caps and fillets, as also a hatchet and an adze, the use of which, being explained, was immediately comprehended. In return they gave us two very rude spears, and a womerah, or throwing stick, of nearly the same form as those used by the natives of Port Jackson.

The rafts consisted of several straight branches of mangrove, very much dried, and lashed together in two places with the largest ends one way, so as to form a broad part, and the smaller ends closing to a point. Near the broad end was a bunch of grass, where the man sits to paddle; but the raft, with his weight

alone, must swim very deep; and indeed I should scarcely have supposed it could float a man at all. Upon one of the rafts was a short net, which, from the size of the meshes, was probably intended to catch turtle; upon another was a young shark; and these, with their paddles and spears, seemed to constitute the whole of their earthly riches.

Two of the three men were advanced in years, and from the resemblance of feature were probably brothers. With the exception of two chiefs at Taheity, these were the tallest Indians I had ever seen; the two brothers being from three to four inches higher than my coxswain, who measured five feet eleven. They were not remarkable for being either stout or slender; though, like most of the Australians, their legs did not bear the European proportion to the size of their heads and bodies. The third native was not so tall as the other two; and he was, according to our notions, better proportioned. Their features did not much differ from those of their countrymen on the south and east coasts; but they had each of them lost two front teeth from the upper jaw. Their hair was short, though not curly; and a fillet of network, which the youngest man had wrapped round his head, was the sole ornament or clothing seen amongst them. The two old men appeared, to my surprise, to have undergone circumcision; but the posture of the youngest, who remained sitting down, did not allow of observation being made upon him.

After being five minutes with them, the old men proposed to go to our boat; and this being agreed to, we proceeded together, hand in hand. But they stopped half way, and, retreating a little, the eldest made a short harangue, which concluded with the word *jahree!* pronounced with emphasis; they then returned to the rafts, and dragged them towards their three companions, who were sitting on the furthest rocks. These I judged to be women, and that the proposal of the men to go to our boat was a feint to get us further from them; it did not seem, however, that the women were so much afraid of us, as the men appeared to be on their account; for, although we walked back, past the rafts, much nearer than before, they remained very quietly picking oysters. It was not my desire to annoy these poor people; and therefore, leaving them to their own way, we took an opposite direction to examine the island.

This low piece of land is between one and two miles long, and from its form received the name of *Horse shoe Island*; there is very little soil mixed with the sand on its surface, and, except the mangrove trees upon the shore, it bears nothing larger than bushes. We did not find any huts; but the dried grass spread round two or three neighbouring fireplaces, marked the last residence of the Indians. Near it were lying several large spiral shells, probably the vessels in which they had brought water from the main land; for none was found on the island, nor was there any appearance that it could be procured. Shells and bones of turtle, some of them fresh, were plentifully scattered around; upon the beach also there were turtle tracks, and several of these animals were seen in the water during the day; but it was not our fortune to take one of them.

TURTLE.

A kind of bustard, with a very strong bill, and not larger than a hen, was numerous at Bountiful Island; and appeared to subsist upon the young turtle. The effect of instinct is admirable in all cases, and was very striking in these little amphibious creatures. When scratched out from their holes, they no sooner saw the day-light than they made for the water, and with speed, as if conscious that the bustards were watching them; when placed in a direction from the sea, which was done for experiment, they turned themselves and took the straightest course to the water-side. But it is not only in the bustards, nor on land alone, that they have enemies to fear; tiger-sharks were numerous, and so voracious, that seven were hooked alongside the ship, measuring from five to nine feet in length. These were ready to receive such of the little animals as escape their first enemies; and even one of the full grown turtle had lost a semicircular piece, equal to the tenth part of its bulk, which had been bitten out of its side; and what seemed more extraordinary, the shell had closed, and the place was healed up. Were it not for the immense destruction made of these animals in the different stages of their existence, and that food must in the end fail, their fecundity is such, that all the tropical seas and shores would scarcely afford room for them in a few years. The number of eggs found in the females, and there were few, if any, males amongst the forty-six taken here, usually ran from four to seven hundred; and in one weighing 459 pounds, taken earlier in the following season, the number of eggs counted was 1940, as recorded in Lieutenant

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tenant Fowler's Journal; but many were not bigger, some not so large, as pease. They seem to lay from twenty to a hundred eggs at once, and this is done many times in the season; after which they go very little on shore. In Terra Australis, the season appears to commence in August, and to terminate in January or February.

VAN DIEMEN'S ISLAND.

No doubt remained that the land of Cape Van Diemen was an island; for it had been circumnavigated, with the exception of about three leagues, which the rocks and shoal-water made impracticable. Its extent is considerable, being thirty-five miles long, and the circumference near ninety, independently of the smaller sinuosities in the coast; I did not land upon any part, but the surface appeared to be more rocky than sandy; and, judging from the bushes and trees with which it is mostly covered, there must be some portion, though perhaps a small one, of vegetable soil. In any other part of the world, this would be deemed low land; but here, where even the tops of the trees on the main scarcely exceed a ship's mast-head in elevation, it must be called moderately high; for it may, in some parts, reach three hundred feet. Several smokes and some natives were seen, and it is reasonable to suppose there are fixed inhabitants, but their number is probably small.

TREES.

As in most other parts of Terra Australis, the common trees here are various species of the *eucalyptus*, mostly different from, and smaller than those of the east and south coasts. The cabbage palm, a new genus named by Mr. Brown *Livistona inermis*, is abundant; but the cabbage is too small to be an interesting article of food to a ship's company; of the young leaves, drawn into slips and dried, the seamen made handsome light hats, excellent for warm weather. The nutmeg was found principally on Vanderlin's Island, growing upon a large spreading bush; but, the fruit being unripe, no accurate judgment could be formed of its quality. Amongst the variety of other plants discovered by the naturalist, were two shrubs belonging to the genus *Santalum*, of which the sandel wood, used as a perfume in the East, is also one; but, this affinity to so valuable a tree being not known at the time, from the description of the genus being imperfect, no examination was made of it with that object in view.

GULPH OF CARPENTARIA.

The natives of Caledon Bay are the same race of men as those of Port Jackson and King George's Sound, places at nearly the two opposite extremities of Terra Australis; in personal appearance they were behind some tribes we had seen, but the difference did not go beyond what a less abundant supply of food might produce. All those who came to the tents had lost the upper front tooth on the left side, whereas at Port Jackson it is the right tooth which is knocked out at the age of puberty; whether the women undergo the same operation, contrary to the usage at Port Jackson, we had no opportunity of knowing, having seen only one female, and that at a distance. This girl wore a small piece of bark, in guise of a fig-leaf, which was the sole approximation to clothing seen among them. Above the elbow the men usually wore a bandage of net work, in which was stuck a short piece of strong grass, called *tomo*, and used as a toothpick; but the most remarkable circumstance in their persons was, *that the whole of them appeared to have undergone the Jewish and Mahometan rite of circumcision*. The same thing was before noticed in a native of Isle Woodah, and in two at Wellesley's Islands; it would seem, therefore, to be general on the west side of the gulph of Carpentaria; but, with what view it may be done, or whence the custom were received, it is not in my power to state. No such practice was found on the south or east coasts, nor was it observed in the natives of the islands in Torres' Strait, who, however, go naked, as the Australians.

EASTERN NAVIGATORS.

Under the nearest island was perceived a canoe full of men; and in a sort of roadsted, at the south end of the same island, there were six vessels covered over like hulks, as if laid up for the bad season. Our conjectures were various as to who those people could be, and what their business here; but we had little doubt of their being the same, whose traces had been found so abundantly in the Gulph. I had inclined to the opinion that these traces had been left by Chinese, and the report of the natives in Caledon Bay that they had firearms, strengthened the supposition; and, combining this with the appearance of the vessels, I set them down for piratical Ladrones, who secreted themselves here from pursuit, and issued out as the season permitted, or prey invited them. Impressed with this idea, we tacked to work up for the road; and our pendant and ensign being hoisted, each of them

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hung out a small white flag. On approaching, I sent Lieutenant Flinders, in an armed boat, to learn who they were; and soon afterward we came to an anchor in twelve fathoms, within musket-shot; having a spring on the cable, and all hands at quarters.

Every motion in the whale-boat, and in the vessel along-side which she was lying, was closely watched with our glasses, but all seemed to pass quietly; and, on the return of Lieutenant Flinders, we learned that they were prows from Macassar, and the six Malay commanders shortly afterwards came on-board in a canoe. It happened fortunately that my cook was a Malay, and through his means I was able to communicate with them. The chief of the six prows was a short elderly man, named *Pobassoo;* he said there were upon the coast, in different divisions, sixty prows, and that *Salloo* was the commander-in-chief.

The object of their expedition was a certain marine animal, called *trepang*. Of this they gave me two dried specimens; and it proved to be the *beche-de-mer*, or sea cucumber, which he had first seen on the reefs of the east coast, and had afterwards hauled on shore so plentifully with the seine, especially in Caledon Bay. They get the *trepang* by diving, in from three to eight fathoms water; and, where it is abundant, a man will bring up eight or ten at a time. The mode of preserving it is this: the animal is split down one side, boiled, and pressed with a weight of stones; then stretched open by slips of bamboo, dried in the sun, and afterwards in smoke, when it is fit to be put away in bags, but requires frequent exposure to the sun. A thousand trepang make a *picol*, of about 125 Dutch pounds; and one hundred picols are a cargo for a prow. It is carried to Timor, and sold to the Chinese, who meet them there; and when all the prows are assembled, the fleet returns to Macassar. By Timor, seemed to be meant Timor-laoet; for when I inquired concerning the English, Dutch, and Portuguese there, Pobassoo knew nothing of them: he had heard of Coepang, a Dutch settlement, but said it was upon another island.

There are two kinds of trepang. The black, called *baatoo*, is sold to the Chinese for forty dollars the picol; the white, or grey, called *karo*, is worth no more than twenty. The *baatoo* seems to be what we found upon the coral reefs near the Northumberland Islands; and, were a colony established in Broad Sound or Shoalwater Bay, it might perhaps derive considerable advantage from the trepang. In the Gulph of Carpentaria, we did not observe any other than the *karo*, or grey slug.

Pobassoo had made six or seven voyages from Macassar to this coast, within the preceding twenty years, and he was one of the first who came; but had never seen any ship here before. This road was the first rendezvous for his division, to take in water previously to going into the Gulph. One of their prows had been lost the year before, and much inquiry was made concerning the pieces of wreck we had seen; and a canoe's rudder being produced, it was recognised as having belonged to her. They sometimes had skirmishes with the native inhabitants of the coast; Pobassoo himself had been formerly speared in the knee, and a man had been slightly wounded since their arrival in this road: they cautioned us much to beware of the natives.

They had no knowledge of any European settlement in this country; and on learning the name Port Jackson, the son of Pobassoo made a memorandum of it, writing from left to right. I could find no other nautical instrument amongst them than a very small pocket compass, apparently of Dutch manufacture; by this their course is directed at sea, without the aid of any chart or astronomical observation.

TIMOR.

Timor is well known to be one of the southernmost and largest of the Moluccа Islands. Its extent is more considerable than the charts usually represent it, being little less than 250 miles in a north-eastern direction, by from thirty to sixty in breadth. The interior part is a chain of mountains, some of which nearly equal the peak of Teneriffe in elevation; whilst the shores on the south-east side are represented to be exceedingly low, and over-run with mangroves. Gold is said to be contained in the mountains, and to be washed down the streams; but the natives are so jealous of Europeans gaining any knowledge of it, that at a former period, when forty men were sent by the Dutch to make search, they were cut off. In the vicinity of Coepang, the upper stone is mostly calcareous; but the basis is very different, and appeared to me to be argillaceous.

Coepang has little other trade than with Batavia. Sandel wood, bees-wax, honey, and slaves, are exported; and rice, arrack, sugar, tea, coffee, betel nut,

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nut, and the manufactures of China, with some from India and Europe, received in return; and the duties upon these were said to suffice the expense of keeping up the establishment. A vessel laden with ammunition, clothing, and other supplies for the troops, is annually sent from Batavia; but what may be called the trade of Coepang, is mostly carried on by the Chinese, some of whom are settled in the town, and have intermixed with the Malays.

The commander of the American ship Hunter had gone under Samow, because he found the Dutch brig there; and, although assured there was almost nothing to be apprehended in the bay, he feared to come up till encouraged by our example. This ship was upon a trading speculation, and the commander was buying here sandel wood and bees-wax. For the best kind of wood he paid twenty dollars per picol, for the inferior sort thirteen, and seven dollars for the refuse; and bees-wax cost him twenty-five dollars. Upon all these he expected to make three hundred per cent. at Canton, besides the advantage of paying for them with cutlasses, axes, and other iron tools, at an equally great advance; he reported, however, that iron was still more valuable at Solor, Flores, and the neighbouring islands; and that supplies of fresh provisions were more plentiful. The usual profits of trade here, seemed to be cent. per cent. upon every exchange; and this the commander of the Hunter proposed to make many times over, during his voyage. At Solor he had bought some slaves for two muskets each, which muskets he had purchased at the rate of 18s. in Holland, at the conclusion of the war; these slaves were expected to be sold at Batavia, for eighty, or more probably for a hundred dollars individually, making about thirty capitals of the first price of his muskets. If such advantages attend this traffic, humanity must expect no weak struggle to accomplish its suppression; but what was the result of this trading voyage? that the commander and his crew contracted a fever at Diely, and nearly the whole died before they reached Batavia.

WRECK REEF.

(Long. 155° 18′ 50″ east, lat. 22° 11′ 23″ south.)

Wreck-Reef Bank is about twenty miles long, and from a quarter to one mile and a-half in breadth; and consists of many distinct patches of different magnitudes; the six principal of which are from four to eight or ten miles in circuit. They are separated by channels of one mile, to near a league in width; and in the two easternmost, I found from eight to ten fathoms, and nothing to prevent a ship passing through in a case of necessity. Four of the six larger patches have each a sand-bank near the middle, which do not appear to have been lately covered by the tide; and they are now more or less frequented by sea-birds, such as noddies, boobies, tropic and man-of-war birds, gannets, and perhaps some others. Of these four banks, two lie to the west and one to the east of that near which our ships were wrecked; but the eastern bank is the most considerable, and most frequented by birds; turtle also land there occasionally, and this bank was not improperly called *Bird Islet*, being now covered with coarse grass, some shrubs, and a soil to which the birds are every day making an increase.

Bird Islet being to windward of, and only seven miles distant from, our bank, it was frequently visited by the gentlemen during my absence. Besides sea-birds of the species already-mentioned, they procured many thousand eggs; and also four turtle, of which one weighed 459 pounds, and contained so many eggs, that Lieutenant Fowler's Journal says, no less than 1040, large and small, were counted. These supplies, with shell-fish gathered from the reef, and fish, were a great resource, and admitted of a saving in the salt provisions; as the occasional rains, from which several casks were filled, did of their fresh water. The *trepang* was found on Wreck Reef, and soup was attempted to be made of it; but, whether our cooks had not the method of stewing it down, or that the trepang is suited only to the vitiated taste of the Chinese, nothing good was produced.

Oats, maize, and pumpkin seeds, were planted upon Wreck-Reef Bank, as also upon Bird Islet; and the young plants had come up, and were in a tolerably flourishing state; some of these may possibly succeed upon the islet, but upon the bank it is scarcely to be hoped. The cocoa nut is capable of resisting the light sprays of the sea which frequently pass over these banks, and it is to be regretted that we had none to plant upon them. A cluster of these majestic and useful palms would have been an excellent beacon to warn mariners of their danger; and in the case where darkness might render them unavailing in this respect, their fruit would at least afford

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some salutary nourishment to the shipwrecked seamen. The navigator who should distribute ten thousand cocoanuts amongst the numerous sand-banks of the Great Ocean and Indian sea, would be entitled to the gratitude of all maritime nations, and of every friend to humanity.

PHENOMENA OF THE COMPASS.

A change in the direction of the ship's head was found to make a difference in the needle, and it was necessary to ascertain the nature and proportional quantity of this difference before a remedy could be applied. This inquiry was attended with many difficulties, and no satisfactory conclusion could be drawn until a great variety of observations were collected; it then appeared, that, when the ship's head was on the east side of the meridian, the differences were mostly one way, and when on the west side they were the contrary, whence I judged that the iron in the ship had an attraction on the needle, and drew it forward; but there was this remarkable distinction,—in the northern hemisphere it was the north end of the needle which was attracted, and in the southern hemisphere it was the south end. In the instance off the Start before cited, when the ship's head was west, the north end of the needle had been drawn forward, or to the left of north, nearly 4°, and the west variation thereby increased to 29½°; with the head east, it would be drawn to the right of its natural position, and the variation diminished to about 21½°; but, at north, the attraction in the ship was in the same line with the magnetic poles of the earth, and would therefore produce no change. The same thing took place at South, for the two attractions were still in the same continued line, though on opposite sides of the compass; and throughout the voyage I found, that variations taken with the head at north and south, agreed very nearly in themselves, and with the observations on shore near the same place, when such observations were not affected by local attractions.

Soon after my arrival in England, application was made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to have experiments tried on board some of his Majesty's ships, that this law might be verified; and they were pleased to order them at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. I was present at the two first ports, when a series of observations were made in five different vessels; and the general results, so far as they are necessary to the present explanation, were these.

1st. At or near the binnacle, the north point of the compass was attracted forward in all the ships; but the quantity of error produced, on one side when the head was east, and on the other when west, varied from 6½° to 0° 21′.

2nd. When the compass was placed in other parts of the different ships, the attraction was sometimes forward and sometimes aft; but always aft from the forecastle. The error at some of the stations was greater than at the binnacle, and at others less.

3rd. The errors were least when the ship's head was at or near to north or south, and greatest at or near to east or west; and, as the head was made to deviate from the points of least error towards the greatest, the increase of error was found to be in proportion to the sines of the angles of deviation.

A VOYAGE TO ABYSSINIA,

AND

TRAVELS

Into the Interior of that Country,

Executed under the Orders of the British Government, in the Years 1809 & 1810;

In which are included,

An Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa,

Visited in the course of the Voyage;

A concise Narrative of late Events in Arabia Felix;

AND

Some Particulars respecting the Aboriginal African Tribes, extending from Mosambique to the Borders of Egypt;

TOGETHER WITH

Vocabularies of their respective Languages;

Illustrated with

A Map of Abyssinia, numerous Engravings, and Charts.

By HENRY SALT, esq. F.R.S. &c.

Quarto, 4l. 4s.

[Mr. SALT was already known to the public as the companion of Lord Valentia, in his Eastern Travels, and this account of a new Voyage to Abyssinia has exalted and established his reputation as a sensible traveller, an elegant writer, and an able draughtsman. With such qualifications, it affords us great pleasure to observe, that he has been appointed British Consul in Egypt, a station which will enable him to turn to account his knowledge

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knowledge of the interior of Africa, and which his active spirit will render subservient to the interests of literature and humanity. The following extracts will justify our high opinion of Mr. Salt as a traveller and author; and we regret our inability to bring under the eye of the reader some of the beautiful engravings made after Mr. Salt's drawings, with which the volume is embellished.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

AMONG all the foreign colonies that I have visited, I have found no residence so agreeable as the Cape. The neatness and convenience of the houses, the salubrity of the climate, and the grandeur of the adjacent mountains, make Cape Town, except during the prevalence of the south-east winds, a most desirable place of abode; and the many beautiful rides and well sheltered country residences in the neighbourhood, render the adjoining country always delightful. To a person possessing a taste for the sublime, the scenery here could not fail to interest; if fond of plants, the infinite variety of species found close even to the town, would afford him endless amusement; and if inclined to the charms of social intercourse, he might at this time have been gratified by mixing in a society perhaps equal to any in England, excepting that which is to be met with in the highly polished circles of our metropolis.

The Dutch seem desirous, generally, to associate with the English, and, when they find a person willing to do justice to their character, and conform to their manners, they seldom fail to cherish his acquaintance, and treat him with distinguished attention. The best informed are perfectly sensible of the great improvements made in the colony by the English, since they have had possession of it, and appear anxious, by placing their sons in our army and navy, and by marrying their daughters to our countrymen, to cement the bond of union that subsists between the two nations. In their domestic character, there is blended so much urbanity, and such an earnest desire to render life happy, that it makes them in general pleasant companions; and their habits of life, to a person with unprejudiced feelings for any particular system, are neither disagreeable, nor to a certain degree difficult of adoption.

The women of the Cape are most of them pretty, and very pleasing in their manners; and there is a freedom of intercourse allowed them in society, which renders their company peculiarly attractive. In no part of the world are country excursions better conducted than in this colony. The climate, during a great part of the year, from the mildness of its temperature, is particularly adapted to parties of this description, and the lively spirit which characterizes the younger females, is on no occasion shewn to greater advantage. Sometimes eight or ten ladies, and as many gentlemen, start on horseback, at the break of day, and ride six or seven miles to one of their country-seats before breakfast, and afterwards remount their horses, extend their excursions, dine at the house of another friend, and, without the slightest appearance of fatigue, conclude the evening with a dance. I have enjoyed many parties like these, through the kindness of an amiable family with which I spent great part of my time; and I confess, that the sensations excited on such occasions rendered them some of the happiest moments of my existence. I found, on such excursions, that the feelings of my countrymen were pretty much in unison with my own; and the frequent marriages which have ensued from the kind of intimacy to which they give rise, do equal credit to the taste of both parties.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The abolition of the slave trade by the English, has been a severe blow to the trade of Mosambique. The whole supply of the Cape, of the Isles of France and Batavia was formerly derived from these settlements, and many of the Indian ports afforded a ready sale for cargoes of this description; besides, a very considerable number of these unfortunate creatures was carried over by American, and sometimes, even latterly, by *English ships* under American colours, into our West India possessions. The whole of these sources are now cut off by the strict adherence of our cruisers in this quarter to the subsequent laws of the abolition.

Nothing, therefore, remains to Mosambique except the limited trade with India and the Brazils; the former is still lucrative: ivory, gold, and slaves always find a ready market at Goa, Diu, and Demaun, and four or five vessels annually come from these places with cloths, cotton, teas, and other Eastern produce. The trade to the West is chiefly confined to slaves, which are carried as well to the Spanish as the Portuguese possessions in that quarter, and in return nothing but specie is received.

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The number of slaves annually exported from Mosambique is said to amount to more than 4000. The duty on each of these is sixteen and a half crusades; the Portuguese traders for a long time were charged only eight, but they are now obliged to pay at the same rate as the foreign trader. All other exports are exempt from duty. The duty on imports is charged in the following proportions: 2½ per cent. is imposed on all the specie brought into the country, one per cent. of which goes to the general revenue, and the remainder to the Governor. Other imports pay twenty per cent. ed valorem, to which may be added one and a half per cent. custom-house charges, forty dollars for pilotage, and the maintenance of two custom-house officers on board each ship trading in the port, to whom it is usual to pay besides one and a half crusade per day. These charges, with fees to secretaries, &c. may be computed altogether to amount to twenty-five per cent.

ADEN.

The town itself is a wretched heap of ruins and miserable huts, and none but Arabs of the lowest description would think of inhabiting it, owing to the scorching heat of the climate, and the total want of every convenience of life, excepting water, under which it labours. The natives themselves are squalid and unhealthy in their appearance, and the lower classes are equally depraved in their habits with those inhabiting most Arabian towns.

Among the ruins, some fine remains of ancient splendour are to be met with; but these only serve to cast a darker shade over the general desolation of the scene. The most remarkable of these remains consists of a line of cisterns situated on the north-west side of the town, three of which are full eighty feet square and proportionally deep, all excavated out of the solid rock, and lined with a thick coat of fine stucco, which externally bears a strong resemblance to marble. A broad aqueduct may still be traced, which formerly conducted the water to these cisterns from a deep ravine in the mountain above. Higher up there is another still entire, which at the time we visited it was partly filled with water. In front of it extends a handsome terrace, formerly covered with stucco, and behind it rise some immense masses of granite, which, being in some parts perpendicular, and in others overhanging it, form, during the hot weather, a most delightful retreat. Some Arab children, who attended us in our excursions, were highly pleased when we arrived at this spot, and, plunging headlong into the water, much amused us with their sportive tricks. In most Mahomedan towns the insolence of the children is particularly annoying to strangers; but here, from their having been a good deal accustomed to Englishmen, their behaviour had altered its character, and their playfulness was often exceedingly diverting.

LAHADJ.

As we approached the town of Lahadj, we were met by a deputation, headed by the Dola of the place, who conducted us forwards, surrounded by his Ascari, who marched on wildly dancing, singing, tossing up their match-locks, and shouting in the same manner as practised at Mocha when the Dola returns on public occasions from mosque. This scene lasted till we reached the first entrance of the Sultaun's house, when three irregular vollies of musquetry ended the ceremony. We were conducted thence through several passages, strongly barricadoed at each end, up to an apartment opening to the sky, (somewhat resembling the hall of audience at Sana, of which a drawing is given by Niebuhr), on the far side of which the Sultaun Hamed was waiting to receive us. We found him an old man, of a very patrirchal appearance, with a benign yet intelligent expression in his countenance. He received us in a very friendly manner, and seemed truly in his heart, as he repeated over and over again in the manner of the Arabians, to feel great delight in once more beholding an Englishman before he died. Those British subjects who formerly visited him, have left an impression very favourable to our national character, and I have strong reason to believe, from what subsequently passed, that, should we ever have occasion for the friendship of this chief in any arrangement with the Arabian states, his good offices would be exerted to the utmost in our favour.

After drinking "café à la Sultane," as it is termed by French writers, hookahs were offered to us, and soon afterwards, to my great surprise, dinner was announced. We accordingly retired with the Dola of Aden to another apartment, where a kid, broiled and cut into small pieces, with a quantity of pillaued rice, was served up to us, agreeably to the fashion of the country. When dinner was over, Abu Bukr rose up, and considerately observed, that, as he knew it was usual for us to take wine after our meals,

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meals, (of which we had brought a small stock from Aden) he would leave us for a short time to the enjoyment of it, an instance of politeness very rare in a mussulman.

Of the town of Lahadj, which I had an opportunity of examining in the evening and in the course of the ensuing day, I have but few observations to make. The houses are, in general, formed of mud, and even the Sultaun's palace, which towers above the rest, is constructed of the same material, in the rude form of an ancient castle. The inhabitants manufacture a species of fine coloured striped cloths, peculiar to the country, which forms the common dress of Arabs of rank. Much misery and wretchedness appear to prevail among the lower classes of the townspeople, affording a striking contrast to the happy appearance of the Bedowee in the neighbourhood, who, though poorer in reality, feel a pride in their native independence, which renders them better satisfied with a more scanty sustenance.

To the north of the town flourishes an extensive grove of date, mango, sycamore, and pomegranate trees, among which I observed several very lofty and fine trees, called by the Arabs bédan; the leaves of these trees grow in clusters, and in shape are somewhat similar to those of the laurel; the fruit, in form and size resembling an almond, and being not unpleasant, though very astringent to the taste. The quantity of water required for cultivation in this place is astonishing; the soil round the trees is obliged to be kept constantly moist, which, during the dry season, is entirely supplied by the assistance of art. This season, fortunately, does not last more than two months; during the remaining ten, occasional showers intervene, and in December, the rains on the adjacent mountains fall so heavily, that the river which passes Lahadj, though at times nearly dry, swells into a prodigious torrent.

The verdant strip of land bordering on each side the river, is about three miles broad, and forms a very valuable part of the territory, as is generally the case with respect to the banks of most eastern rivers. Beyond it, to the northward, lies a barren and rocky district, which extends to the foot of the mountains occupied by tribes of the Abada Arabs, who, when occasion requires, flock in multitudes to join the standard of the Sultaun: they are a small, but a stout and compact race of men, and constitute some of the best soldiers in Arabia.

It would be difficult to find a person whose lot is more to be envied, than that of Sultaun Hamed: by his able and judicious line of conduct, he has raised his seignory to a respectable rank among the principalities of Yemen, and by his constant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, has fully become entitled to the appellation of "Father of his country," which is now commonly bestowed upon him by his people. The more respectable Arabs of this district seem, indeed, to inherit a peculiar and distinctive character, bearing a very near affinity to the patriarchal simplicity of their forefathers. From the descriptions given by the accurate Niebuhr, I am led to suspect that this honourable distinction prevails throughout a great part of the interior, forming a very striking contrast to the debauched manners of the inhabitants dwelling on the upper coast.

DIVING IN THE RED SEA.

While the gelve was getting under sail, we witnessed an extraordinary instance of skill in diving. In the attempt to weigh the anchor the cable parted, when one of the natives instantly flung himself into the water, dived, and with the utmost resolution dexterously fastened the two broken ends of the cable, a task which he completed in about two minutes, in so effectual a manner, that the anchor was immediately drawn by it out of the ground. The man after this daring exploit rose perfectly unconcerned, and without any apparent fatigue.

CORAL ISLANDS.

The Bay of Amphila comprises an extent of sixteen miles along the coast, and from its outer island measures nearly twelve miles in depth, containing altogether thirteen islands, the native names of which, as far as they could be ascertained, are given in the chart.

All these islands, excepting a small one in the middle of the Bay, are composed entirely of marine alluvies strongly cemented together, and forming vast and solid masses, which may not improperly be termed rock; the surface being covered in parts only, with a thin layer of soil. The larger portion of these remains consists of corallines, maurepores, echini, and a great variety of sea-shells of those species which appear to be still common in this sea. The height of the island often exceeds thirty feet above the level of high-water mark, a circumstance which renders it difficult to account for the pro-

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cess by which they have been formed. Mr. Dalrymple's hypothesis respecting the formation of coral islands has been very generally admitted to be correct, and indeed seems to account very satisfactorily for those not elevated more than one or two feet above the level of the ocean; since the moment one point of coral rises to its surface, birds will of course resort to it, and there leave shells, bones, and other remains of their food, which in time producing vegetation, may continually accumulate until the whole mass become a solid stratum of earth. But this does not solve the present difficulty, for, on the islands I am describing, large pieces of madrepore are found, disposed in regular layers, full twenty feet above the level of high-water mark, and for this circumstance no satisfactory reason, in my opinion, can be assigned, but the supposition of the sea having retired since they have been so deposited.

LOCUSTS.

During our stay in this quarter, a large flight of locusts came over to one of the islands, and in a few days destroyed nearly half the vegetation upon it, not sparing even the bitter leaves of the rack-tree. These locusts are called Jerād in Yemen, and Anne in Dankali, and are commonly used as food by the wandering tribes of both these nations, who, after broiling them, separate the heads from the bodies, and devour the latter in the same manner as Europeans eat shrimps and prawns.

JOURNEY FROM THE COAST.

The whole caravan having assembled, we commenced our journey. The plain, which we had to cross, extended in a gradual ascent from Arkeeko to the first ridge of mountains, and was occasionally covered with a species of mimosa, called Girá. We saw great numbers of camels, sheep, asses, and goats in the course of the day, and passed two villages; one of which was called Dukona, and the other Dábi. Round these villages several inclosures of kush-kush or juwarry had been formed, which appeared to be in a very flourishing state, and were guarded by boys mounted on stages like those common in Arabia. At sunset we reached a station on a rising ground, situated at the bottom of the first line of hills, called Shillokee; where we encamped for the night. There was something very exhilarating in the scene we now experienced: the night was clear, and our party soon divided into a variety of groups, each collected round its separate fire; and, at eight o'clock, when the short evening prayer of the Christians, "Jehu-maharnaxoo," ("Jesus forgive us,") chaunted in very harmonious notes, stole along the camp, an awful sensation of independence and inexpressible delight, thrilled through my whole frame, only to be conceived by those, who, like myself, had been just emancipated from the irksome confinement of a ship, and a society equally detestable with that at Arkeeko.

Here we were joined by two Abyssinian chiefs, Baharnegash Isgé and Kantiba Ammon, who had received instructions from the Ras to take charge of our baggage as far up as Taranta; and the former, as he told me, had orders from the Ras to attend us to Antalo. At this station the Nayib's people and the Hazorta began to exercise our patience, but our party was too strong for them to give us any very serious annoyance, and, as I consequently felt assured of our security, I received considerable amusement from the study of their characters. Among the Hazorta, Shum Hummar took the lead. He was a tall raw-boned man, of a loose scambling gait, and seemed to possess a very strange compound of character. He was obsequious and mean in the extreme, yet occasionally became imperious, overbearing, and haughty. He would fawn upon any one, like the basest sycophant, for the sake of a dollar; yet, even among his equals, his conversation consisted almost entirely in an ostentatious display of his own personal merits. "I am a ruler," "a governor," "a king," "a lion in battle," "my strength is equal to that of an elephant," were the phrases he commonly made use of, and these were uttered with wild and insolent gestures, that evinced, at least, his own belief in the assertions.

The Abyssinian mode of forming an encampment is simple and well adapted to journies of this description, where tents might prove too serious an encumbrance. On their arrival at a station, where they intend to stay any time, the men begin to cut down, with the large knives which they carry about them, a number of green boughs, and these they arrange into bowers with so much art, that, when a cloth is thrown over them, they afford not only shelter from the sun in the day time, but complete protection from the cold during the night. Our whole party this evening appeared in high spirits; the Abyssinians from the gratification they felt in having advanced so far on their return homeward; and the Hazorta from the pleasure they experienced in breathing the air of their

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heir native wilds. Nothing can be more listinct than the character of the later people, when shut up in towns, ind when residing in the desart; in he former they exhibit a servile and ibject demeanour; while in the latter heir behaviour takes the opposite urn, and becomes in the highest degree haracteristic of an insolent independence. They had been joined in the morning by ibout a dozen of their comrades, and, vhen the evening had closed in, they ormed themselves into a semicircle, at short distance from one of the fires, ind amused themselves with an exhiition of their native dance. In the abence of better music, they were obliged o content themselves with a single tomom, the harmony of which was greatly eightened by the clapping of hands, ind a peculiar kind of hissing that I ever before had heard, somewhat reembling the sounds produced by a quick ind alternate pronunciation of the cononants p, t, and s. Only one person lanced at a time, who came forward in ront, keeping up a constant, but not ery active, motion with his feet, while his whole body, but more particularly his shoulders and breast, was agitated vith a writhing gesture, which, as it proceeded, became too violent to be ontinued. The person thus exhausted etired, and another took his place; but observed that this exercise was almost xclusively confined to the chiefs, whose roficiency in it appeared far greater han that of their companions, a circumtance owing, no doubt, to their possesing superior strength and activity, quaities extremely requisite for such vioent exertions.

To form any correct idea of the scene hich surrounded us, the reader must ancy himself stationed on a clear night midst a grove of lofty trees, standing in lonely valley and skirted by abrupt ountains, bordered by a winding tream. On such a spot, and under the ircumstances in which I was placed, a ance of the above description had a eculiarly wild and fantastic effect, greatly eightened as it was by the gleaming ashes of light thrown on the different bjects from a number of scattered fires, ound which the natives were clustered irregular groups. The Abyssinians njoyed this dance as much as ourelves, probably on account of its strikg dissimilarity to their own; and I ubsequently observed some of the more ely of our party, when they reached e upper country, mimicking it in a very ridiculous and laughable manner, to the no small amusement of their friends.

We this evening experienced some difficulty in supplying our followers with provisions. Part of them being Christians, and part Musselmans, it became necessary, (as neither would eat of the meat slain by the other) to kill two cows each day, and, owing to a trick of one of our Hazorta guides, we had obtained at Hambammo only three; the last of which was now killed for the Christians; the Musselmans in consequence grew very clamorous, and, in the course of the altercation which ensued, Solimaun, speaking of the Hazorta, made use of the following strong expression: "Pray supply us with food for your own sake; for, when our stomachs are empty, we go prowling about like hyænas, devouring every thing on which we can lay our hands."

At five in the morning we descended from Legóte, and soon afterwards crossed an extensive and well-cultivated plain, to the left of which, as we proceeded southward, lay the mountain of Devra Damo, one of those distinguished fastnesses, which in the earliest periods of the Abyssinian history, served as a place of confinement for the younger branches of the family of the reigning sovereign. The reader will easily conceive, from the circumstance of my being a native of Lichfield, that my thoughts immediately recurred to the beautiful and instructive romance, founded on this custom by Dr. Johnson, whose character, from a rare union of ability and feeling, was impressed on my mind by local connexion, as an object of admiration, from my childhood; and I feel assured, that I shall stand excused for observing, that the reflections which his interesting tale gave rise to, on this as well as on many other occasions, added greatly, from a natural association of ideas, to the pleasure which I experienced in traversing the wild regions of Ethiopia.

At twelve we rested at a village called Ademaza, were we were received with great attention by the head-man, who provided us with the usual refreshments; and, after partaking of this good cheer, we again proceeded on our journey. At four o'clock we arrived at a very steep declivity, which we had to desend, down which our mules were led with considerable difficulty; this brought us into a deep ravine, which extends in a direct line to the valley of Gibba. A broad and limpid stream runs down the middle of

this ravine, which fell murmuring from rock to rock, (resembling some of the most beautiful parts of the Wye, in the neighbourhood of Builth); and on each side of the stream extended groves of flowering shrubs and trees, so thickly entangled together, as scarcely to admit of a passage through them. This wild country is extremely picturesque, abounds with game, and is frequented, as it is said, by lions and other wild beasts, which at night resort to the river for water. When we emerged from this ravine it was nearly dark, and shortly after we arrived at Gibba.

Here, for the first time, I was gratified by the sight of the Galla oxen, or Sanga, celebrated throughout Abyssinia for the remarkable size of their horns: three of these animals were grazing among the other cattle, in perfect health, which circumstance, together with the testimony of the natives, "that the size of the horns is in no instance occasioned by disease," completely refutes the fanciful theory given by Mr. Bruce respecting this creature.

The horns of one of these are now deposited in the Museum of the Surgeons' College, and a still larger pair are placed in the collection of Lord Valentia, at Arley Hall. The length of the largest horn of this description which I met with was nearly four feet, and its circumference at the base, twenty-one inches. It might have been expected, that the animal, carrying horns of so extraordinary a magnitude, would have proved larger than others belonging to the same genus; but in every instance which came under my observation, this was by no means the case.

In the afternoon of the 14th, Ayto Debib and Chelika Havea came up with the greater part of our baggage; and on the 15th, we proceeded in a body towards Chelicut, which place the Ras had appointed for the reception of the mission. Before I left England I had prepared a suitable dress for the occasion, the most important article of which was a dark red velvet pelisse bordered with fur, which, being folded round the body, served to conceal the rest of the dress and to give that kind of appearance which I knew the Abyssinians would look up to with respect; for, as to the common European costume, I had formerly observed that it tended to excite a species of contempt and ridicule that occasionally became very unpleasant in its effects.

The mules having been refreshed during our stay at Gibba, carried us briskly forward, and, at ten o'clock, we gained the summit of a hill overlooking the vale of Chelicut. Here we waited, by appointment, for a deputation from the Ras, and, in a short time afterwards, two horsemen were seen galloping up the plain with a large troop of armed attendants. On their approach we descended into the valley, and were met by the two chiefs, Shalaka Selassé, and Ayto Shiho, who, in honour of the mission, dismounted from their horses, and uncovered themselves to the waist as they came up to pay their compliments. The number of attendants increased every moment as we advanced to Chelicut, and, before we reached the gateway of the Ras's mansion, we found some difficulty in making our way. At length, with a great bustle and a confused clamour, which, on such occasions is reckoned honourable to the guests, we were ushered into the presence of the Ras. All the chiefs who were present stood up uncovered on our entrance. The old man himself, who was seated on his couch, rose up with eagerness to receive me, like a man suddenly meeting with a long lost friend, and, when I made my salutation, joy seemed to glisten in his eyes, while he welcomed me with an honest warmth and cordiality that nothing but genuine and undisguised feeling could inspire. A seat was immediately pointed out for me on his left hand, which is considered as the second place of distinction; the one on his right hand being occupied by Kasimaj Yasous, a brother of the reigning Emperor. This prince was fairer than the generality of his countrymen, the features of his face were very regular and handsome, and he appeared to be extremely courteous in his manners. The Ras himself did not seem to have been much altered during my absence, and the pleasure which he evidently manifested at our meeting was exceedingly gratifying to the whole of our party. He enquired with great anxiety respecting my health, and declared, that he had always felt a kind of presentiment that he should see me once again before he died. After a few more compliments, customary on a first meeting, had been interchanged, a repast was set before us, which had been prepared for the occasion; and we were then conducted to a house fitted up for my reception, which had for some time before been inhabited by Mr. Pearce, and possessed better accommodations than are generally to be met with in an Abyssinian habitation.

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PRESENTS FROM THE ENGLISH COURT.

I was under the disagreeable necessity, in compliance with my instructions, of delivering over his Majesty's letter and presents, designed for the Emperor, to the Ras. Accordingly, this was carried into execution, and the whole of the following week was employed in arranging the presents and presenting them at the court. The painted glass window, the picture of the Virgin Mary, and a handsome marble table, all of which fortunately arrived without accident, gave particular delight; and they were sent immediately to be placed in the church at Chelicut, where I attended with the Ras to see them advantageously arranged. The table was converted into a communion-table, the picture suspended above it by way of an altar-piece, and the glass-window put in a situation where it produced a remarkably pleasing, though not a very brilliant effect, owing to the peculiar construction of the church, which would not admit of its being exposed to the broad day-light.

It is scarcely possible to convey an adequate idea of the admiration, which the Ras and his principal chiefs expressed on beholding these splendid presents. The former would often sit for minutes, absorbed in silent reflection, and then break out with the exclamation "*etzub', etzub',*" wonderful! wonderful!; like a man bewildered with the fresh ideas that were rushing upon his mind, from having witnessed circumstances to which he could have given no previous credit. After a short time, an appropriate prayer was recited by the high priest, in which the English name was frequently introduced, and, on leaving the church, an order was given by the Ras that a prayer should be offered up weekly, for the health of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain.

The effect produced by the presents on the minds of all classes became very apparent. The purity of our religion ceased to be questioned, our motives for visiting the country were no longer doubted, and our importance, in consequence, so highly rated, that the king's brother shortly afterwards visited me, with the view of securing my interest, should any change be adopted with respect to the government; a circumstance at this time expected by many persons, on account of the differences existing between Guxo and the Ras. I uniformly rejected, of course, all interference in the internal concerns of the country, and, as it appeared to me the proper course to be pursued, consulted on all such occasions confidentially with the Ras.

EATING LIVE FLESH.

In the course of these desperate expeditions, scenes of barbarity were occasionally said to have occurred, which appear strongly to corroborate an account given by Mr. Bruce respecting a circumstance that he had witnessed in travelling from Axum to the Tacazzee, which, from being too generally discredited, has drawn upon him much unmerited ridicule and severity of criticism. I shall proceed to relate one of these occurrences which Mr. Pearce himself witnessed.

On the 7th of February, while these transactions were passing, he went out with a party of Lasta soldiers on one of their marauding expeditions, and in the course of the day they got possession of several head of cattle, with which, towards evening, they made the best of their way back to the camp. They had then fasted for many hours, and still a considerable distance remained for them to travel. Under these circumstances, a soldier attached to the party, proposed "cutting out the shulada" from one of the cows they were driving before them, to satisfy the cravings of their hunger. This "term" Mr. Pearce did not at first understand, but he was not long left in doubt upon the subject; for, the others having assented, they laid hold of the animal by the horns, threw it down, and proceeded without farther ceremony to the operation. This consisted in cutting out two pieces of flesh from the buttock, near the tail, which together, Mr. Pearce supposed, might weigh about a pound; the pieces so cut out being called "shulada," and composing, as far as I could ascertain, part of the two "glutei maximi," or "larger muscles of the thigh." As soon as they had taken these away, they sewed up the wounds, plastered them over with cow-dung, and drove the animal forwards, while they divided among their party the still reeking steaks.

They wanted Mr. Pearce to partake of this meat, raw as it came from the cow, but he was too much disgusted with the scene to comply with their offer; though he declared he was so hungry at the time, that he could without remorse have eaten raw flesh, had the animal been killed in the ordinary way; a practice which, I may here observe, he never could before be induced to adopt, notwithstanding its being general throughout the country. The animal, after this barbarous operation, walked somewhat lame, but never-

theless

theless managed to reach the camp without any apparent injury, and immediately after their arrival, it was killed by the Worari and consumed for their supper.

Let me here caution the reader against confounding this isolated fact, with the general practice attributed to the Abyssinians by Mr. Bruce, of keeping all the animals they slaughter alive during the time that they are preying on their flesh; an horrible and detestable refinement in barbarism, sufficient to stamp them among the lowest of the human race. Upon this question I still remain of opinion, that Mr. Bruce is decidedly mistaken, no such practice having ever been witnessed by myself, or having ever been heard of by Mr. Pearce, or any other person with whom I conversed; and the Ras, Kasimaj Yasous, Dofter Esther, and many other very respectable men, who had spent the greater part of their lives at Gondar, having solemnly assured me, that no such inhuman custom had ever come under their observation. They all, indeed, asserted that it was impossible; and, as a proof of it, remarked, "that it would be flying in the face of heaven, as the person who kills the animal invariably sharpens his knife for the occasion, and nearly dissevers the head from the body, pronouncing the invocation: "bism Ab wa Welled wa Menfus Kedoos:" "in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," which gives a kind of religious sanctity to the act.

SCRIPTURAL ASSOCIATION.

While the army remained on this spot, Mr. Pearce went out on an excursion with Badjerund Tesfos and Shalaka Lafsgee, and others of the Ras's people, for the purpose of carrying off some cattle which were known to be secreted in the neighbourhood. In this object the party succeeded, getting possession of more than three hundred oxen; but this was effected with very considerable loss, owing to a stratagem put in practice by Guebra Guro, and about fourteen of his best marksmen, who had placed themselves in a recumbent position, on the overhanging brow of a rock, which was completely inaccessible, whence they picked off every man that approached within musquet shot. At one time, Mr. Pearce was so near to this dangerous position, that he could understand every word said by Guebra Guro to his companions, and he distinctly heard him ordering his men not to shoot at either him, (Mr. Pearce) or Ayto Tesfos, calling out to them at the same time, with a strange sort of savage politeness, to keep out of the range of his matchlocks, as he was anxious that no harm should personally happen to them, addressing them very kindly by the appellation of "friends."

On Mr. Pearce's relating this incident to me, I was instantly struck with its similarity to some of the stories recorded in the Old Testament, particularly that of David "standing on the top of a hill a-far off, and crying to the people and to Abner, at the mouth of the cave, 'answerest though not Abner?' and now see where the king's spear is, and the cruise of water at his bolster." The reader conversant in Scripture, cannot fail, I conceive, to remark in the course of this narrative, the general resemblance existing throughout between the manners of this people and those of the Jews previously to the reign of Solomon, at which period the connections entered into by the latter with foreign powers, and the luxuries consequently introduced, seem in a great measure to have altered the Jewish character. For my own part, I confess, I was so much struck with the similarity between the two nations during my stay in Abyssinia, that I could not help fancying at times that I was dwelling among the Israelites, and that I had fallen back some thousand years upon a period when the King himself was a shepherd, and the princes of the land went out, riding on mules, with spears and slings to combat against the Philistines.

DOFTER ESTHER.

Among the persons who visited me most frequently at this time, was a learned man, looked up to with much respect by the country, called Dofter Esther,* who not only understood the Geez language, and possessed some knowledge of the Arabic, but, by the assistance of Mr. Pearce, had made himself acquainted with the Roman characters. He besides evinced, on all occasions, an uncommon desire for gaining information respecting the English, and in return, seemed to take great pleasure in answering my enquiries. During the whole time that Mr. Bruce remained in the country, Dofter Esther resided at Gondar, engaged in the pursuit of his studies, being intimately acquainted with the former, whom he was in the habit of visiting every three or

* Dofter, or Doughter, in the Abyssinian, seems to be the same word as our doctor, signifying a person who has dedicated his time to learned pursuits. These men wear the habits of priests, but do not bind themselves by any vows. I am not aware by what means the word can have crept into the language.

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four days. As he appeared to speak in very friendly terms respecting that traveller, and to possess a more perfect recollection of the events which occurred at that time, than any other of the natives I conversed with, I shall in this place introduce the information I received from him on these subjects; which, in reality, contains a fair abstract of what is recollected in Abyssinia concerning Mr. Bruce.

He described Mr. Bruce as a noble-looking man, and mentioned, that he was greatly noticed by the king, being one of the "baalomaals," or "favourites" about the court, like Mr. Pearce at Chelicut: he also rode remarkably well, on a black horse of his own, and the king sometimes lent him one of his stud. The king had several horses called "koccob," or "star;" one was called "koccob turinge," or "star of a citron colour;" another "koccob bulla," or "bay star;" and a third "koccob ammar," or "red star;" all of which were kept for his own riding; but he had not at any time a body-guard of horse so called. There was a corps of black horse from Sennaar, the riders of which were drest in armour; but these were commanded by Idris, a Musselman, and not by Mr. Bruce, the latter having never been actually engaged in war, though he was present during one battle. Ras Michael was attached to him, but seldom gave him any thing. He resided partly at Koscam, and occasionally at a house near Kedus Raphael, given him by the Emperor, to which latter he seemed much attached, and he often visited the Abuna. No "shummut," or "district," was ever given him; though he was said to have frequently asked for the government of Ras el Feel; which was at one time held by Netcho, and subsequently by Ayto Confu. After Ras Michael's disgrace, Mr. Bruce returned home by way of Sennaar.

THE TACAZZE.

After another slight descent, a broad expanse of country opened before us, and we found ourselves at a short distance only from the banks of the Tacazze. I immediately ran forward, prompted by a sort of natural impulse, till we came to the edge of the stream, where, seated on the bank, I remained for some time contemplating with delight the smooth course of the waters gliding beneath. It would be in vain for me to attempt a description of the tumult of ideas which at this moment rushed upon my mind. The various monuments of antiquity which I had seen in Egypt, and a whole chain of classical circumstances connected with the history of the Nile were brought to my recollection, while the idea that I was sitting by a branch of the same stream, though at the distance of eleven hundred miles from its junction with the sea, added in an extraordinary degree to the interest which such feelings inspired.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

While my attention was absorbed by these reflections, the noise of an hippopotamus rising to the surface, and the cry of our attendants "Gomari, Gomari," roused me from my meditations, and the sight of so rare and stupendous an animal gave pretty speedily a new turn to my thoughts. The view we obtained of this creature was only instantaneous, and its action appeared to me at the moment greatly to resemble the rolling of a grampus in the sea.

After proceeding a short distance, we arrived at one of the most frequented of their haunts, where several of these animals were observed, when, after partially taking off our clothes, we crossed the river with our guns, for the purpose of getting a more convenient and secure situation to attack them: the eastern side, from its being flat and sandy, affording no advantage of this nature. The stream at this time might be about fifty yards across, and, at the ford over which we passed, about three feet deep, flowing with a moderate current, like the Thames at Richmond, though either side of its bed bore evident marks of the tremendous torrents which pour down in the rainy season. At this point the river divides the two districts of Avergale and Samen; so that the moment we had passed over, we might be considered as having entered the latter province.

Having soon found a place adapted to the purpose we had in view, we stationed ourselves on a high overhanging rock, which commanded the depth I have before mentioned, and had not long remained in this spot before we discovered an hippopotamus, not more than twenty yards distant, rising to the surface. At first it came up very confidently, raising its enormous head out of the water, and snorting violently in a manner somewhat resembling the noise made by a porpus. At this instant three of us discharged our guns, the contents of which appeared to strike on its forehead; when it turned its head round with an angry scowl, made a sudden plunge, and sunk down to the bottom, uttering a kind of noise between a grunt and a roar. We for some minutes entertained very sanguine hopes, that we had either killed or seriously wounded

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the animal, and momentarily expected to see the body float to the surface; but we soon discovered, that an hippopotamus is not so easily killed; for, shortly afterwards, it again rose up close to the same spot with somewhat more caution than before, but apparently not much concerned at what had happened. Again we discharged our pieces, but with as little effect as at the first shot; and, though some of the party continued on their posts constantly firing at every hippopotamus that made its appearance, yet I am not sure that we made the slightest impression upon a single one of them. This can only be attributed to our having used leaden balls, which are too soft to enter the impenetrable skulls of these creatures, as we repeatedly observed the balls strike against their heads. Towards the latter part of the day, however, they began to come up with extreme wariness, merely thrusting their nostrils out of the stream, breathing hard and spouting up the water like a fountain.

I should conceive, that the size of those that we saw did not exceed sixteen feet in length, and their colour was of a dusky brown like that of the elephant.

THE RAS.

The Ras received me on my return with great cordiality, and, on the following day, did me the greatest honour which it was in his power to confer, by paying me a visit at my own house. I was engaged at the moment in finishing one of my drawings, when I heard a great bustle below, and Mr. Pearce almost at the same instant came running, out of breath, to acquaint me that the Ras was coming to the house. I immediately went down to receive him, and found him looking at the European vegetables in the garden, and making many inquiries respecting their use. He stood supported at this time by Mr. Pearce and Ayto Debib, having no one else with him except one of his Shangalla slaves, who carried his state sword. On seeing me he smiled, and, pointing to the cabbages, said, are they good? and, then turning round, laid his hand on my shoulder, and walked with me to the house. Here he continued for more than an hour, looking at some drawings of our buildings, carriages, ships, and other curiosities, which I brought forward to amuse him, and, conversing with me in the most familiar manner respecting the English customs. Mr. Pearce was exceedingly delighted at this visit, and I understood afterwards that it made a great noise throughout the country, as, for some years before, he had not paid a similar compliment to any other person, except the high priest and some of his nearer relations. Nothing afforded me greater pleasure on this and other occasions, than my being able to confirm the accounts which Mr. Pearce had before given, respecting the superiority of the English in the mechanical arts. The Ras was particularly shrewd in his questions on these subjects, and often, when I explained any thing more than usually extraordinary, turned round to Mr. Pearce, and said, "You used to tell me this before; but I did not then know how to believe you."

DEPARTURE.

During the following day, while preparations were making for our departure, the Ras appeared to be much depressed, wished me to keep continually near him, and often fixed his eyes upon me with a sorrowful expression, repeatedly inquiring, "if I should ever again return to the country." To which I answered, with some degree of reluctance, that "I believed, I should never again undertake the voyage." I found, that a dream, which he had had a few nights before, had left a strange impression, respecting me, upon his mind. "He fancied, that he was sitting on the brow of a hill, and, that he saw me, in a plain below, passing along and sowing grain with both hands, and that the corn sprung up instantaneously round me in great profusion; while, at the same instant, he perceived, that his lap was full of gold." It is astonishing what an effect trifling circumstances of this description produce in a country where the minds of the inhabitants are deeply tinged with superstition and a love of scriptural lore.

In the course of the ensuing night, we paid our last visit to the Ras: he was much affected, and the parting was painful on both sides. During the visit, he again expressed, in the strongest terms, his gratitude to our Sovereign, for regarding the welfare of so remote a country; and professed his most anxious wish to encourage, by every means in his power, an intercourse with Great Britain; at the same time, expressing with great sincerity his fears, that the country which he commanded might not be able to supply any quantity of valuable commodities sufficient to recompense our merchants for engaging in so precarious a trade; more especially as the Abyssinians were not much acquainted with commercial transactions, and the unsettled state of the provinces prevented the usual circulation of gold and other articles which

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are

are brought from the interior. Could any plan, however, be arranged for obviating these difficulties, he assured me, that he would most readily concur in carrying it into effect, though, he observed, it would be useless for him to interfere with the Mahometans on the coast, so long as that power had a naval superiority in the Red Sea. There was so much good sense in these remarks, and they so exactly corresponded with my own views of the subject, that they did not admit of any reply; except the declaration, that I would never lose sight of the interests of Abyssinia, and that I was disposed to think, that his Majesty's ministers would find a pleasure in doing their utmost to promote the welfare of his country. This and similar conversation had engaged us from two o'clock, A.M. till daylight, when we rose to take our leave. The old man, on this occasion, got up from his couch, and attended us to the door of his hall, where he stood watching us, with tears running down his face, until we were fairly out of sight.

ABYSSINIAN BAPTISM.

After leaving the Ras at Antálo, we proceeded towards Chelicut; and, on our arrival at that place, completed the preparations for our journey to the coast. On the following day I attended the baptism of a Bedowee boy, at that time living as servant with Mr. Pearce, whom we had persuaded to become a convert to the Christian faith, not only with the view of benefiting the poor boy, but also from being desirous, by this last act, of making an impression on the minds of the Abyssinians favourable to the British character. I had previously, by the distribution of a few presents, gained the sanction of his friends; and the boy himself was delighted with the change, owing to the inconveniences to which he had been subjected from being a Mussel man. This ceremony took place on the 5th, at day-break; an early hour being considered as requisite, on account of the subsequent celebration of the sacrament of the communion, which can only be administered fasting.

On reaching the church, we found the head priest, Abou Barea, with about twenty priests of an inferior order, waiting in a small area about thirty yards from the spot, some of whom were engaged in chaunting psalms, while the rest were busy in preparing the water and making other necessary arrangements for the occasion. At sun-rise, every thing being ready, an attendant was sent round from the high priest, to point out to each person concerned the part which he was to take in the ceremony. The officiating priest was habited in white flowing robes, with a tiara, or silver-mounted cap on his head, and he carried a censer with burning incense in his right hand: a second, of equal rank, was dressed in similar robes, supporting a large golden cross, while a third held in his hand a small phial, containing a quantity of meiron, or consecrated oil, which is furnished to the church of Abyssinia by the Patriarch of Alexandria. The attendant priests stood round, in the form of a semicircle, the boy being placed in the centre, and our party ranged in front. After a few minutes interval, employed in singing psalms, some of the priests took the boy and washed him all over very carefully in a large bason of water. While this was passing, a small font, called *me-te-mak* (which is always kept outside of the churches, owing to an unbaptized person not being permitted to enter the church), was placed in the middle of the area, filled with water, which the priest consecrated by prayer, waving the incense repeatedly over it, and dropping into it a portion of the meiron in the shape of a cross. The boy was then brought back, dripping from head to foot, and again placed naked and upright in the centre; and was required to renounce "the devil and all his works," which was performed, by his repeating a given formula four separate times, turning each time towards a different point of the compass. The godfather was then demanded, and, on my being presented, I named the child George, in honour of his present Majesty, when I was requested to say the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, and to make much the same promises as those required by our own church. The head priest afterwards laid hold of the boy, dipping his own hand into the water, and crossed him over the forehead, pronouncing at the same moment, "George, I baptise thee; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." The whole company then knelt down, and joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

Here, as I was given to understand, the ordinary ceremony of baptism concludes; but, as the boy had been a Musselman, he was, in addition, crossed with the consecrated oil over every joint and limb, or altogether, thirty-six times in different parts of his body. After this, he was wrapped in a clean white linen cloth, and placed for a moment in my arms, the priests telling me, that "I

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must henceforth consider him verily as my son." The high priest did not take any active part in this ceremony, but the whole was conducted with great decorum, and a due degree of solemnity. The boy afterwards, according to the custom of most of the Eastern churches, was admitted to partake of the Holy Communion. On our return from the church, the high priest accompanied us home, and continued with us nearly an hour. He paid me many compliments on what had passed, and declared, that "I had done an act which would for ever be recorded in their books; as the baptism of the boy most clearly proved, that the English were not "Franks" (alluding to the conduct of the Jesuits about baptism,) but that we adhered to the pure religion of the Apostles. After some conversation of this kind, in which he expressed the highest opinion of our doctrines, he ended, by repeating nearly the same words which he had before used to the Ras: "we go on in the dark, not knowing what is right or what is wrong, but I believe we shall do no good until we get a lesson from you;" "and now," he added, rising from his seat, "at the desire of the Ras, and from the friendship I bear you, I have to pray to God for your future prosperity:" he then recited a long prayer for our safe return, to which we with great sincerity answered, "Amen."

THE SACRAMENT.

The Abyssinians administer the holy Sacrament of communion in both kinds, with leavened bread always prepared fresh for the occasion, and with wine made of a red grape, common in some parts of the country; while, in others, they are obliged to use as a substitute, a liquor made of dried grapes squeezed in water. After the consecration of the bread and wine, just before they are delivered to the people, a bell is rung, and all those who are present bow themselves to the earth; but this does not appear to be done from any idea of the real presence, as no such belief was entertained by any of those with whom I conversed on the subject. Both the administrants and communicants always abstain very strictly from eating and drinking during the whole of the morning previously to their partaking of the holy rite, for the easier accomplishment of which, it is generally celebrated at an early hour. The marriage of more than one wife was considered, formerly, as a disqualification from receiving the Sacrament; but, in this respect, the church has in some instances relaxed in its practice, where the wealth and power of the parties placed them above its censure. The altar on which the bread and wine is prepared, is called Tâbot, and the Abyssinians attach to it a strong degree of reverence, regarding it as a kind of sacred "ark," and connecting with it certain traditions relating to the "stealing of the ark of the covenant by Menilek," which was supposed to have been lodged in the church at Axum.

POTIPHAR'S WIFE.

Having before noticed the practice of tying the garments of offenders, I may here take occasion to mention, that this singular custom appears to me to elucidate very clearly a passage in the Old Testament, which always struck me before as attended with considerable obscurity. The circumstance I allude to, relates to the story of Potiphar's wife and Joseph, in which it is mentioned, that, when she could not prevail upon him to comply with her desires, "she caught him by the garment, and said, "Lie with me!" and he left his garment in her hand and fled, and got him out;" and when she accused Joseph to her husband, she produced the garment as an evidence of his guilt, saying, "The Hebrew servant which thou hast brought unto us, came in unto me to mock me: and it came to pass, as I lifted up my voice and cried, *that he left his garment* with me and fled out;" and immediately on hearing these words "Potiphar's wrath was kindled," and Joseph was consigned to a prison. Now, it appears, upon reading this without explanation, that Potiphar, who seems to have been a good man, acted on this occasion, with extreme injustice, as he does not seem to have made any enquiry into Joseph's guilt, but at once, on the assertion of his wife, commits him to a prison. On the contrary, if the same custom as the one which is now general in Abyssinia, at that time prevailed in Egypt, it will be seen that Potiphar acted justly, according to the established rule of the country, it being *always considered as a sure proof of guilt*, which requires no further evidence to be adduced, if a man, after being once laid hold of, runs away *and leave his garment behind.*

ADOWA.

As Adowa may be considered a town of great importance in the country, I shall here give a short description of it, to which may be properly added, a few remarks respecting its trade.

The town of Adowa is situated partly on the side, and partly at the bottom, of a hill, a circumstance very unusual in Abyssinia;

Abyssinia; and the houses, which are all of a conical form, are pretty regularly disposed into streets or allies, interspersed with waizy trees and small gardens, some of which are cultivated with considerable care; the town itself being plentifully supplied with water from three streams, which take their course through the valley below. The number of residents in this place, may, on a general calculation, be estimated at full eight thousand, as I reckoned in it more than eight hundred habitations, each of which, on a moderate computation, being supposed to contain inmates, would altogether amount to a sum probably falling short of the actual population. Adowa may be regarded as the chief mart for commerce on the eastern side of the Tacazze, all the intercourse between the interior provinces and the coast being carried on through the merchants residing at that place, in consequence of which the Mahomedans there have retained a greater degree of importance, than in any other part of the empire, the trade, as I have before remarked, resting almost entirely in their hands.

The chief production of Adowa consists in a manufactory of coarse and fine cloths, the former being considered unrivalled in any other part of the country, and the latter being thought little inferior to those manufactured at Gondar. The quantity of cloth made at Adowa occasions a great demand for cotton, a considerable portion of which is procured from the low countries bordering on the Tacazze, and this is considered of a finer quality, and consequently more valuable, than that brought up from Massowa. The latter, notwithstanding, finds a ready sale, and, though its importation be hampered by arbitrary exactions on the road, and a heavy duty on its being landed, fetches a considerable profit. The other imports, which pass through Adowa for the Gondar market, are lead, (in small quantities,) block tin, copper, and gold foil; small Persian carpets of a shewy pattern and of low price, raw silks from China, a few velvets, French broad-cloths, and different coloured skins from Egypt; glass ware and beads, which find their way from Venice, and a number of other petty articles, which are brought by different conveyances to Jidda.

The exports which are carried down to the coast in return, most of which pass through the hands of the traders at Adowa, consist of ivory, gold, and slaves; a very considerable quantity of the first article is procured in the province of Walkayt, and in the low country northward of Shiré, and the sale of it is so certain at Massowa, that the price at Adowa only differs in the expenses of carriage being deducted. A great part of the gold collected in the interior finds also its way through Adowa; but this commerce is carried on by the traders with so much secrecy, that it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the quantity. The number of slaves exported, may be computed annually at about a thousand, part of which are sent to Massowa, and the rest to the small ports northward of that place, whence they are privately shipped off by the natives, for the purpose of avoiding the duties levied by the Nayib. The provinces to the south of Adowa chiefly abound in cattle and corn, which, together with the salt procured on the borders, constitute their chief articles of barter. There is a manufactory of small carpets carried on in the province of Samen, some of which were shewn to me at Adowa, and they really were much superior to what might have been expected, as the production of Abyssinian workmanship. At Axum, and in its neighbourhood, the inhabitants are celebrated for the manner in which they prepare skins for making parchment, and they likewise particularly excel in finishing this article for use. The working of iron and brass is general throughout the country; but the more highly finished chains, wrought from the last material, are brought into the country from the south, and are said to be manufactured among the Galla.

STATE OF ABYSSINIA.

The present state of Abyssinia may with justice be compared to that of England, previously to the time of Alfred; the government of the country being formed on the model of a complete feudal system. The constant disputes on the borders, the dissensions among the several chiefs, the usurpation of power by a few of the more considerable of the nobles, the degraded condition of the sovereign, and the frequent incursions of a barbarous enemy, too strongly bear out the comparison: though I fear that the result of the struggle in which Abyssinia has for so long a time been engaged, is not likely to terminate in so favourable a manner as that which ensued in our own country, owing to a variety of causes, which it would be here foreign to my purpose to enumerate. At this time I consider Abyssinia as actually divided into three distinctly independant states; the separation of which has partly arisen from natural causes, and partly from the

intervention of barbarous tribes of Galla.

The high range of mountains in Samen, extending from Waldubba to the south of Lasta, together with the line of the Tacazze, which shapes its course north-easterly along its base, sufficiently point out the boundaries of the two larger divisions of Tigré and Amhara, and when we consider in addition to these natural obstacles to communication, that the inhabitants of both countries speak distinct languages, and are so materially different in character, it can only remain matter of surprise, that they ever became united under one government. In fact, the union appears at no period of time to have been very cordial; the conquest of one by the other has been frequently effected; but the possession of either state has been always held by very precarious tenure; a natural jealousy existing between the two classes of natives, which renders impracticable all attempt at establishing any intimate or permanent connection between them. The alliance of Tigré with Amhara, was indeed more uninterrupted while the latter held the whole southern range of country; but when the irruptions of the Galla had weakened it by breaking off the provinces of Shoa and Efat, Tigré regained its independence; and, though it has since been nominally held by a viceroy, under the orders of the emperor, yet it has not unfrequently assumed the right of nominating that sovereign to his crown.

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2. *The Life of Milton, by Edward Philips; printed in the Year* 1694.

Quarto, 2l. 2s.

[The names of Edward and John Philips serve, in this volume, as texts from which the author has deduced much interesting anecdote and commentary, in regard to many of the chief persons and events that distinguished one of the most important epochs of our history. Down to the year 1640, kings and their flatterers were the only actors on the theatre of society; and books of history are filled with little besides the details of the vices, follies, and intrigues of such personages. But, in the subsequent age, "men, high-minded men," played Greek and Roman parts, which called for intellectual energy, like their own, justly to conceive, and honestly to describe. Hireling historians had done their dirty work, and so covered the shelves of our libraries, that it required the lanthorn of Diogenes to separate a single truth from the mass of misrepresentation and falsehood. We were, therefore, much gratified to learn, that the eloquent and philosophical author of the Life of Chaucer, purposed to record his independent opinions of those times. His work is now before us; and we have perused it with satisfaction; not, however, without feeling a sentiment of regret that Mr. Godwin should have made choice of heroes who excite so little curiosity, that, when called upon to follow the thread of their puny story, we abandon with pain other superior company into which we have, incidentally, been introduced. It is light and shade, without any of its agreeable effects. The fault appertains, however, merely to the author's plan; for, in a general view of the work, it is over-balanced by the value of his opinions, the justness of his reasonings, and the usual elegance of his diction. The specimens that follow cannot fail to render our readers desirous of becoming acquainted with the entire work.]

THE SUBJECTS.

THE two persons who constitute the subject of the present volume, were nephews of Milton, were brought up under his roof, and in some measure adopted by him as his sons. Their history, therefore, affords us an advantage in studying his character, which it rarely happens for the admirers of a great genius or a poet to possess. A majority, perhaps, of such persons have left no offspring behind them; or, if they did, still their offspring was not educated under their own eye, or by their personal exertions; or, lastly, granting both of these to have happened, posterity has known but little of the result of such education, or the subsequent fortune and character of the persons so favoured in their early life. If the Philipses had not been authors, we should, perhaps, have remained in utter ignorance of their qualities and destination.

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The nephews of Milton were both of them authors by profession. They appeared before the public in this character repeatedly in the course of fifty years, and in that time issued from the press more than forty different productions. In the age in which they lived they were so the full as well known, and as much objects of attention to literary men, as almost ever falls to the lot of authors of a subordinate talent. Much light, therefore, may be thrown upon the life of Milton, from an examination of the transactions and writings of these men. Yet by no one of the numerous biographers of the poet have they been considered with the slightest degree of attention.

THEIR PARENTAGE.

The first notice we receive of them, accompanied with any degree of detail, is in the Life of Milton, written by Edward Philips, and prefixed to a translation of the Letters of State, composed by the great poet, while he filled the office of Latin Secretary to the Commonwealth, and to Oliver Cromwel. Here we are informed that their father, Edward Philips, son of Edward Philips, of Shrewsbury, "coming up young to town, was placed in the Crown-office in the Court of Chancery, and at length came to be secondary of that office." Their mother, Ann Milton, only sister to the poet, it is added, "had a considerable dowry given her by her father in marriage." She was probably several years older than Milton, as it appears that one of her children died an infant, when he was in the 17th year of his age, 1625.

Edward Philips, the father, left behind him at his death no other children than the two sons above-mentioned, the elder born in the year 1630, and the younger in the year following. His widow married, to her second husband, Mr. Thomas Agar, the intimate friend of the deceased, who was also appointed his successor in the reign of king Charles the First, and held the office, exclusively of the interruption in the time of the Commonwealth, for many years. By Mr. Thomas Agar, the sister of the poet had two daughters, Mary, who died young, and Ann, who was yet living when Edward Philips published his Life of Milton in 1694.

MILTON AND SALMASIUS.

The character of Milton was, by this time, sufficiently fixed; and his connections were such as to introduce him, soon after the death of the king, into the situation of Latin secretary to the government that succeeded. No sooner was he placed in this office, than he was applied to by those who were then in power, to write—first, a rejoinder to the celebrated royalist pamphlet, named Eikon Basilike, which he published under the title of Eikonoclastes; and secondly, an answer to the *Defensio Regia pro Carolo Primo*, by Salmasius.

The latter of these undertakings constituted a great crisis in the literary character of Milton. Salmasius had already acquired the highest reputation for intellectual powers in general, for critical acumen, and sagacity, and for a thorough mastery of classical and elegant learning. He reigned alone over the learning of his times; nor was a man any where to be found, hardy enough to cope with in any subject he thought proper to treat. Among other distinctions that attended him, the most dazzling was the friendship of the far-famed Christina queen of Sweden, daughter of the illustrious Gustavus Adolphus. She invited him to her court, and assigned him apartments in her palace; and, as from the unaccustomed severity of the climate, he was, during almost the whole of his residence, confined to his bed, we are told that the queen would sit for hours by his bedside, delighting herself with his conversation; and, from time to time, making up his fire, and doing other necessary offices for him, that their interviews might be uninterrupted.

Milton, however, was not appalled by the reputation of his antagonist. Another obstacle that was thrown in his way, was the prediction of his physicians, that from the weak state of his eyes, it was almost certain that his sight would become the sacrifice of his labour. He persisted, and in the year 1651, published his well-known *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano*.

It was in reality necessary to the character of the government which then subsisted, that the proud and vaunting performance of Salmasius should not go without an answer. It was necessary to the vindication of that large and respectable part of the people of England, who had either been actively concerned in bringing Charles to the scaffold, or avowedly approved the deed, that the scurrilous and arrogant invectives of this great literary champion should be repelled. Latin, at this time, was the great medium of communication between persons of a refined education in the different countries of Europe, and the principal means by which the sentiments, the reasonings, and the real tone of the proceedings of

the prevailing party in England, could be made known to the continent.

Never did any book more completely fulfil the ends for which it was produced, than this work of Milton. It was every where received on the continent with astonishment and applause. The ambassadors of the different governments of Europe, at that time resident in London, paid visits of compliment to the author. It had the honour to be burned by the hands of the common hangman at Toulouse and at Paris. Lastly, having been perused by Christina queen of Sweden, she was struck with the eloquence of the composition, the strength of the reasoning, and the vigour with which its author exposed the futility, the sophistry, and contradictions of his antagonist, spoke on all occasions warmly in its praise, and from that hour withdrew her favour from Salmasius. This redoubted champion sank under his defeat, withdrew himself into obscurity, and soon after died in Holland.

MILTON ON HIS LOSS OF SIGHT.

I do not regard my lot either with weariness or compunction; I continue in the same sentiment, fixed and immoveable; I do not think my God displeased with me, neither is he displeased; on the contrary, I experience and thankfully acknowledge his paternal clemency and benignity towards me in every thing that is of the greatest moment; specially in this, that, he himself consoling and encouraging my spirit, I acquiesce, without a murmur, in his sacred dispensations. It is through his grace that I find my friends, even more than before, kind and officious towards me; that they are my consolers, honourers, visitors, assistants. Those who are of the highest consideration in the republic, finding that the light of my eyes departed from me, not being slothful and inactive, but while I was with constancy and resolution placing myself in the foremost post of danger for the defence of sacred liberty, do not on their part desert me. Nor is it an occasion of anguish to me, though you count it miserable, that I am fallen in vulgar estimation into the class of the blind, the unfortunate, the wretched, and the helpless; since my hope is, that I am thus brought nearer to the mercy and protection of the Universal Father. There is a path, as the Apostle teaches me, through weakness to a more consummate strength: let me, therefore, be helpless, so that in my debility the better and immortal vigour of our human nature may be more effectually displayed; so that amidst my darkness the light of the divine countenance may shine forth more bright: then shall I be at once helpless, and yet of giant strength; blind, yet of vision most penetrating: thus may I be in this helplessness carried on to fulness of joy, and in this darkness surrounded with the light of eternal day.—*Defensio Secunda.*

CROMWEL.

Milton adhered to the protector.—Cromwel had long, and justly, won for himself "golden opinions from all sorts" of those men, who placed the welfare of their country in a republican government. There was something so plain, so rough, so frank, so honest in him, that it was impossible for a man of an open spirit to distrust him. His professions for the cause of true religion and true liberty had been ardent; nor had they probably been more ardent than sincere. "A friend is not to be deserted for every cause;" and the man of greatest integrity, in the pursuit of some momentous good, will often stand in need of a liberal construction. If Bradshaw and Vane had condemned Cromwel in the dissolution of the long parliament, Overton, of whom Milton says, that, "through a long series of years, from the similitude of their studies, and the sweetness of this officer's manners, he had considered him as joined to himself in the dearest ties of brotherhood, and other men not less virtuous than Overton, applauded the deed. If then Overton condemned the precipitation of these illustrious labourers in the public cause, might not he in his turn be also exposed to the charge of rashness?

Milton was strongly impressed with the opinion, that, if the public cause was to be saved, there was no man more eminently fitted than Cromwel for the performance of the glorious task. Milton thought he saw the express hand of Providence in the events by which the monarchy had been overthrown, and the following government established; and, proceeding in such reasonings, he viewed in Cromwel the instrument of Providence for good to a favoured people. Above all, he believed that nothing was so much to be deprecated as the restoration of that government, which, through so many sacrifices, by so many labours, and with such an expence of blood, had at length been abolished.

Cromwel's measures towards foreign courts were full of ability and decision, and well calculated to sustain the character and political influence of his country.

ountry. His intelligence was amazing; nd it was principally by this means that e baffled all the intrigues of the royalists. ut his internal policy was feeble, va- able, and highly injurious to the temper nd political courage of his countrymen. Ie was, no doubt, considerably soured y the inflexible opposition of the men, hom, in his heart, he esteemed the ost. Whether out of deference to ne opinion of those who had originally aised him to power, or from some re- ains of the love of liberty in his own reast, he instituted, by the very instru- ent that gave himself his office, a me- orable equality in the representation f his country. But representatives so hosen, could never be made subordinate o his will. They began with question- ng the functions and foundation of his ffice. Cromwel, therefore, never called parliament, but to commit violence upon , to disgrace the name of parliament, r to disgrace himself. The whole of is ill-omened administration, for a term f nearly five years, was a series of des- icable experiments on the nature of overnment, calculated to bring the very ames of patriotism and republic into ontempt.

Milton felt bitterly his disappointment a the man whom he had considered, as bove all others, qualified to be the aviour of England, and the guardian enius of liberty. There was, however, ne thing that he feared much more han the ephemeron usurpation of Crom- el—the restoration of the Stuart family, f Stuart morals, and Stuart policy. his sentiment taught him to temporise ven with the protectorate. Officially e had no concern but with the foreign olitics of Cromwel, and his foreign olitics he for the most part approved; herefore he did not abdicate his post of atin secretary.

THE DEFENSIO SECUNDA.

The *Defensio Secunda* is, beyond com- arison, the most admirable of the prose- orks of Milton. It is, in reply, in unting an adversary through all his indings, and turning all his seeming dvantages into weapons for his entire iscomfiture, that the great mastery of controversialist is shown; and in all hese qualities Milton was never excelled. Ie also speaks of himself, provoked by he savage attacks of his antagonist, in he most graceful manner; he convinces ou that he is one of the greatest and ost virtuous of mankind, without once alling into those littlenesses of vanity, hich are so apt to break out in a man talking advantageously of himself. And, finally, the fervor of his patriotism raises him to an almost superhuman eloquence, and he pours out the dictates of his virtuous anxieties for the public good, in strains, that scarcely any man can listen to, without becoming, for the time, like unto him.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

The character of the government of Charles the First cannot be fully under- stood without recurring to the proceed- ings of his great favourite, Archbishop Laud. This man, perhaps, came behind no one that ever existed, in intolerance, and the cruelty which grows out of that spirit. The harsh sentences which were pronounced, at his instigation, in the High Commission Court and the Star Chamber, were the immediate causes of the abolition of these courts. The cha- racteristic of these sentences was an utter disregard of the situation their unfortunate victims had previously filled in society, and in this respect an entire levelling of ranks and conditions.

The first victim of Laud's severity was Dr. Leighton, who had been professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and was father of the arch- bishop of that name. He was brought before the Star Chamber for having written a book in which the ecclesiastical administration was censured; and for this offence he was sentenced to be twice publicly whipped, to be set twice in the pillory, to have his nose slit, and his ears cut each time, to be branded in both cheeks, to be imprisoned for life, and to pay 10,000l. to the king. All this was faithfully executed, (the fine I suppose excepted), and he was liberated, after eleven years' confinement, by the Long Parliament, in 1640, being then 72 years of age.

William Prynne was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a man universally respected for his astonishing learning and industry. Being chosen into the Long Parliament, he made a memorable speech against the sentence of death pronounced upon Charles the First, which was re- garded as a master-piece by the adver- saries of that measure. This man pub- lished, in 1632, a large volume, entitled *Histrio-Mastix*, which was taken hold of by Laud, in revenge for some writings of Prynne against Arminianism, and some professional opposition he had lent against the Court of High Commission. In the index to this book there was a reference, "Women-actors notorious Whores," and this was charged as a libel on the queen, the

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she having acted in a certain pastoral at court, though it was proved that the book had been published six weeks before the pastoral was acted. Prynne's sentence was, to stand twice in the pillory, to lose his ears, to be disabled from his profession, to be imprisoned for life, and to pay 5000l. to the king.

A memorable day in the life of Archbishop Laud, was June 14, 1637. On that day a joint sentence was pronounced by the Star Chamber on three offenders. Prynne, though a prisoner, still contrived to publish books at which the government took offence. Henry Burton, the second of the persons arraigned, was a clergyman, and had been successively clerk of the closet to Prince Henry, and to Charles the First, when Prince of Wales. He was brought to trial for two sermons he had preached at his own parish-church in Friday-street. To these were added, Dr. Bastwick, an eminent physician; as if on purpose to show that no distinction in any of the learned professions should exempt a man from the most rigorous persecution. His accusation also was for some supposed libel. The answers of these gentlemen were refused to be admitted, because the counsel assigned, alarmed at the arbitrary proceedings of the Star Chamber, declined to sanction them with their signatures. They were, therefore, proceeded against, as having confessed; and their sentence was to stand in the pillory, to lose their ears, to pay a fine of 5000l. respectively, and to be imprisoned for life. Prynne was not excused from that part of his sentence which respected his ears, on account of what he had before suffered; but the executioner was required to do what he could, and he was further to be branded in the cheeks. Prynne was sent to Jersey, Burton to Guernsey, and Bastwick to the Isle of Scilly.

But the man in all the world, perhaps, that Laud hated the most, was Williams, Archbishop of York, who had for four years been lord keeper of the great seal to king James the First, had attended that prince in his last moments, and had closed his eyes. The reason of this hatred probably was, because Williams was the most eminent prelate of his time, an able courtier, and the most formidable rival Laud could have to encounter. The contest, however, was speedily decided in this respect; Charles began his reign with the most marked favour to Laud, and discountenance to Williams; and, had Laud had a particle of generosity in his nature, he would have been moved to spare his baffled competitor. Williams, on the other hand, did not come much behind in dislike, and no doubt had pleasure in annoying his rival from his compulsory retreat. For this purpose he took hold of some innovations Laud was eager to introduce in the church, and wrote against them, but with great learning and temperance. But the paltry arts used by the successful churchman to ruin the other, are almost without a parallel in history. From the beginning of the reign, Williams was forbidden the court. In the year 1628 an absurd accusation was brought against him in the Star Chamber, of "revealing the king's counsels;" and, by the arts of his adversary, this question was not decided till 1635, when the charge was finally dismissed. Out of this trial Laud conjured up, in the following year, a fresh information, on an alleged ground of having "tampered with the witnesses" then produced. Though this charge was no better supported than the former, the accuser was, by his invincible pertinacity, more successful in obtaining a sentence; and Williams sank under the prosecution, without the loss of any portion of his popularity and reputation. It was decreed against him, that he should pay a fine of 10,000l. and be suspended from his episcopal functions, and imprisoned during pleasure.

The very persons who were employed in sifting out evidence to support the prosecution, were now commissioned to distrain on Williams's property, and sell off his moveables for the payment of his fine; and, in the pursuit of this occupation, they met with certain letters addressed to the archbishop, in which some person was spoken of obscurely by the epithets of a *little great man*, and a *little urchin*. These names Laud took to himself; and upon them a new accusation was constructed against Williams and Osbaldiston, master of Westminster-school, the writer of these letters. The sentence against Williams was a further fine of 8000l. for receiving libellous letters; and against Osbaldiston, the head of the first seminary for classical learning in England, and the schoolmaster of Cowley, to whom, with filial reverence, he inscribed the first production of his muse, the poem of Pyramus and Thisbe; that he should pay a fine of 5000l. and have his ears nailed to the pillory before his own school. Osbaldiston, however, saved himself by flight; and left a note in his study, directing that, "if archbishop

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ishop Laud enquired for him, he should e informed he was gone beyond Canerbury."

Such was the tenour of the administration of justice under the government f Charles the First. Is it to be wonered at, that every free spirit throughut the realm rose up with indignation gainst such a mockery of law? Shall be charged as the artifice of a party, hen the Long Parliament met in 1640, nd the House of Lords claimed Williams s their member; when Osbaldiston came orth from his hiding place in Drurylane; and, by a vote of the House of ommons, Leighton was set at liberty; nd Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick sent or from their remote places of confineent: that, as these three approached ondon, they were met some miles on heir way by 5000 persons with branches f laurel and bay, their road strewed ith flowers, and themselves brought nto the metropolis, amidst shouts of oy and exultation, that such merciless nd insolent tyranny was at length at n end?

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION OF ENGLAND.

On the 29th of May, King Charles ntered London, and visited the two ouses of parliament. The attention of he legislature was turned, without loss f time, to the giving effect to the king's eclaration at Breda, and it was immeiately voted that seven should be the umber of the persons actively concernd in the death of Charles the First, gainst whom the law should be allowed o take its course; these seven were then amed, Harrison, Scot, Lisle, Say, Barkead, Holland, and Jones; and a proclaiation was issued on the 6th of June, ummoning the rest, who were therein pecified, to surrender to the speaker of ither house of parliament, or to the lord ayor of London, upon pain of being xcluded out of the general pardon, and osing their estates. Twenty persons irrendered themselves upon the faith of is proclamation. In the course of the ionth of October, three of the persons bove excepted, Harrison, Scot, and ones, (the others having escaped,) were rought to trial and executed. To supply, s it seemed, the place of those who fled, apital punishment was also inflicted on arew, Clement, and Scroop, regicides; well as on Axtel, who commanded the ard at the High Court of Justice that ied the king; Hacker, who was emoyed in the same manner at the exeution; Coke, who pleaded the cause gainst him; and Hugh Peters, who, by his sermons, had perhaps contributed to the catastrophe. The most memorable circumstances attending this event were, first, the undaunted courage with which the sufferers met their fate, feeling that they were martyrs of a public principle, and that they died for an action in which they had strictly conformed themselves to the dictates of their consciences; and, secondly, the peculiar rigour with which the sentence of the law, in all its most revolting particulars, was put in force against them.

But this bloody scene did not satisfy the resentments of the partisans of the royal cause. Great changes took place between the issuing the king's proclamation for the surrender of the regicides, and the final passing of the act of indemnity. Every thing that respected it was in a perpetual state of fluctuation. The Earl of Bristol, late Lord Digby, moved, that no one should be admitted to the benefit of the pardon, who had in any wise contributed to the late king's death. This, as Hume observes, was "so wide an exception, that every one who had ever served the parliament, either in a civil or military capacity, might be deemed to be comprehended in it." At length, forty-two of the king's judges (including the twenty who had surrendered) were given up to the course of the law, with a proviso in favour of those who had surrendered, that, if they were condemned, they should not be executed without the special direction of the king and parliament: six others were rendered liable to such pains, penalties, and forfeitures, as should be inflicted upon them, not extending to life; and twenty or thirty more, "active instruments in the late usurpations," with Vane and Lambert at their head, were reserved for such penalties as should by parliament be thereafter declared. A clause was also inserted, excepting the estates of Oliver Cromwel, and twenty-four more persons, judges of Charles the First, who had died in the interval, from the benefit of this law.

JUDGES.

Nothing can be more odious to a liberal mind than the practice which unhappily takes place, in some degree, in all courts of justice, of measuring the words of the persons arraigned before them, and requiring them to speak in what is called, "the manner befitting their unhappy situation." The insolence of the judges, the delight they apparently feel in interrupting, in checking, in rebuking, and trampling upon the pri-

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soners brought before them, which we more or less perceive in the reading of all trials, certainly conduces to none of the ends of justice. They expect to be emphatically thanked for their generosity, if they practice any degree of decency towards the man whose cause they are appointed to hear, and if they consent to put him to death with any sort of gentility. They look for a canting and hypocritical profession of offence and of sorrow, and hold out a lure, often a fallacious one, that such professions shall be considered in mitigation of punishment. They are more anxious to degrade and to dishonour, than to inflict the censure of the law. If a man fairly asserts his own conception of his case, and refuses to acknowledge offence, where, whatever may be the judgment of the ministers of the law, he finds none, this is treated as a heinous aggravation of his legal guilt; and many a one has paid the forfeit of his life, merely because he has spoken upon his trial that firm language which is calculated to honour his memory to the latest posterity.

The very reverse of this ought to be the case. It is a maxim of equity in the most ordinary walks of life, that losers have a privilege to talk. It is a very small boon that is granted me, if, when I am ready to abide all that you can inflict upon me, I be permitted quietly and without interruption to express my own sense of my own action. Nothing can be more iniquitous, than to take any thing I shall there say, into the consideration of what punishment I shall sustain. I am tried for a certain imputed offence; that offence is, or ought to be, contained precisely in my indictment; and you have no more right to punish me for any thing I have done since the time to which the indictment refers, than for the assassination of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. What I require is, as one of our poets expresses it, that I may

——— "have room
To entertain my fate, and die with decency."

And what I would say is, If I am to die, allow me to act the last scene of my life with honour; and, if I am to live, do not require me to purchase a few added years of infirm and declining life with the words or the gestures of a poltroon.

BARBARITY OF THE ROYALISTS.

On the 30th of January another kind of extraordinary spectacle was exhibited. The bodies of Cromwel, Bradshaw, Ireton, and Pride, were dug from their graves, conveyed to Tyburn, and there hanged upon a gallows. A revenge that, in one point of view, only serves to show the impotent malignity of those who directed the scene. In another point of view, however, it is a disgrace to human nature itself. Those, in the mean time, who were anxious that the sentence pronounced on Harrison should be executed in its most literal form, and that his "entrails should be taken out of his body, and, he living, should be burned before his eyes," might, with the most perfect consistency, give order upon the bodies of those enemies, at the very sound of whose mighty names they had a little before trembled; that the last infirmity of our mortal nature, the corruption through which it is doomed to pass to its kindred earth, should be publicly exhibited, to the indignation and horror of every mind in which one spark of human feeling still continued to exist.

This detestable execution was performed in virtue of the act of attainder passed against these four offenders. But the government was not contented to stop at this point. It was held necessary that Westminster Abbey should be purged of the relics of all who had been connected with the usurpation. Accordingly, the body of Blake, whose character for integrity, and a truly patriotic spirit, is unquestionably one of the most unstained in our annals; of Pym, the great fellow-labourer of the immortal Hampden, and who, like Hampden, died at an early period in the civil war; of the mother of Cromwel, who had always shown herself adverse to his elevation; of the amiable Lady Claypole, his daughter; of May, the historiographer of the parliament; of Twiss, the prolocutor of the assembly of divines; and above ten more, were dug out of their graves, and huddled together into one common pit.

In the spring of 1662, three of the fugitive regicides, Barkstead, Okey, and Corbet, were seized in Holland by Sir George Downing, the English resident to the States General. This man had formerly served the Protector and the Commonwealth in the same station, and had even once been chaplain to Okey's regiment. He applied to the Dutch government for a warrant to arrest them. It had been usual for the States to grant such warrants; but they had always been careful secretly to advertise the persons against whom they were given, that they might have time to escape. But this precaution was eluded by the vigilance and

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and dispatch of Downing. It is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, that his orders were extremely precise and emphatical, the better to enable us to account for so infamous a diligence. The persons of these three men were identified at the bar of the King's Bench on the 16th of April; and without further ceremony they were executed on the 19th, in the same manner that had been practised on their fellows in the year of the Restoration.

SIR HENRY VANE.

The death of Sir Henry Vane is one of the noblest examples of unaffected self-possession upon the records of history. To one of his friends he remarked, that "God had led him through three stages, his arraignment, his trial, and his sentence; and was now leading him to the fourth, his execution, which was far easier and pleasanter to him than any of the other three." To another, who persuaded him to make some submission to the king, and endeavour the obtaining his life, he said, "If the king does not think himself more concerned for his honour and word than I am for my life, I am willing they should take it."

He thanked "God, who had given him courage to meet his death without fear. As for that glorious cause," said he, "in which so many righteous souls have lost their lives, and so many have been engaged by my countenance and encouragement, shall I now give it up, and so declare them all rebels and murderers? No, I will never do it: that precious blood shall never lie at my door. I would suffer ten thousand deaths, rather than defile my conscience, the chastity and purity of which I value beyond all the world. I would not, for ten thousand lives, part with the peace and satisfaction which I have in my own heart, and the assurance I feel, although I see it not, that this cause will speedily prevail."

Sir Henry Vane was beheaded on Tower Hill three days after his sentence. So fearful were the government lest his courageous endurance should make an impression on the by-standers, that they placed trumpeters on the scaffold, who, when he spoke of the injustice of his judges, "were ordered to sound or murre in his face, with a contemptible noise, to hinder his being heard." The lieutenant of the Tower then endeavoured to snatch the notes from his hand, which Sir Henry prevented, by tearing them to pieces. "In the midst of all this disorder, this was exceedingly remarkable, the noble and great presence the prisoner appeared with. How cheerful he is! said some. He does not look like a dying man! said others."

PARADISE LOST.

Paradise Lost was published in the year 1667. By what degrees it rose to that reputation in the literary world, from which it is destined at no future period to decline, it is not now possible minutely to ascertain. There is no reason, however, to suppose that it ever passed through an ordeal of obscurity. We know that thirteen hundred copies of the work were sold in two years from the date of the contract, by which Milton disposed of the copy-right to the bookseller. The second edition, which was brought out under the superintendence and correction of the author, in 1674, is ushered in by two copies of verses, the first in English by Andrew Marvel, and the second in Latin by Samuel Barrow, physician to the army under General Monk, and who had been actively concerned in bringing about the restoration; in the latter of which the poem is expressly placed "above all Greek, above all Roman fame." Dryden, the poet-laureat, and the most popular writer of verses in that period, had, with the author's permission, turned Milton's story into an opera, entitled the State of Innocence, which was also published in 1674. In the preface to this performance, Dryden observes, "What I have here borrowed will be so easily discerned from my mean productions, that I shall not need to point the reader to the places—the original being undoubtedly one of the greatest, most noble, and sublime poems, which either this age or nation has produced." Milton died in the same year in which the second edition of Paradise Lost was published.

DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson speaks of the "only genuine product," proceeding from the pupils of Milton, as being "a small History of Poetry, written in Latin by his nephew." It has been observed, that of the *Theatrum Poetarum* only the two first words of the title are in Latin, and the whole book is in English. This is an additional illustration of Dr. Johnson's confident way of talking in the midst of the deepest ignorance. Mr. Todd, however, in the abundance of his candour, remarks, that Johnson may perhaps be considered as referring in what he says on the subject to Edward Philips's *Enumeratio Poetarum*, appended to Buchlerus, which is in Latin. I

cannot imitate this candour. It is extremely improbable that Johnson, who evidently knew nothing of what he was talking about, should ever have met with this scarce volume of Buchlerus, and still more so, that he should have remarked the modest, and in that sense obscure, treatise printed at the end, and its author. Whereas, we know that he had Jacob and Cibber lying by his side when he wrote his Lives of the Poets, and that the name of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum* must repeatedly have struck him.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

The reign of Charles the Second is certainly the most infamous in the British annals. Its character was begun by Clarendon, dark and bigoted, endowed with the spirit of a high priest; and, which is perhaps singular, indifferent at the same time even to plausibility in his means, and to every sentiment of honour and fidelity in the engagements to which he pledged himself and his master. He considered it as the great object of his administration to cut off the possibility of a second rebellion; and so narrow were his views, that he judged the persecuting and trampling upon a hostile party, to be the surest way to deprive it of its courage and its sting. Meanwhile, such was the fate of Clarendon, that the inflexible gravity of his manner, and the measured prolixity of his discourse, when contrasted with the versatile inconsistencies of the "skipping, dancing, worthless tribe," by which his master was constantly surrounded, served him for character, and have handed him down in the unconsidered verdict of vulgar fame, as one in the band of England's noblest patriots.

The second feature of Charles's reign, and a viler can scarcely be conceived, was the selling himself, for a wretched pension, to perform all the pleasure of Louis the Fourteenth. The first fruits of this engagement was the war commenced in 1672, for the destruction of the independence of Holland, for offering all the resources of that celebrated republic as a sacrifice at the shrine of Gallic ambition.

DEATH OF CHARLES II.

Charles the Second died on the 6th of February, 1685. These may indeed be emphatically said to be "the times that tried men's souls." It was a fearful stand that had been made by the friends of English liberty and Protestant religion in the affair of the bill of exclusion. If they succeeded, they might comfort themselves with the reflection, that by timely precautions they had warded off incalculable perils and calamities from their country. But they were environed at every step with the perils of treason; and if they failed, might expect the strictest and most sanguinary retaliation. Greatly is it to be regretted, that so many of the persons engaged in this generous cause should have been influenced by narrow and private motives, should have adopted the worst methods, and, above all, should have stained their memories by a connexion with, not to say a subornation of, the wretched Oates and his brother witnesses. The scene ended however, for the time, in their complete discomfiture. The reign of Charles the Second knew no more parliaments after the dismissal of the Oxford parliament in 1681; vengeance, shameless and unrelenting, was exercised on the opposers of the court; and, to close the whole, James Duke of York, whom they had been so anxious to exclude, and whose future authority Charles had consented to fetter with limitations, ascended the throne, armed with the full and unqualified powers which an English king, by fair means or otherwise, could exercise.

Those who had been hitherto thought to nourish a wise and provident love for their country, had but three modes of proceeding out of which they were reduced to chuse. They might acquiesce silently, in hopes of better times; they might engage in secret cabals, and endeavour to hold their friends and allies together against the first favourable opportunity that should occur; or, resigning all hopes of hereafter asserting the best interests of England, they might seek to make the best bargain for themselves with the party in power.

TRANSLATION.

Translation, however, ought to be considered in a very different light by scholars and men to whom literature is their chosen occupation, than that in which it is thus regarded by persons to whom books are an amusement, or an elegant piece of furniture only. Translation is the parent, or, more accurately speaking, the nurse, of all modern languages, from whose fostering breast they derive the soundness, the vigour, and the health, that render them at once the delight and the accomplished ministers of all by whom they are spoken or written. To translation we are indebted for much of what is most excellent and important in our vernacular speech; and translation, considered in this point of view, is a fundamental

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fundamental branch of true learning. Chaucer, Lydgate, Skelton, and Surry, the fathers of our literature, were all eminent translators; and it is to our version of the Bible that we are, above all things, indebted for the sober, majestic, and copious flow of our English tongue.

Translation, merely as translation, would form no branch of reading to a scholar, merely in as far as he was a scholar; but, considered as the faithful repository of the history of a language, it is of inexpressible importance.—Translation in itself is a dim and obscure medium, through which we become feebly acquainted with the merits of an original work. No man, therefore, would almost deign to look upon a translation, except so far as he had no other way in which to obtain a knowledge of the original it pretends to represent. This character may be considered as applicable to all translations at the time they are presented to the world. But an obsolete translation is a very different thing: it is an object avoided by the fop and the fine lady; but it is precious to the man of taste, the man of feeling, and the philosopher. In the old English Homer, for example, I have some pleasure, in-as-much as I find Homer himself there; but I have also an inestimable pleasure added to this, while I remark, and feel in my inmost heart, the venerable and illustrious garb in which he is thus brought before me. This further pleasure I have, which I could not find even in the original itself.

REFINEMENT OF OUR LANGUAGE.

Dr. Johnson has observed, that, "before the time of Dryden, we had no poetical diction, no system of words refined from the grossness of ordinary use. Those happy combinations of words which distinguish poetry from prose had been rarely attempted; we had few elegances or flowers of speech; the roses had not yet been plucked from the bramble." There is considerable truth in this. Enviable calamity of our ancestors! They were reduced to the using the language of real nature and real passion, even in their happiest flights of originality and invention. They never dreamed,—good, easy souls! that there were "happy combinations of words distinguishing poetry from prose." The men they introduced in their poems spoke the language of living men, and their descriptions of things were painted at first hand from the scenes themselves. Shakespear was not afraid to make Hotspur talk of being "nettled and stung with pismires;" and Macduff groan over the calamity, that the "hell-kite" Macbeth had carried away "all his pretty chickens and their dam, at one fell swoop." But we are better taught: we venture on nothing of this; we practice the decorums; and, whether we grieve or exult, we do all according to the strictest rules of Bossu. We keep the line of those "poetical combinations of words," in which the prose affairs of life were never expressed, and the real passions of the human heart never conveyed themselves. We are trained in the lessons of a rigorous master, and do not venture to look at either man or nature, but through the "spectacles of books." Thus all modern poetry is nothing but the old, genuine poetry, new vamped, and delivered to us at second, or at twentieth, hand; the fresh breeze of heaven tainted with the unwholesome air of the schools, and the lively hues of reality tarnished and extinct.

THE STUARTS.

The time was now come when the disastrous reign of the Stuarts was brought to its close. The most resplendent period of the English nation was that at which this family came out from the remoter north, to occupy the throne of these kingdoms. Great were we, at that time, in arts and arms. Never did genius and invention, all that is profound in research, or rich and commanding in language, or capacious and magnificent in poetry, so much abound among us. This was the age of grave and honourable manners, and of real politicians and statesmen. We could then boast of a Raleigh and a Bacon, of Coke, of Greville, of Selden, of Sackville, of Shakespear, of Jonson, of Fletcher, of Drayton, and many more examples of what Englishmen were, and hostages and assurances, in appearance, of what they would be. But it pleased heaven to give a different event: the island was successively plagued with a sceptred pedant in the first place, a wretch of coward heart and groveling dispositions, inspiring no man with awe, and cherishing no man with willingness, but such as were only distinguished by personal beauty, presumptuous aims, and insolent manners. Then came a sober, cold-blooded, ungracious successor, a lover of despotism, as his father was, and of a saturnine temper to render the propensity more formidable in his breast. His sons have been sufficiently described; the elder remorseless, with an impudence of profligacy, political and personal, unknown to modern times; and the younger, still

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still less human in his dispositions, with, superadded to this, a fixed resolution to impose upon his country an unmitigated slavery, both civil and religious.

DENNIS.

A still more decisive testimony to the reputation of Milton, is in the appearance of a book, by John Dennis, in the year 1696, entitled, "Letters on Milton and Congreve." This man bore the appellation of Dennis the critic, at a time when, from the novelty of this species of war against originality and genius, a critic was held to be something; and his credit with the public in his day, was at least as great as that of Rymer, the formidable champion who had threatened destruction to the Paradise Lost, in 1677. Dennis, born in 1657, began his career as a gentleman who had spent his paternal inheritance in travelling, and other methods for improving his mind; and, on his return to his native country, was received into great familiarity with Dryden and other eminent wits of the age. In a more advanced period he fell under the lash of Pope: he lived to great poverty and extreme old age, and, which was most of all injurious to him, he became by degrees so irascible and abusive, that it was impossible for any man to continue his friend. But we are here to consider him as he was in his best days, when Dryden paid him court, Wycherly treated him as an equal, and Congreve addressed to him as a private letter his admirable "Discourse on Humour in Comedy," written in the same year as Love for Love, and only inferior in genius and discrimination to that exquisite production.

THE JOURNAL

OF A MISSION TO

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA,

In the Year 1805.

By MUNGO PARK.

TOGETHER WITH

Other Documents, Official and Private,

Relating to the same Mission.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

An Account of the Life of Mr. Park.

Vol. II. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

[This volume concludes the history of the enterprizes of Park, in the laudable attempts which have been made for some years past to explore the interior regions of Africa. It also gives an account of his life, and of all the circumstances that have been ascertained in regard to his death. It is an amusing and ably edited work, and possesses peculiar claims to extensive patronage, in being published for the benefit of his widow and children.]

HIS LIFE.

MUNGO PARK was born on the 10th of September, 1771, at Fowlsheils, a farm occupied by his father, under the Duke of Buccleugh, on the banks of the Yarrow, not far from the town of Selkirk. His father, who bore the same name, was a respectable yeoman of Ettrick Forest. His mother, who is still living, is the daughter of the late Mr. John Hislop, of Tennis, a few miles higher up on the same river. The subject of this Memoir was the seventh child, and third son of the family, which consisted of thirteen children, eight of whom attained to years of maturity.

It was the original intention of Park's father to educate him for the Scottish church, for which he appeared to be well fitted, by his studious habits and the serious turn of his mind; but, his son having made choice of the medical profession, he was readily induced to acquiesce. In consequence of this determination, Mungo Park was bound apprentice at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Thomas Anderson, a respectable surgeon in Selkirk, with whom he resided three years; continuing, at the same time, to pursue his classical studies, and to attend occasionally at the grammar-school. In the year 1789, he quitted Mr. Anderson, and removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued the course which is common to medical students, and attended the usual Lectures during three successive sessions.

In consequence of an appointment which Mungo Park had obtained as surgeon in the East India Company's service, by the interest of Sir Joseph Banks, he sailed for the East Indies, in the Worcester, in the month of February, 1792; and, having made a voyage to Bencoulen, in the island of Sumatra, returned to England in the following year. Nothing material occurred during this voyage: but he availed himself of all the opportunities which it afforded, to obtain information in his favourite scientific pursuits, and appears to have made many observations, and collected many specimens, in Botany and Natural History. Several of these were the subjects of a communication made by him to the Linnæan Society, which was afterwards published in their printed Transactions.

Some

Some years prior to this period, a few distinguished individuals, induced by a very liberal spirit of curiosity, had formed themselves into an Association for promoting discoveries in the Interior of Africa, and were now prosecuting their researches with great activity and success. In the course of a few years they had investigated, and placed in a clearer point of view than had hitherto been done by geographers, some of the leading facts relative to the Northern part of that Continent; the characteristic differences of the principal tribes, their commercial relations, the routes of the great caravans, the general diffusion of the Mahomedan religion, and the consequent prevalence of the Arabic language throughout a considerable part of that vast continent. With the assistance of their distinguished associate, Major Rennell, they were now proceeding to trace the principal geographical outlines of Northern Africa; and were endeavouring to ascertain the course of the great inland river Joliba or Niger, and to obtain some authentic information concerning Tombuctoo, a principal city of the interior, and one of the great marts of African commerce.

In the course of these enquiries, the Association, since their first establishment in 1788, had employed several persons, well qualified for such undertakings, upon missions into various parts of the African Continent. Several of these were known to have perished, either as victims of the climate, or in contests with the natives; and intelligence had lately been received of the death of Major Houghton, who had been sent out to explore the course of the Niger, and to penetrate, if possible, to Tombuctoo and Houssa. The Association appear to have found considerable difficulty in supplying Major Houghton's place; and had made known their readiness to give a liberal compensation to any person, competently qualified, who might be willing to proceed on this important and arduous mission.

The attention of Park was naturally drawn to this subject, in consequence of his connection with Sir Joseph Banks, who had received him with great kindness and cordiality on his return from the East Indies, and with whom he was now in habits of frequent intercourse. Sir Joseph Banks was one of the most active and leading members of the African Association, and, with his accustomed zeal for the promotion of scientific discovery, was earnest in his endeavours to find out a proper person to undertake the mission in search of the Niger. There was nothing in Park's previous studies which had particularly lead him towards geographical pursuits; but he had a general passion for travelling; he was in the full vigour of life; his constitution had been in some degree inured to hot climates; he saw the opportunities which a new country would afford of indulging his taste for Natural History: nor was he insensible to the distinction which was likely to result from any great discoveries in African geography. These considerations determined him. Having fully informed himself as to what was expected by the Association, he eagerly offered himself for the service; and, after some previous enquiry into his qualifications, the offer was readily accepted.

Between the time of Park's return from India in 1793, and his departure to Africa, an interval elapsed of about two years. During the whole of this period, (with the exception of a short visit to Scotland in 1794), he appears to have resided in London or its neighbourhood; being engaged partly in his favourite studies, or in literary or scientific society; but principally in acquiring the knowledge and making the preparations, which were requisite for his great undertaking.

Having received his final instructions from the African Association, he set sail from Portsmouth on the 22d of May, 1795, on board the Endeavour, an African trader, bound for the Gambia, where he arrived on the 21st of the following month. It is not the intention of this narrative to follow him through the details of this journey, a full account of which was afterwards published by Park, and is familiar to every reader.

After his return from Africa, Park remained for a considerable time stationary in London, and was diligently employed in arranging the materials for his intended publication. He had frequent occasion, also, to communicate on the subject of his discoveries with the members of the African Association, especially with Major Rennell and Mr. Edwards, whilst they were engaged in preparing the two Memoirs before alluded to. With Mr. Edwards, in particular, he seems to have lived on terms of great friendship, and to have occasionally paid him visits at his country residence near Southampton.

Among the great variety of facts concerning the Interior of Africa not before known, or at least not ascertained, which the

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the labours of Park have placed beyond all doubt, the most interesting unquestionably are, those which relate to the existence of the great inland river, the Niger, as a distinct and separate stream, and its course from west to east; affording a remarkable confirmation of what had been stated concerning this river by Herodotus and the ancient writers; but, which was afterwards controverted by the geographers of the middle ages, who asserted (what, independently of direct evidence, seemed more probable) that the course of the river was from east to west.

In addition to the discoveries relative to the *physical* state of Africa, others were made by Park scarcely less important, in what may be termed its *moral* geography; namely, the kind and amiable dispositions of the Negro inhabitants of the Interior, as contrasted with the intolerance and brutal ferocity of the moors; the existence of great and populous cities in the heart of Africa; and the higher state of improvement and superior civilization of the inhabitants of the interior, on a comparison with the inhabitants of the countries adjoining to the coast.

After the publication of his Travels, Park began to think of settling himself in life. During his last residence in Scotland, in the summer and autumn of 1798, he had formed a matrimonial engagement with the eldest daughter of Mr. Anderson, of Selkirk, with whom he had served his apprenticeship. He returned, therefore, to Scotland, in the summer of 1799, and was married on the 2d of August in that year. This union, which connected him still more closely with a family with which he had long lived in friendship, contributed in a high degree to his future comfort and happiness.

Soon after the signature of the preliminary articles of peace with France, in October, 1801, he received a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, acquainting him, "that, in consequence of the peace, the Association would certainly revive their project of sending a mission to Africa; in order to penetrate to, and navigate, the Niger; and he added, that, in case government should enter into the plan, Park would certainly be recommended as the person proper to be employed for carrying it into execution." But the business remained for a considerable time in suspence; nor did any specific proposal follow this communication, till the autumn of the year 1803; when he received a letter, addressed to him from the office of the Colonial Secretary of State, desiring his attendance without delay. On his arrival in London, he had an interview with the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, then Lord Hobart, and Secretary of State for the Colonial department, who acquainted him with the nature of an expedition to Africa, which was about to take place, and in which it was proposed, that Park should bear a principal part. To this offer he declined giving an immediate answer, requesting a short time to deliberate and consult with his friends. He returned home for this purpose about ten days afterwards.

On his return to Scotland, he formally consulted a few of his friends; but, in his own mind, the point was already decided. From the time of his interview with Lord Hobart, his determination was in fact taken. His imagination had been indulging itself for some years past upon the visions of discoveries which he was destined to make in the interior of Africa; and the object of his ambition was now within his grasp. He hastily announced to Lord Hobart his acceptance of the proposal; employed a few days in settling his affairs and taking leave of his friends; and left Scotland in December, 1803, with the confident expectation of embarking in a very short time for the coast of Africa.

Early in September he received a letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial department, desiring him to set off without delay for London, and to present himself on his arrival at the Colonial Office. He accordingly lost no time in settling his affairs; and taking an affectionate leave of his family, wife, and children, quitted Fowlshields, and arrived in London towards the latter end of September, 1804.

After due consideration, it was at length finally determined, that the expedition should consist of Park himself, his brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander Anderson, who was to be next to Park in authority, and Mr. George Scott, who was to act as a draftsman; together with a few boat-builders and artificers. They were not to be accompanied by any troops from England; but were to be joined at Goree by a certain number of soldiers of the African corps stationed in that garrison, who might be disposed to volunteer for the service.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Scott, the associates of Park in this expedition, were intelligent and excellent young men; the former a surgeon of several years' experience,

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ience, the latter an artist of very promising talents. They were both of them riends and fellow countrymen of Park, being natives of the county of Selkirk), nd inspired by him with a great ardour or the undertaking in which they were bout to engage.

The persons composing the expedition, eing assembled at Kayee, a small town n the Gambia, a little below Pisania, 'ark engaged a Mandingo priest, named saaco, who was also a travelling merhant, and much accustomed to long inand journies, to serve as the guide to his aravan. On the 27th of April, 1805, e took his departure from Kayee, and rrived in two days at Pisania, from rhence he had set out for the interior of Africa nearly ten years before. Some f the practical difficulties of the march rere apparent during this short journey: nd he found it necessary to stop at Pinania six days (a delay which must have een highly inconvenient), to purchase dditional beasts of burden and make ther arrangements for the expedition.

He quitted Kayee on the 4th of May, nd arrived on the 11th at Madina, the apital of the kingdom of Woolli. The ffects of the season had already become pparent; two of the soldiers having allen ill of the dysentery on the 8th. On he 15th he arrived on the banks of the Gambia; and about this time lost one of is soldiers, by an epilepsy.

On the 26th, the carravan experienced singular accident (almost unintelligible o an European) from the attack of a arge swarm of bees; in consequence of hich, besides that many of the people rere most severely stung, seven of their easts of burdens perished or were lost; nd, owing to an accidental fire which as kindled in the confusion, the whole aggage was near being burnt. For half n hour it seemed as if the bees had put n end to the expedition.

At Shrondo, in the kingdom of Denila, where the caravan shortly afterards arrived, there are considerable old mines; and his journal contains a minute and interesting description both f the manner of collecting the metal, nd of the country in which it is found.

After quitting Shrondo, Park mentions, hat on the 12th of June, in consequence f a very sudden tornado, they were orced to carry their bundles into the uts of the natives, being the first time hat the caravan had entered a town ince leaving the Gambia. Considering the *climate* and *season*, this slight circumstance is alone a sufficient proof of the hardships which must have been sustained by Europeans during such a journey.

At Dindikoo, beyond Shrondo, Park was much struck with the beauty and magnificence of that mountainous tract of country, as well as with the degree in which it was cultivated, and the comparatively happy condition of the inhabitants. Proceeding a little farther he quitted the track he had hitherto followed, by which he had formerly returned from Kamalia to the Gambia; and directed his course towards the north-east, with a view probably of avoiding the Jallonka Wilderness. But the difficulties of travelling were now become extreme; partly from the nature of the country, but principally from the increasing prevalence of the disease produced by the continual rains. After a series of dangers and sufferings, such as have been experienced by few travellers, he at length reached the Niger (at Bambakoo, where the river begins to be navigable) on the 19th of August 1805.

Being thus arrived at the Niger, he embarked upon that river on the 21st of August, and the following day reached Marraboo; from whence he shortly afterwards dispatched Isaaco to Sego, the capital of Bambarra, to negociate with Mansong, the sovereign, for a free passage through his dominions, and for such other facilities as might enable him to prosecute his journey into the interior. He remained at Marraboo, waiting Isaaco's return; and in the mean time was seized with the dysentery, which had been fatal to so many of his followers; but saved himself by a bold and vigorous course of medicine, which, aided by the great strength of his constitution, restored him to health very speedily.

Fancy can hardly picture a situation more perilous than that of Park at this time, nor an enterprise more utterly hopeless than that which he was now to undertake. Of the Europeans who had accompanied him from the Gambia, Lieutenant Martyn and three soldiers, (one of whom was in a state of mental derangement), were all who now survived. He was about to embark on a vast and unknown river, which might possibly terminate in some great lake or inland sea, at an immense distance from the coast; but which he hoped and believed would conduct him to the shores of the Atlantic, after a course of consi-

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derably more than three thousand miles, through the midst of savage nations, and probably also, after a long succession of rapids, lakes, and cataracts. This voyage, one of the most formidable ever attempted, was to be undertaken in a crazy and ill appointed vessel, manned by a few Negroes and four Europeans!

On the 16th of November, the schooner being completed, and every preparation made for the voyage, Park put the finishing hand to his Journal; and in the course of the succeeding days previous to the embarkation, which appears to have taken place on the 19th, he wrote letters to his father-in-law, Mr. Anderson, Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Camden, and Mrs. Park.

To the Earl Camden, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c.

Sansanding, Nov. 17, 1805.

My Lord,—"I have herewith sent you an account of each day's proceedings since we left *Kayee*. Many of the incidents related, are in themselves extremely trifling; but are intended to recall to my recollection, (if it pleases God to restore me again to my dear native land) other particulars illustrative of the manners and customs of the natives, which would have swelled this bulky communication to a most unreasonable size.

"Your Lordship will recollect, that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey from the Gambia to the Niger will furnish a melancholy proof of it.

"We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals or any other accidents; and yet I am sorry to say, that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive, viz. three soldiers, (one deranged in his mind,) Lieutenant Martyn, and myself.

"From this account, I am afraid that your Lordship will be apt to consider matters as in a very hopeless state; but I assure you I am far from desponding. With the assistance of one of the soldiers, I have changed a large canoe into a tolerably good schooner, on board of which, I this day hoisted the British flag, and shall set sail to the east, with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. I have heard nothing that I can depend on, respecting the remote course of this mighty stream; but I am more and more inclined to think that it can end no where but in the sea.

"My dear friend, Mr. Anderson, and likewise Mr. Scott, are both dead; but, though all the Europeans who are with me, should die, and though I were myself half dead, I would still persevere; and, if I could not succeed in the object of my journey, I would at last die on the Niger.

"If I succeed in the object of my journey, I expect to be in England in the month of May or June, by way of the West Indies."

To Mrs. Park.

Sansanding, Nov. 19, 1805.

"It grieves me to the heart to write any thing that may give you uneasiness; but such is the will of Him who *doeth all things well!* Your brother Alexander, my dear friend, is no more! He died of the fever, at Sansanding, on the morning of the 28th of October; for particulars I must refer you to your father.

"I am afraid that, impressed with a woman's fears, and the anxieties of a wife, you may be led to consider my situation as a great deal worse than it really is. It is true, my dear friends, Mr. Anderson and George Scott, have both bid adieu to the things of this world; and the greater part of the soldiers have died on the march during the rainy season; but you may believe me, I am in good health. The rains are completely over, and the healthy season has commenced, so that there is no danger of sickness; and I have still a sufficient force to protect me from any insult in sailing down the river, to the sea.

"We have already embarked all our things, and shall sail the moment I have finished this letter. I do not intend to stop or land any where, till we reach the coast: which I suppose will be some time in the end of January. We shall then embark in the first vessel for England. If we have to go round by the West Indies, the voyage will occupy three months longer; so that we expect to be in England on the first of May. The reason of our delay since we left the coast, was the rainy season, which came on us during the journey; and almost all the soldiers became affected with the fever.

"I think it not unlikely but I shall be in England before you receive this.—You may be sure that I feel happy at turning my face towards home. We this morning have done with all intercourse with

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with the natives; and the sails are now hoisting for our departure for the coast."—

* * * * *

Here all authentic information concerning Park unfortunately terminates. His letters and Journal were brought by Isaaco to the Gambia, and transmitted from thence to England.

The leading parts of Mungo Park's character must have been anticipated by the reader, in the principal events and transactions of his life. Of his enterprising spirit, his indefatigable vigilance and activity, his calm fortitude and unshaken perseverance, he has left permanent memorials in the narrative of his former travels, and in the Journal and Correspondence now published. In these respects few travellers have equalled, none certainly ever surpassed him. Nor were the qualities of his understanding less valuable or conspicuous. He was distinguished by a correctness of judgment, seldom found united with an ardent and adventurous turn of mind, and generally deemed incompatible with it. His talents certainly were not brilliant, but solid and useful, such as were peculiarly suited to a traveller and geographical discoverer. Hence, in his accounts of new and unknown countries, he is consistent and rational; he is betrayed into no exaggeration, nor does he exhibit any traces of credulity or enthusiasm. His attention was directed exclusively to facts; and, except in his opinion relative to the termination of the Niger, (which he supported by very plausible arguments,) he rarely indulged in conjecture, much less in hypothesis or speculation.

In the death of Mungo Park, we have to lament not only the loss of the most distinguished traveller of modern times, but the failure of an expedition, honourable to Great Britain, and highly interesting to humanity and science. For a time this unfortunate event has had the effect of damping the ardour of geographical enquiry, and of discouraging all ideas of farther endeavours to explore the interior of Africa. But we may hope that the publication of Park's Journal will revive the attention of enlightened men to this subject; and that the prospect of future discoveries in that quarter of the globe will not be hastily abandoned.

AFRICAN WORDS.

Bentang, a sort of stage erected in every town, answering the purpose of a town-hall.

Slatees, free black merchants, often traders in slaves.

Coffle, a caravan of slaves, or of people travelling with any kind of merchandize.

Dooty, the chief magistrate of a town or province.

Palaver, a court of justice, or public meeting; sometimes a parley or negociation.

Bar, nominal money; a single bar is equal in value to about two shillings sterling.

Cowries, small shells which pass for money in the interior of Africa.

Barraloolo, a fowling-piece.

Arrangoes, a large kind of bead.

Baft, blue cloth of East Indian manufacture, much used in the African trade.

Pagne, a kind of cloth, also much used in the same trade.

ATTACK OF BEES.

We had no sooner unloaded the asses at the Creek, than some of Isaaco's people, being in search of honey, unfortunately disturbed a large swarm of bees near where the coffle had halted. The bees came out in immense numbers, and attacked men and beasts at the same time. Luckily, most of the asses were loose, and galloped up the valley; but the horses and people were very much stung, and obliged to scamper in all directions. The fire which had been kindled for cooking being deserted, spread, and set fire to the bamboos; and our baggage had like to have been burnt. In fact for half an hour the bees seemed to have completely put an end to our journey.

In the evening, when the bees became less troublesome, and we could venture to collect our cattle, we found that many of them were very much stung and swelled about the head. Three asses were missing; one died in the evening, and one next morning, and we were forced to leave one at Sibikillin; in all six: besides which, our guide lost his horse, and many of the people were very much stung about the face and hands.

DEATH OF MR. PARK, ACCORDING TO AMADOU FATOUMA.

Next day (Saturday) Mr. Park departed, and I slept in the village (Yaour). Next morning I went to the king to pay my respects to him; on entering the house I found two men who came on horseback; they were sent by the Chief of Yaour. They said to the king, "we are sent by the Chief of Yaour to let you know that the white men went away

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without giving you or him (the chief) any thing; they have a great many things with them, and we have received nothing from them; and this Amadou fatouma now before you is a bad man, and has likewise made a fool of you both." The king immediately ordered me to be put in irons; which was accordingly done, and every thing I had taken from me; some were for killing me, and some for preserving my life. The next morning early the king sent an army to a village called Boussa, near the river-side. There is before this village a rock across the whole breadth of the river. One part of the rocks is very high; there is a large opening in that rock in the form of a door, which is the only passage for the water to pass through; the tide current is here very strong. This army went and took possession of the top of this opening. Mr. Park came there after the army had posted itself; he nevertheless attempted to pass. The people began to attack him, throwing lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. Mr. Park defended himself for a long time; two of his slaves at the stern of the canoe were killed; they threw every thing they had in the canoe into the river, and kept firing; but being overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and unable to keep up the canoe against the current, and no probability of escaping, Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men, and jumped into the water; Martyn did the same, and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape. The only slave remaining in the boat, seeing the natives persist in throwing weapons at the canoe without ceasing, stood up and said to them, "Stop throwing now, you see nothing in the canoe, and nobody but myself, therefore cease. Take me and the canoe, but don't kill me." They took possession of the canoe and the man, and carried them to the king.

I was kept in irons three months; the king released me and gave me a slave (woman). I immediately went to the slave taken in the canoe, who told me in what manner Mr. Park and all of them had died, and what I have related above. I asked him if he was sure nothing had been found in the canoe after its capture; he said, that nothing remained in the canoe but himself and a sword-belt. I asked him where the sword-belt was; he said, the king took it, and had made a girth for his horse with it.

TRAVELS
IN
THE IONIAN ISLES, ALBANIA, THESSALY, MACEDONIA, &c.
DURING THE
Years 1812 and 1813.
BY
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D. F.R.S.
&c. &c.

Quarto, 3l. 3s.

[Notwithstanding we have lately accompanied Messrs. Chateaubriand and Clarke to this country, its interest is inexhaustible, and there is no reader who will not acknowledge deep obligations to the elegant work before us. Dr. HOLLAND entered Greece by a new route, and besides varying and extending the account of places often described, he has introduced us to many undescribed scenes, and in particular has brought us acquainted with the character of Ali Pasha, of whom, till now, little was known, though much curiosity had been excited respecting him. The author appears to have possessed a fund of intelligence, which eminently qualified him for the task he undertook, hence we find many particulars in his work relative to the mineralogy and natural history of Greece, which had not been treated of by less scientific travellers. To the politician, the philanthropist, the antiquary, the merchant, and the classical scholar, this volume cannot fail to afford a rare gratification.]

STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.

THE scenery of the straits of Gibraltar has scarcely had sufficient justice done it in description. Europe and Africa vie with each other in the magnificence of the boundary they give to this extraordinary passage from an ocean to inland seas. The effect of natural grandeur is aided by various impressions which accompany the voyager in his progress between their shores. They are viewed as the entrance to the scene of ancient empire, and as a barrier, at the same time, which stopped the progress of ancient power. The changes of men and nations are suggested in rapid succession to the mind, as vessels are seen urging their way through this channel, which come from the people of a new world; from islands and continents scarcely known even to the imagination of antiquity. Every point on the surrounding

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rounding shores gives the note of some event which is consecrated to history.

SARDINIA.

It had been my design, when leaving England, to spend some time in this island, hitherto almost a *terra incognita* to the rest of Europe; but I was prevented from executing this plan by various circumstances, which it would be needless to detail. To the mineralogist Sardinia offers many objects of much interest; many also to the lovers of nature, in the great mountain scenery which is spread over its surface. It is a fact not generally known, that the southern portion of the island is in part a volcanic region, and that obsidian, pumice, and compact lava, exist in great abundance in the district of the Capo de Sassari. The specimens in the museum at Cagliari sufficiently attest this fact; and further shew the existence of much primitive country in the island, of various metallic ores, and of a formation of coal. Sardinia has been secluded, not only from the observation, but in great part from the progressive improvement, of the rest of Europe; and the traveller will find in its peasantry a wildness of garb, manner, and custom, which can scarcely be classed with the usages of civilized life. The miniature court of the king, which was then resident in Cagliari, had not sufficient power to collect all the revenues of the country, still less to change or ameliorate the condition of the people. The recent political events have done nothing for Sardinia; and an island, equal to Sicily in extent, still remains a solitary spot on the face of Europe; its most frequent visitors the pirates of the Barbary coast.

ZANTE.

The number of inhabitants in the isle amounts to about 40,000; of whom, it is believed, that 16,000 or 18,000 reside in the city. The great plain of Zante, in the abundant provision it affords for an export commerce, forms the principal support of this population, and a source of considerable wealth to the island. Looking down upon this plain from any of the surrounding eminences, it has the aspect of one continued vineyard, with a few intervals only of land occupied in tillage or pasture. There is an air of luxuriant fertility and richness in the landscape, the effect of which is increased by the neatness employed in the distribution and culture of its surface. Numerous villages and country-houses are scattered over the plain, surrounded by gardens or by groves of olive, orange, and other fruit-trees. The sides of the hills which form its boundary, present every where this mingled scenery of wood and cultivation, particularly on the declivity of Monte Skopo, and the eminences adjoining the city, where the groves are of greater extent, and broken by many deep valleys which afford an infinite variety of surface. The range of hills on the western side the island, is more uniform in its outline, with an elevation varying from 1000 to 1300 feet above the sea. Their slope into the plain is likewise extremely beautiful; and the limit they give is one that harmonizes well with the other parts of the scenery. On the whole, it is probable that there are few spots in the world possessing a more entire and finished beauty than the little island of Zante.

The principal street of the town is one which runs parallel to the shore of the bay; this, in many places, is lined with piazzas, and contains a number of shops, most of them designated by Italian signs, but some employing the Romaic or modern Greek language. These shops have little exterior show, but are tolerably well supplied with the common manufactured and colonial articles, which of late have been obtained chiefly from Malta. The people employed in them display more of activity and civil manner than the indolent shopkeepers who are to be found in the towns of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily; and the purchaser is not here sent away because he wishes to see an article which may chance to be on an upper shelf, as often happens in the former countries.

PITCH WELLS.

The pitch wells of Zante are a natural phenomenon, which may be regarded as, among the antiquities of the isle; since they were known and described as early as the time of Herodotus, and are mentioned since by Pausanias, Pliny, and other authors. They are situated about ten miles from the city, and near the shore of the bay, on the southern side of the island; we visited this spot, which is called Chieri, a day or two after our arrival in Zante. A small tract of marshy land, stretching down to the sea, and surrounded on other sides by low eminences of limestone, or a bituminous shale, is the immediate situation of the springs; they are found in three or four different places of the morass, appearing as small pools; the sides and bottom of which are thickly lined with petroleum, in a viscid state, and, by agitation, easily raised in large flakes to the surface. The most remarkable of these pools is one circular in form,

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form, about fifty feet in circumference, and a few feet in depth, in which the petroleum has accumulated to a considerable quantity. The water of the spring, which is doubtless the means of conveying the mineral upwards to the surface, forms a small stream from the pool, sensibly impregnated with bituminous matter, which it deposits in part as it flows through the morass; the other pools are of similar character. The petroleum is collected generally once in the year; and the average quantity obtained from the springs is said to be about a hundred barrels; it is chiefly used for the caulking of vessels, not being found to answer equally well for cordage.

EARTHQUAKES.

It is probable that few spots on the earth are more subject to earthquakes than this little isle. It is not a rare occurrence to have two or three in the month; and I am informed that, in the summer of 1811, for thirty or forty successive days, it was usual to experience several shocks each day. The occasional violence of these earthquakes is testified by the breaches in the castle walls, and by cracks in different buildings of the city. Their sphere seems to be very limited, seldom extending beyond the isles in the vicinity, and some parts of the neighbouring continent; and occasionally, as it appears, still more entirely confined to this island. From the information I was able to collect here, the motion, or sense of motion, in these earthquakes is described to be more frequently that of undulation than of vibration or concussion; a mode of action which it is difficult to reconcile with any of the common agencies of physical force by impulse.

CURRANTS.

The commerce of Zante, as I have already stated, is maintained entirely by the produce of its plains. Currants, oil, and wine, form the chief articles of export; of which the first is by far the most important, nearly two-thirds of the land in cultivation being occupied by the vine which produces this fruit. Its culture is carried on with much neatness; and in the month of June, when the flower is out, the aspect of the great vineyards on the plain becomes singularly rich and beautiful. The currants are gathered about the beginning of September, somewhat sooner than other grapes; they are spread abroad for eight or ten days; and are usually ready for packing by the end of September, or the beginning of October. The average annual produce of currants in Zante, for the last few years, has been upwards of 7,000,000 lbs.; the crop of 1812 was estimated at 8,000,000 lbs.; a large proportion of which quantity is exported to England, for the consumption of this country. As the imports into Zante are not large, a considerable part of the payment for cargoes of currants is made in specie, the transactions in which were formerly carried on through Trieste and Venice; but, during the war, have been in great measure transferred to Malta. The consumption of the article appears to have been increasing; and in 1809 it was calculated that, of about 21,000,000 pounds, the produce chiefly of Zante, Patras, Cephalonia, and Thrace, nearly 17,000,000 lbs. were bought up for export before the end of September. The price of currants at Zante varies from 14s. to 18s. per cwt., exclusive of shipping expences. They have been reported somewhat inferior to the fruit of the Morea; but probably there is little real difference in quality. The new currants are always brought upon the dinner-tables at Zante, as a part of the dessert.

NEWSPAPER.

An Italian Newspaper formerly existed in Zante. While maintaining this, another was set on foot about two years ago, in the Romaic language, under the title of *Ἐφημερὶς τῶν Ἰονίων Ἐλευθερωθέντων Νήσων*, protected by the English, and under the immediate direction of an intelligent young man, of the name of Zervò, a native of Corfu: this paper is printed once or twice a-week, according to the supply of intelligence. The types, which were procured from Venice, are sufficiently good; and the general appearance of the paper neater and more correct than the Corfiote Gazette, under the French influence, to which it was opposed.* The style of the leading article, to employ an English phrase, is usually very good, and less corrupted by foreign idioms than is common in the application of the Romaic to modern European topics. By

* This Corfiote Gazette had a French translation appended to the Greek, and was circulated with assiduity through the Levant. A third Greek paper is printed at Vienna, called the Ἑλληνικὸς Τηλεγράφος, which seems to be conducted with some talent, and obtains circulation from the constant intercourse of the commercial Greeks with the Austrian dominions. A literary journal also has been established at Vienna, called the Ἑρμῆς ὁ Λόγιος, under the direction of Athanas Guzi, a literary Greek of some repute,

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the

the suggestion of Sir W. Gell, the scheme of the paper has been extended to the report of intelligence from continental Greece; and a direct correspondence established with Athens, to supply information as to the pursuits of travellers and progress of discovery; thus giving the publication some value beyond that of a mere journal of passing events.

AN ENGLISH-GREEK REGIMENT.

The Greek regiment afforded a singular spectacle at the time I first visited Zante. Nearly a thousand men, drawn chiefly from the Morea and Albania, many of them from the district of the ancient Lacedemon, were assembled together in their native dresses, somewhat such as I shall hereafter describe, in speaking of the Albanian soldiers. They were marshalled and disciplined according to our tactics; and, though not speaking a word of English, received the word of command in this unknown language. Their officers, three-fourths of which were Albanians or Moriotes, the remainder English, were already habited in a superb dress, copied in various parts from ancient costume. The men did not receive their uniform till some time afterwards, nor did their appearance gain much by the intermixture it afforded between the English and their own national dress. It is true indeed that red was the military garb of the Spartans in old times, but the resemblance went little farther than to the colour of the ill-made jackets which came out from England for this modern Greek regiment. The discipline of the men, when I saw them, was little advanced, and there seemed a singular inaptitude to acquire it; their appearance and movements were in all respects curiously rude and uncouth. The band had made greater advances than their countrymen in the ranks, and already performed our English airs with some degree of skill. The progress of the regiment was certainly much retarded by its vicinity to the Morea; which easily enabled those to desert who became weary of the service, and of a more correct discipline than was accordant with their former habits. Such desertions frequently occurred, and, though the ranks were much replenished from the same source, yet the effect was obviously adverse to the welfare of the regiment.

CEPHALONIA.

Cephalonia is about a hundred miles in circumference. The most striking feature in the general aspect of the island, is the great ridge called the Black Mountain; the height of which I should judge, from the distance at which it is seen, to be little less than four thousand feet. It is the Mount Ænos of antiquity, mentioned by Strabo, as the loftiest point in the isle; and on its summit once stood an altar, dedicated to Jupiter Ænesius. I was assured in Cephalonia, that some of the stones of this altar are yet to be found there; and, together with them, the bones of animals, which are supposed to have been the victims sacrificed on the spot.

The island, in its present state, contains from 55,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. Though the extent of the island greatly exceeds that of Zante, its general fertility is much less, the soil being for the most part scantily spread over the limestone rock, of which the country consists. The property in land, too, is more divided than in the latter isle; the largest proprietor in Cephalonia not having a revenue of more than 800*l.* or 900*l.* per annum; while in Zante there are estates, which are said to be of more than double this value. The tenure of the land is for the most part annual; the tenant, by his agreement, paying to the landlord one-half of the produce. The commerce of the island is considerable, though much less in proportion than that of Zante. The principal articles of export are currants, wine, and oil; the annual produce of currants being estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 lbs.; that of oil at a larger proportional amount. A considerable number of sheep and goats feed upon the high grounds of the island; but I heard nothing to corroborate the strange story of Ælian, that in Cephalonia, the goats do not drink during six months of the year.

CERIGO.

The circumference of Cerigo is between fifty and sixty miles. Though celebrated as the ancient Cythera, and the birth-place of Helen, its present aspect is rocky and sterile; and the number of inhabitants does not exceed 9,000. Of this number 165 are priests; and there are said to be not fewer than 960 churches or chapels, of different descriptions, in the island. The state of education among the natives is on a very low footing; there is indeed one school supported by public funds, and others of private establishment, but they are ill conducted; and, as a proof of this, it is said, that the inspector of the public school can neither read nor write. The chief products of Cerigo are corn, oil, wine, raisins, honey, and wax; some cot-

ton and flax also are grown upon the island; and there is a considerable produce of cheese from the milk of the goats, which feed over its rocky surface. It is estimated that, in the year 1811, there were 16,000 sheep and goats in the island, about 1,300 horses, and 2,500 oxen. The number of bee-hives the same year was reckoned at 1,280, producing a honey of very good quality.

ALI-PASHA.

It had been our first design to proceed from Zante directly to Athens, taking a route across the Morea. We were induced to alter this plan, by the desire of visiting the singular court of Ali-Pasha, the vizier of Albania; the outline of which was already known to me through the stanzas of Childe Harold. It was natural to wish for all the details of such an outline, and to seek the occasion of surveying a military despotism, recently erected into a sort of independence, and lording it over some of the finest parts of ancient Greece. We decided therefore upon taking a direct route to Ioannina, the capital of this new power; a determination which, in its event, changed all the plan of our journey through Greece.

Ali Pasha was born, as I believe, about the year 1750, or 1751, at Tepeleni, a small town of Albania, seventy-five miles to the north of Ioannina. His father, Veli Pasha, resided at this place as the governor of the adjacent district; but his territory was small, and his power inconsiderable. He died when his son Ali Bey was not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age, but left him a protector in his mother, who appears to have been a woman of undaunted resolution, and above the reach of those prejudices of custom, which in Turkey enfeeble all the faculties and powers of action in the female sex. The mother of Ali, indeed, was of Albanian birth, and she lived in a country, the hardy and warlike population of which was perpetually exercised in internal feuds. In the mountainous districts of Albania, more particularly, the sovereign authority of the Porte was scarcely even known as a name; and the hardy natives of Suli, and of the mountains of Chimarra, maintained a freedom which history might have celebrated, had they not sullied it by a predatory manner of life, which compels us to class them rather as mountain-banditti, than communities of independent people.

It required all the resolution of the mother of Ali to maintain her son's rights, in a country thus lawless and turbulent. His father's death left him with feeble means of defence, and exposed to the attacks of the neighbouring chieftains, who wished to avail themselves of his youth to dispossess him of his territory.

It is difficult to connect the several occurrences in this part of Ali's life, but it would appear, that, having contrived to re-assemble some Albanian troops, he obtained advantages over the enemies of his house, and regained possession of Tepeleni.

He still, however, continued only a petty Albanian leader, till a sudden and successful enterprize against Ioannina, which at this time was feebly governed by its Pasha, gave a name and character to his dominion. He was recognized by the Porte as Pasha of this city and district, and he made a vigorous use of the new means it afforded him of extending his power. He gained possession without much difficulty of the Pashalik of Arta, which increased his resources by its productive plains, and the access it afforded to the sea. Many of the Albanian tribes and districts successively yielded to him, either subdued by force, or influenced by money, of which he never spared the use. His territory, however, at this time, and indeed until within the last few years, was of the most irregular kind. Acquired progressively, by detached portions, and with different titles, it was scarcely even continuous in extent, but rather an assemblage of separate districts, cities, and towns, submitted, some with more, others with less freedom, to the power of their new master.

His authority continued to extend and confirm itself progressively on every side. Various large cantons of Macedonia were submitted to his power, and in his office of Derveni-Pasha, his Albanian troops were stationed almost on the very frontiers of the ancient Attica. The last event of importance, previously to our arrival at Ioannina, had been a second war with Ibrahim Pasha; protracted for a long time, but finally ended by the discomfiture of Ibrahim, who was himself made prisoner, and the whole of his extensive and fertile Pashalik transferred to the power of Ali Pasha.

Mahomet Pasha, of Delvino, had been an ally of Ibrahim. The downfall of one was connected with that of the other, and Ali possessed himself of the fine country between Argyro-Kastro, and Tepeleni, and the coast of the Adriatic. The large city of Argyro-Kastro fell into his

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is hands nearly at the same time; Gar-liki was subdued and annihilated as a ity, and various other towns were added o his dominion in the adjoining district f country. The Pashas of Berat and Delvino, were conveyed to Ioannina, and mprisoned there: little was known of heir circumstances or fate. These vents, which might be considered as dding a population of from 200,000 to 00,000 souls to the dominion of the Vizier, had been terminated only in the pring of 1812.

Defining this extent of territory according to the classical divisions of antiquity, it may be said to comprehend he whole of Epirus, the southern part f Illyricum, a large portion of Macedonia, nearly the whole of Thessaly, Acarania, Ætolia, Phocis, and a considerable part of ancient Bœotia.

The tenure on which the Vizier of Albania holds his dominions, may be nderstood in part from the preceding arrative of his life. In its details, it is ne which could scarcely exist but under he motley and irregular outline of the Turkish empire. On the part of the Porte, his titles are recognized as having een derived from the Sultan; and much lso of the authority which he has conlected with these titles, has been nominally confirmed to him after the possession was already obtained. On the ther side, Ali Pasha makes a *pro formâ* ecognition of the authority of the Porte, n receiving the annual Firman of the ultan; and sends very considerable ums to Constantinople, as the payment f the Karach, or Christian capitation ax, and as the rents of imposts, which re farmed for certain parts of his dominions: but beyond this, the relation etween sovereign and subject disappears. In the internal government of is dominions, and in his connection with oreign states, Ali Pasha possesses and xercises a perfect independence. He evies or disbands his armies, makes wars r alliances with the neighbouring governments, regulates the taxes and commercial duties of his dominions, and overns, in his judicial capacity, without he possibility of appeal. He maintains t Constantinople a number of agents, Greeks as well as Turks, who support is influence in the Divan, and forward he progress of his political views. Residents from England, France, and Russia, are established at his own court; nd he is engaged in a regular and independent political correspondence with hese and others of the powers of Europe and Africa. He is said, but I know not with what truth, to have had an agent at Tilsit, when the treaty between Russia and France was in progress of transaction there. His political information is generally of the most exact kind, and obtained with so much promptitude, that Ioannina often becomes the channel through which both Constantinople and the Ionian Isles are informed of events taking place in the centre of Europe.

The most populous portions of his territory are unquestionably some of the districts in Albania to the north of Ioannina. In Thessaly, and the country southwards to the gulph of Corinth, the population is less considerable; in the ancient Acarnania and Ætolia, the country is very thinly peopled, and there are no towns of any importance. M. Pouquèville, the French minister at Ioannina, has stated to me his opinion, that the whole dominions of Ali Pasha do not contain a population of more than a million and a half, and, though various reasons incline me to believe that this is below the truth, yet any estimate which should exceed 2,000,000, would probably be as much in the other extreme.

The morning of the 1st of November was made interesting to us, by our introduction to this extraordinary man. At ten o'clock, Colovo again called, to say that the Vizier was prepared to give us audience; and shortly afterwards, two white horses, of beautiful figure, and superbly caparisoned in the Turkish manner, were brought to us from the Seraglio; conducted by two Albanese soldiers, likewise richly attired and armed. Mounting these horses, and a Turkish officer of the palace preceding us, with an ornamented staff in his hand, we proceeded slowly, and with much state, through the city, to the great Seraglio.

Passing through the almost savage pomp of this outer area of the Seraglio, we entered an inner court, and dismounted at the foot of a dark stone-staircase. On the first landing-place stood one of the Vizier's carriages; an old and awkward vehicle, of German manufacture, and such as might have been supposed to have travelled a dozen times from Hamburgh to Trieste. At the top of the staircase, we entered into a wide gallery or hall, the windows of which command a noble view of the lake of Ioannina, and the mountains of Pindus; the walls are painted, and numerous doors conduct from it to different parts of the palace. This hall, like the area below, was filled with a multitude

of people; and the living scenery became yet more various and interesting as we proceeded. We now saw, besides Turkish, Albanese, and Moorish soldiers, the Turkish officers, and ministers of the Vizier; Greek and Jewish secretaries, Greek merchants, Tartar couriers, the pages and black slaves of the Seraglio; petitioners seeking to obtain audience, and numerous other figures, which give to the court and palace of Ali Pasha a character all its own.

A curtain was thrown aside, and we entered the apartment of Ali Pasha. He was sitting in the Turkish manner, with his legs crossed under him, on a couch immediately beyond the fire, somewhat more elevated than the rest, and richer in its decorations. On his head he wore a high round cap, the colour of the deepest mazareen blue, and bordered with gold lace. His exterior robe was of yellow cloth, likewise richly embroidered, two inner garments striped of various colours, and flowing down loosely from the neck to the feet, confined only about the waist by an embroidered belt, in which were fixed a pistol and dagger, of beautiful and delicate workmanship. The hilts of these arms were covered with diamonds and pearls, and emeralds of great size and beauty were set in the heads of each. On his fingers the Vizier wore many large diamond rings, and the mouth-piece of his long and flexible pipe was equally decorated with various kinds of jewellery.

Yet more than his dress, however, the countenance of Ali Pasha at this time engaged our earnest observation. It is difficult to describe features, either in their detail or general effect, so as to convey any distinct impression to the mind of the reader. Were I to attempt a description of those of Ali, I should speak of his face as large and full; the forehead remarkably broad and open, and traced by many deep furrows; the eye penetrating, yet not expressive of ferocity; the nose handsome and well formed; the mouth and lower part of the face concealed, except when speaking, by his mustachios and the long beard which flows over his breast. His complexion is somewhat lighter than that usual among the Turks, and his general appearance does not indicate more than his actual age, of sixty or sixty-one years, except perhaps that his beard is whiter than is customary at this time of life. The neck is short and thick, the figure corpulent and unweildy; his stature I had afterwards the means of ascertaining to be about five feet nine inches. The general character and expression of the countenance are unquestionably fine, and the forehead especially, is a striking and majestic feature.

He enquired how long it was since we had left England? where we had travelled in the interval? when we had arrived in Albania? whether we were pleased with what we had yet seen of this country? how we liked the appearance of Ioannina? whether we had experienced any obstruction in reaching this city? Soon after the coversation commenced, a pipe was brought to each of us by the attendants, the mouth-pieces of amber, set round with small diamonds; and shortly afterwards coffee of the finest quality was handed to us in china cups, within golden ones. The Vizier himself drank coffee, and smoked at intervals, during the progress of the conversation.

The enquiries he made respecting our journey to Ioannina, gave us the opportunity of complimenting him on the excellent police of his dominions, and the attention he has given to the state of the roads. I mentioned to him generally, Lord Byron's poetical description of Albania, the interest it had excited in England, and Mr. Hobhouse's intended publication of his travels in the same country. He seemed pleased with these circumstances, and stated his recollection of Lord Byron. He then spoke of the present state of Europe; enquired what was our latest intelligence of the advance of the French armies in Russia, and what was the progress of affairs in Spain. On the former point, it was evident that the information we gave was not new to him, though he did not expressly say this; his manner, however, evinced the strong interest he felt in the subject, and he seemed as if he were seeking indirectly to obtain our opinions upon it.

The next subject of conversation was prefaced by his asking us, whether we had seen at Santa-Maura, one of his armed corvettes, which had been seized and carried thither by an English frigate. In bringing forward the subject during our interview with him, the Vizier spoke with animation, or even a slight warmth of manner. He complained of the injustice done to him in the capture of his vessel, denied the right of capture in this particular case, and alledged his various good offices towards our government, as well as to individuals of the English nation, as what ought to have secured him, against such acts of hostility. We answered, that as mere travellers we could not venture to give a reply that might

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be deemed official, but that we doubted not, from our knowledge of the dispositions of the English government, that when the affair was properly explained, its final arrangement would be both just and satisfactory to His Highness. This of course meant little, and the Vivier doubtless understood it as such.' He added only a few words, and then, with a loud laugh, expressed his desire of changing the subject.*

Before audience concluded, he mentioned his having been informed that I was a physician, and asked whether I had studied medicine in England? Replying to this in the affirmative, he expressed his wish to consult me on his own complaints before we should quit Ioannina, a proposition to which I bowed assent, though not without apprehensions of difficulty in prescribing for the case of such a patient. He dismissed us very graciously, after we had been with him about half an hour.

The manner of the Vizier in this interview was courteous and polite, without any want of the dignity which befits his situation. There is not, either in his countenance or speech, that formal and unyielding apathy, which is the characteristic of the Turks as a people; but more vivacity, humour, and change of expression. His laugh is very peculiar, and its deep tone, approaching to a growl, might almost startle an ear unaccustomed to it.

A day or two afterwards he again sent for us to the Seraglio, and, some general conversation having taken place, he asked several questions which evidently had relation to his health, and formed a sort of exercise of his judgment upon me.

After this preamble, he entered upon a narrative of his complaints, which, though I could only distantly follow it in his own language, yet was evidently marked by good precision and force in the manner of relation. He continued speaking for about fifteen minutes, and afforded me during this time a fine occasion of marking the feature of his countenance and manner. The narrative was translated to me with little abridgment, and much seeming accuracy, by the *dragoman* Colovo. In its substance, I may remark generally, that there was a good deal of credulity and prejudice displayed on some points; on others, more soundness of judgment than is common to the Turks as a nation. For various reasons, I do not feel myself at liberty to give the particulars of this narrative, nor would they afford any thing new to the medical reader. It may suffice to say, that at this time he was suffering under no acute disorder; that his symptoms were chiefly of a chronic nature, depending partly upon his age, partly upon circumstances in his former life, with other symptoms that I learnt more from my own observation than his report, which required the use of preventive means, to obviate eventual danger.

In those interviews, however, which were very frequent during the last week of our stay at Ioannina, the conversation was not confined to medical matters alone, but went into other topics of a more familiar kind. Situated as I now was with him, I could feel perfectly at ease in this intercourse, which every circumstance contributed to render highly interesting. He usually sent for me to the Seraglio in the afternoon or evening; sometimes alone, or occasionally with my friend, when he had nothing to say about his complaints. At whatever time it was, the approaches to the Seraglio were always crowded with the singular groupes already described. The Vizier was rarely to be found in the same room on two successive days; and, during my present stay at Ioannina, I was with him in eight different apartments. His dress was not greatly varied; and only on one occasion I saw him with a turban instead of the blue cap, which he wore at the time of our first interview. His attitude also was very uniform, according to the Turkish habit. I seldom saw him rise from his couch, though once he did so, while explaining to me the decline of his bodily powers, striding firmly at the same time across the chamber, as if to show that still much of energy was left. His manner of reception was always polite and dignified. There was evidently more form intended, when many persons were present, and his manner became more easy and familiar when we were alone.

The most frequent topics introduced by the Vizier in conversation, were those relating to general politics; and in these it was evident that he was more interested than in any other. The conversation was usually carried on by question and reply; and his inquiries, though often shewing the characteristic ignorance of the Turks in matters of common know-

* The corvette in question was eventually given up to Ali Pasha, less from any doubts of the legality of the prize, than from the nature of our political relations with him at the time.

ledge, yet often also were pertinent and well conceived, and made up by acuteness what they wanted of instruction. Some of these questions, which I noted down, may serve as specimens of their usual style. We were talking about England. He inquired the population of the country; and whether I thought it as populous as those parts of Albania I had seen? The answer to this question led him to describe briefly the northern parts of Albania, as being much better inhabited than those to the south of Ioannina. He then pursued the former subject; asked what was the size and population of London; and expressed surprise when informed of its magnitude. He enquired the number of our ships of war; the comparison of their size with the frigates he had seen on his coast; and where they were all employed.

He inquired the distance of America from England and France; its extent; and to whom it belonged. He asked respecting its population and the longevity of its inhabitants, and dwelt especially on the latter point, to which I observed him always to attach a peculiar interest. He remarked, that he had heard that the Indians and Chinese live to a great age, and asked whether I knew this to be the case, or was acquainted with any particular means they used for the purpose. Seeing him inclined to follow this topic, I stated the remarkable instances of longevity in our own countrymen, Parr and Jenkins; at which he expressed surprise, and much desire to know if there were any means in nature by which this end might be obtained. It was evident, that in this question he had reference to himself; and I took the opportunity of enforcing upon him some of the medical advice I had before given. He gave assent to what I said; but at the same time pursued the question, whether there were not some more direct means of procuring long life. I mentioned to him generally the attempts that had been made some centuries ago, to discover the Elixir Vitæ; and stated that this was a project which had now been abandoned by all men of reflection. Alluding accidentally, at the same time, to the search after the philosopher's stone, he eagerly followed this subject, and wished to know whether there were not some secret methods of discovering gold, which gave their possessor the power of procuring any amount of this metal. There was a strong and significant interest in his manner of asking this question, which greatly struck me; and it was accompanied by a look toward myself, seeming to search into the truth of my reply. I answered, of course, that there were no means of making gold and silver; that these metals were obtained only from the earth; and that the advantage of philosophy was in being able to employ the best means of raising them from mines, and purifying them for use. I doubt whether he was satisfied with this reply, or did not still believe in further mysteries of the alchemic art. The desire of gold and longevity are natural to a despot; and especially to one who, like Ali Pasha, has been ever pursuing a scheme of ambitious progress.

Our conversation had often a reference to the politics of the day, on which I found him well and accurately informed. It was at this time that Bonaparte was pursuing his memorable campaign in Russia; in all the events of which Ali Pasha felt a lively interest, naturally arising out of his relation to the two great powers concerned. It was obviously for his advantage, that they should mutually wear out their strength, without either of them obtaining the preponderance. While at peace, they checked each other as to Turkey; when at war, if either were eminently successful, there was eventual danger to him. The vicinity of the French in the Illyrian provinces would speedily give effect to any designs they might adopt in that quarter, either from views of general ambition, or from motives of personal hostility to himself, which he might be well aware that he had created by his conduct at Prevesa, his recent connection with the English, and by other circumstances of less notoriety. Of the power of Russia, and the ultimate danger to the Turkish empire from this source, he was well informed; and he, as well as his sons, had felt and known the weight of the Russian armies pressing upon the Danube. He understood, too, that all foreign attempts at the restoration of Greece, whether with selfish or honourable motives, must of necessity imply a previous attack upon his power; and I believe he was fully sensible of his incapacity of resisting permanently the efforts of a regular European army. At various times I have heard him converse, more or less directly, on these topics; and in general there was an air of sound judgment in his remarks, which implied as well sagacity, as freedom from the prejudices of his nation.

I happened to be with him at the Seraglio, on the evening of the day when he

he received information of the French having entered Moscow. He was evidently in low spirits, and discomposed by the intelligence. I spoke to him of the perseverance and resources of Russia, and of the evils that might arise to the French army from the burning of Moscow, and the approach of winter. He was not satisfied by these arguments, but alluded in reply to the pacific temper of Alexander, to the mistakes which had been committed in the last Polish campaign, to the treaty of Tilsit, and above all to the character of Bonaparte, which he justly characterized "as one that the world had never before seen."

The assiduity with which he applies himself to all his business is very great. He rises commonly before six, and his officers and secretaries are expected to be with him at this hour. There are no pauses in business during the day, except at twelve o'clock, when he takes his dinner, sleeping afterwards for an hour; and again at eight in the evening, which is his hour of supper. I have found him as late as nine o'clock, with three secretaries on the ground before him, listening to the most minute details of that branch of expenditure which relates to the post-houses; each article of which accounts he separately approved. His hours of pleasure are also in part subservient to the furtherance of business. I have seen him in the gardens of his pavilion surrounded by petitioners, and giving judgment on cases that were brought before him. Even when retiring to the Haram, he still preserves his public capacity; and, in the petty discords of three hundred women secluded from the world, it is not wonderful that his occupation and authority as a judge should still be required.

In his habits at table, Ali Pasha is temperate, though by no means so strict a Mussulman as to refuse himself wine. He almost always eats alone, according to the custom of Turks of high rank, and at the hours already mentioned. His dinner usually consists of twelve or sixteen covers, which are separately placed on a tray before him. The dishes are chiefly those of Turkish cookery; in addition to which a whole lamb, provided by his shepherds, is served up at his table every day in the year. His appetite is not at all fastidious, and I have been told that his cooks, in providing for him, take liberties which, under a luxurious despot, would infallibly cost them their heads.

The adherence of Ali Pasha to the tenets of the Mahomedan religion, is by no means rigid, and probably depending more on a sense of interest, than upon any zeal or affection for these tenets. He has few of the prejudices of a Mussulman; and in regarding those around him, his consideration obviously is, not the religion of the man, but whether he can be of service to any of his views. I have seen a Christian, a Turkish, and a Jewish secretary, sitting on the ground before him at the same moment,—an instance of the principle which is carried throughout every branch of his government. In Albania especially, the Christian and Mussulman population are virtually on the same footing as to political liberty; all indeed slaves, but the former not oppressed, as elsewhere in Turkey, by those subordinate agencies of tyranny, which render more grating the chain that binds them. It may fairly be said, that under this government all religions find an ample toleration. I have even known instances where Ali Pasha has directed Greek churches to be built for the use of the peasants, as is the case in one or two of the villages on the plain of Arta.

Truth compels the addition of other features of less pleasing kind; and to the general picture of eastern despotism must be annexed some traits peculiar to the man. The most striking of these are, a habit of perpetual artifice, shewn in every circumstance of his life; and a degree of vindictive feeling, producing acts of the most unqualified ferocity. The most legitimate form his cunning assumes, is in political matters, where, according to frequent usage, it might perhaps have the name of sagacity and adroitness. He is eminently skilled in all the arts of intrigue, and his agents or spies are to be found every where in the Turkish empire, doing the work of their master with a degree of zeal which testifies at once his own talent in their selection, and the commanding influence of his powers over the minds of all that surround him. His political information, derived from these sources, and from the ample use of bribery, is of the best kind; and it may, I believe, be affirmed as a fact, that not a single event of importance can occur at Constantinople, even in the most secret recesses of the Divan, which is not known within eight days at the Seraglio of Ioannina.

THE SIROCCO.

A sudden and violent Sirocco came on from the south-east, carrying our vessel forwards eight or ten miles an hour;

hour; but bringing with it, at the same time, all the distressing effects which characterize this extraordinary wind; a sense of general oppression, a dull headache, aversion to motion, and lassitude and uneasiness in the limbs. Those who are strongly susceptible to electrical changes in the air, such as precede and attend a thunder-storm, will easily understand the effects of the Sirocco, as an increased degree of the sensations which they then experience; and, in fact, though I am not aware that the opinion has been held, there are many reasons for believing that the peculiarity of the Sirocco wind is chiefly an electrical one, and not depending either on temperature, an undue proportion of carbonic acid, the presence of minute particles of sand, or any of the causes which have been generally assigned to it. That increased temperature is not the cause may be inferred from the thermometer being little, if at all, raised by the access of the wind, and from much greater heat often occurring without this singularity of effect. The air of the Sirocco, as it comes from the sea, is not a dry one, but in general thick, and loaded with moisture; much of which appears to be deposited where it passes over any considerable extent of land. I have scarcely, in any instance, observed this wind, in any marked degree, without noticing, at the same time, some electrical phenomena in connection with it; to say nothing of the effects upon the body, which, as mere sensations, may perhaps be doubtfully received in evidence. In the present instance, off the coast of Ithaca, the sky, which had been obscured by the approach of evening, was suddenly kindled, as the wind came on, by broad flashes or gleams of electric light, which seemed to pervade the whole hemisphere, and, at intervals, were so bright as to allow the reading of the smallest print. At the same time I observed a mass of clouds gathering in the north-west, the quarter to which the wind was blowing, and here the electrical appearances became peculiarly vivid, flashes of light shifting rapidly among the broken intervals of the clouds, and near the horizon, assuming at times the appearance of a chain of light, which seemed to pass from a higher to a lower surface of cloud, and often continued to the eye for two or three seconds.

ITHACA.

The extreme length of Ithaca, from north to south, is seventeen miles; its greatest breadth does not exceed four; and at its north extremity, as well as in the centre of the island, where the great port traverses it, does not exceed half a mile. It may be regarded in fact as a single narrow ridge of limestone-rock, everywhere rising into rugged eminences, of which the loftiest are the mountains of Stephano and Neritos; the former in the south part of the isle, and ascending from the shores of the bay of Vathi; the latter on the northern side of the great port. It can scarcely be said that there are a hundred yards of continuous level ground in the island; and the general aspect must be confessed to be one of ruggedness and asperity, warranting the expression of Cicero, that Ulysses loved his country, "*non quia larga, sed quia sua.*" Nevertheless the scenery is rendered striking by the bold and broken outline of mountains, promontories, and bays; and there are points in Ithaca where it is even pleasing, in the cultivated declivity of the ridges, and the opening out of the narrow vallies towards the sea, wooded with olives, orange, and almond trees, or covered with vineyards. The upper part of the bay of Vathi and a valley at the upper extremity of the port, have this softened character, which belongs also to several other spots in the southern part of the island.

The present population of Ithaca is estimated at between seven and eight thousand; including in this statement the inhabitants of Kalamo, Atako, Kasto, and other small isles near its eastern coast. The principal article of produce is currants, of which nearly 5,000 cwt. forms the average annual export from the island. A small quantity of oil and wine are also exported; the latter being reputed generally the best wine of the isles. It is in appearance and flavour something intermediate between port and claret; nor is it customary to impregnate it with turpentine, as is done with the wines of continental Greece.

Since Ithaca came into our possession it has been governed by a company of the Corsican Rangers; and the commandant at this time was a captain of the same regiment, a native, I believe, of Ajaccio, in Corsica. It was a singular combination of circumstances to see a fellow-townsman of Napoleon representing the English authority in the ancient kingdom of Ulysses. We found at Vathi an English surgeon of the 35th regiment and his lady, who had been resident here for some months. They complained much of the solitariness and uniformity of the place.

A SCHOOL.

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A SCHOOL.

I was interested, in walking through the streets of Vathi, by the spectacle of an Ithacan school; the preceptor, or Didaskalos, a venerable old man, with a long beard, who sat before his door, giving instruction to a circle of fifteen or twenty boys, each with a modern Greek version of the New Testament in his hand. It was amusing to hear sounds familiar to the ear from the Greek of Homer and Thucydides, shouted out by ragged striplings, many of them not more than seven or eight years of age. The old schoolmaster was pleased with the attention given to himself and his scholars, and endeavoured to rouse them to greater efforts of display; which here, as with boys everywhere else, had simply the effect of producing more loudness of speech.

SANTA-MAURA.

Santa-Maura, after partaking in all the successive fortunes of the Seven Isles, was captured in April 1810 by the English, after their previous occupation of Zante and Cephalonia. The castle, which was garrisoned by 800 French and Italian troops, held out for nine days, the blockade and bombardment being continued vigorously during the greater part of that time. Major Clarke, of the 35th regiment, fell in this siege, and was buried within the fortress. A marble tombstone, erected by the officers of the regiment, records at once his merits and his fate. The garrison of Santa-Maura consisted, when I was there, of a few companies of the 35th, and of five or six hundred men of the Corsican Rangers, a force sufficient to guard the place against any sudden attack, either from Corfu or the Italian coast. The strength of the castle has been much increased since the English obtained possession of it; and these improvements are still progressive.

The population of this island does not exceed 18,000 souls; its trade, which has been somewhat increasing of late, consists chiefly in the export of salt, of which between five and six thousand tons are said to be annually made in the island: oil and wine are the other principal exports; the annual produce of the former being estimated at about 3,000 barrels; of the latter at 1,000. The island may be said also to traffic in manual labour, as a great number of the peasants pass over every year to the southern parts of Albania, to assist in the cultivation of the land; for which service they are chiefly paid in produce. The cattle and grain required for the consumption of the island, are drawn almost entirely from the continent. The other imports are chiefly of cloth, sugar, coffee, hardware, and other manufactured articles, but all in very trifling quantity. The revenue of Santa-Maura varies at present from 30,000 to 34,000 dollars per annum, which leaves some surplus, after paying the civil expences of the island.

IOANNINA.

Knowing our vicinity to Ioannina, we were now impatient to obtain the first view of that city, which is long concealed from the eye by the low eminences traversing the plain. At length, when little more than two miles distant, the whole view opened suddenly before us; a magnificent scene, and one that is still almost single in my recollection. A large lake spreads its waters along the base of a lofty and precipitous mountain, which forms the first ridge of Pindus on this side, and which, at I had afterwards reason to believe, attains an elevation of more than 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. Opposed to the highest summit of this mountain, and to a small island which lies at its base, a peninsula stretches forwards into the lake from its western shore, terminated by a perpendicular face of rock. This peninsula forms the fortress of Ioannina; a lofty wall is its barrier on the land side; the waters which lie around its outer cliffs, reflect from their surface the irregular yet splendid outline of a Turkish seraglio, and the domes and minarets of two Turkish mosques, environed by ancient cypresses. The eye, receding backwards from the fortress of the peninsula, reposes upon the whole extent of the city, as it stretches along the western borders of the lake. Repose, indeed, it may not unfitly be called, since both the reality and the fancy combine in giving to the scenery the character of a vast and beautiful picture spread out before the sight. No volumes of smoke, nor even the sounds of carriages and men, break into this description of the distant view: the tranquillity of the Turkish character is conveyed to the Turkish city also, and even to the capital of the chief who governs the warlike and half-civilized Albanian tribes. You are not here looking upon a lengthened and uniform mass of buildings, so often the only characteristic of an European town; but there is before the eye a variety and a richness in the grouping of the objects, which is peculiarly the feature in the cities of the East. The lofty palaces of the vizier and

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and of his sons, the minarets of numerous mosques, each surrounded by its grove of cypresses, which give something of appropriate sanctity to the place; the singular intermixture of houses and trees throughout every part of the city, a circumstance more striking from the want of wood in the general landsoape; these, together with the noble situation on the lake, and the magnificence of the surrounding mountains, are the features which will most impress the stranger in approaching the capital of Ali Pasha.

There are sixteen mosques in Ioannina, each standing on an open space of ground, and generally surrounded by large cypresses. The northern mosque of the fortress is the most remarkable of these edifices; apparently as well in size, as in its fine situation, overhanging the lake. This was a point to which I often directed my walks, while residing in Ioannina. The magnificence of the view was one, but not the only, interesting circumstance about this spot. The silence of the place, even close to so large a city; a sort of loneliness derived from the deep piazzas of the mosque, from the shade of the cypresses, and from the tomb-stones underneath them; the aspect of the Turk himself, slowly walking to the doors of the building, and scarcely breaking into this loneliness; these are the circumstances which will interest the stranger in visiting the mosque of the fortress of Ioannina.

The number of Greek churches in the city does not exceed seven or eight, but some of these are of considerable size. The services of the Greek religion, however, cannot here shew themselves in the same unrestrained way as in the Ionian Isles; and, though Ali Pasha is habitually tolerant in this respect, yet the usage of some centuries, and the number of Mahomedans in the city, repress many of the external demonstrations which belong to this church elsewhere. Ioannina is the seat of a Greek archbishop, to whom several bishoprics are subordinate in the southern parts of Albania.

I am unable to speak with certainty of the population of this city, which I have heard variously estimated from twenty-four to forty, or even fifty thousand. I should conjecture, from the best information I was able to collect, that the real number of inhabitants is about 30,000, exclusively of the Albanian soldiers who are quartered in the place. This population is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, and Jews; the Greeks, probably, in largest proportion; and certainly most respectable in wealth and acquirements. They, too, are the oldest inhabitants of the city; many of their families, as it is said, having been established here for many centuries: they form the great body of merchants at Ioannina; some are settled officially about the court of the Vizier, as agents and secretaries; while others, lower in rank, are found in the capacity of shopkeepers and artizans throughout the city.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Ioannina is of course much influenced by its situation, and by the lofty chain of mountains which approach and surround it. The height of the city above the sea, as derived from barometrical observations, may be stated, I believe, at from 1000 to 1200 feet. I regret that I could not obtain here, any register of temperature for different years; but from the enquiries I made, and my own observations, I am led to believe that the degree of winter's cold at Ioannina, though in the latitude of about 39° 30′, is on the average not less than that of the western parts of England. The winter of 1812-1813 was, it is true, one of singular severity throughout every part of Greece, as well as in Russia and Poland. When we arrived at Ioannina, at the beginning of November, all the higher ridges of Pindus were covered with snow. For the first few days of our stay here, the weather was extremely fine, but cold; the thermometer, at 8 *a. m.* varying from 40° to 44°. Several rainy days succeeded, with occasional thunder, and much snow fell upon Pindus, covering even the greater part of Metzoukel, the mountain above the lake.

The months of January and February were extremely severe at Ioannina, with north and north-east winds. The snow lay to a great depth upon the plains, and for ten days the lake was so firmly frozen over, that the peasants every where crossed it on the ice. Towards the middle of March, when I returned hither from Zante, the whole of the higher ridge of Metzoukel was covered with snow; and the chain of Pindus presented a succession of snow-covered masses to the eye. At this time I more than once saw the thermometer as low as the freezing point; and when at Ioannina afterwards, in the beginning of April, there was actually a fall of snow within the city, with several days of very cold and stormy weather. The temperature of the place in summer, I believe to be very high.

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TRADE OF IOANNINA.

Most of the merchants here are men who have travelled much in Europe, are well instructed in European habits, and speak several of the continental languages. Their principal connections are with Germany and Russia, an intercourse which has been maintained for a long period. The port of Trieste has generally been a great channel of Greek trade, and many Greek houses are established there, with relation to other houses in Vienna, Leipsic, and various places in the interior of Germany. The connection with Russia depends partly upon the relative situation of Greece; in some degree perhaps on the similarity of religion, and the political relation which Russia has had at times with this people. The principal branches of several Ioannina houses resided at Moscow previously to the destruction of that capital, and probably have since resumed their situation. A large amount of Greek property was lodged in the bank there, including the funds of several public institutions, schools, &c. We were in Ioannina at the time the news of the burning of Moscow arrived; and, living chiefly among merchants, could judge of the great sensation this event excited among them. The losses sustained by some individuals in the destruction of their magazines were very great.

LITERATURE.

The Greeks of Ioannina are celebrated among their countrymen for their literary habits, and unquestionably merit the repute they have obtained from this source. The literature of the place is intimately connected with, and depending upon, its commercial character. The wealth acquired by many of the inhabitants gives them the means of adopting such pursuits themselves, or encouraging them in others. Their connections in Germany and Italy, and frequent residence in these countries, tend further to create habits of this kind, and at the same time furnish those materials for literary progress, which would be wanting in their own country. At the present time, nearly two-thirds of the modern Greek publications are translations of European works; and whatever may be said of the powers of undirected genius, it is certainly better that for some time it should continue to be so. Such translations are often both suggested and executed abroad, and the presses at Venice, Vienna, Leipsic, Moscow, and Paris, are all made subservient to the active industry of these people in forwarding the literature of their country. The extensive traffic of the Greeks of Ioannina, is further a means of rendering this city a sort of mart for books, which are brought here from the continent when printed; and from this point diffused over other parts of Greece. At the *dogana* of Arta, I have seen numerous packages of books on their way to Ioannina, and in the city itself there are several shops, which have long been known for their extensive dealings in this branch of business.

There are two academies in the city; at which, in sequel to each other, the greater part of the young Greeks at Ioannina are instructed. The Gymnasium, if such it may be called, of Athanasius Psalida, ranks as the first of these; and has acquired some reputation from the character of the master himself, who is considered as one of the chiefs of the literature of modern Greece. It is true, that there are others who have written more; but Psalida has travelled much, is master of many languages, a good classical scholar, a sharp-sighted critic, a poet, and versed besides in various parts of the literature and science of European nations. His only avowed work, as far as I know, is one intitled, "True Happiness, or the Basis of all Religious Worship," in which a general tone of sceptical opinion is the predominant feature. He is the author also, but anonymously, of a singular compound of prose and poetry, called Ἐμπαίγματα Ἀποπλάσματα, printed at Vienna in 1792; and probably may have partaken in other works with which I am unacquainted. The funds of the academy which Psalida superintends, are lodged in the bank of Moscow. He has a great number of public pupils, whom he instructs not only in the languages, but also in history, geography, and various branches of general philosophy. He has one or two assistants in his labours; but it is the reputation of his own name which maintains the character of the school.

The other academy of Ioannina is one of lower stamp, and devoted to a younger class of scholars. It is conducted at present by an elderly Greek, of the name of Valano, very respectable and industrious, but with less learning than Psalida. The father of Valano, who preceded him in this office, is the author of one or two mathematical works of some eminence in the country. The school is supported in great part by the noble benefactions of the Zosimades, one of the greatest and most wealthy of the modern Greek families. Two of the brothers of Zosima are resident in Italy,

a third in Russia. I have learnt that the sums they annually transmit to Ioannina, in the form of books, of funds for the school, and of other literary benefactions, do not fall short of 20,000 piastres. This is a splendid instance of genuine and well-directed patriotism.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

A slight sketch of the manner in which we lived, during our residence in the latter place, may afford the reader a better idea of the domestic and social usages of the modern Greeks, than could be given by any general remarks on this subject. Our host was a man of independent property, and ancient family. His wife, with more vivacity and much beauty, had the same excellent qualities of heart, and their domestic relations were evidently of the most exemplary kind. Their family consisted of two sons, two daughters, and an elderly lady nearly related to our host. The eldest daughter, at this time eleven years old, was a pretty and engaging girl; the boys, Alexius and Stephanos, still younger, and the most perfect models of juvenile beauty I ever recollect to have seen; the Grecian style of countenance already formed in both, and set off by the open forehead, and by the long hair flowing down behind from under the small red cap, which is worn on the top of the head.

The habitation of our host resembled those which are common in the country. Externally to the street, nothing is seen but a high stone wall, with the summit of a small part of the inner building. Large double gates conduct you into an outer area, from which you pass through other gates into an inner square, surrounded on three sides by the buildings of the house. The basement story is constructed of stone, the upper part of the structure almost entirely of wood. A broad gallery passes along two sides of the area, open in front, and shaded over-head by the roof of the building. To this gallery you ascend by a flight of stairs; the doors which conduct to the different living rooms of the house all going from it. In this country it is uncommon, except with the lower classes, to live upon the ground-floor, which is therefore generally occupied as out-buildings; the first floor being that always inhabited by the family. In the house of our host, there were four or five which might be called living-rooms, furnished with couches, carpets, and looking-glasses, which, with the decorations of the ceiling and walls, may be considered as almost the only appendages to a Grecian apartment. The principal room (or what with us would be the drawing-room) was large, lofty, and decorated with much richness. Its height was sufficient for a double row of windows along three sides of the apartment; all these windows, however, being small, and so situated as merely to admit light, without allowing any external view. The ceiling was profusely ornamented with painting and gilding upon carved wood, the walls divided into pannels, and decorated in the same way, with the addition of several pier-glasses. A couch, or divan, like those described in the Seraglio, passed along three sides of the apartment, and superseded equally the use of chairs and tables, which are but rarely found in a Greek house.

The dining-room was also large, but furnished with less decoration, and the same with the other living apartments. The kitchen and servants' rooms were connected by a passage with the great gallery; but this gallery itself formed a privileged place to all the members of the family, and it was seldom that some of the domestics might not be seen here partaking in the sports of the children, and using a familiarity with their superiors, which is sufficiently common in the south of Europe, but very unusual in England. Bed chambers are not to be sought for in Greek or Turkish habitations. The sofas of their living apartments are the place of nightly repose with the higher classes; the floor with those of inferior rank. Upon the sofas are spread their cotton or woollen mattresses, cotton sheets, sometimes with worked muslin trimmings, and ornamented quilts. Neither men nor women take off more than a small part of their dress; and the lower classes seldom make any change whatever before throwing themselves down among the coarse woollen cloaks which form their nightly covering. In this point, the Oriental customs are greatly more simple than those of civilized Europe.

The separate communication of the rooms with an open gallery, renders the Greek houses very cold in winter, of which I had reason to be convinced during both my residences at Ioannina. The higher class of Greeks seldom use any other means of artificial warmth than a brazier of charcoal placed in the middle of the apartment, trusting to their pelisses and thick clothing for the rest. Sometimes the brazier is set under a table, covered with a thick rug cloth, which falls down nearly to the floor. The heat is thus confined, and the feet

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of those sitting round the table, acquire soon an agreeable warmth, which is diffused to the rest of the body.

The family of Metzou generally rose before eight o'clock. Their breakfast consisted simply of one or two cups of coffee, served up with a salver of sweetmeats, but without any more substantial food. In consideration to our grosser morning appetites, bread, honey, and rice milk were added to the repast which was set before us. Our host, who was always addressed with the epithet of *Affendi* by his children and domestics, passed much of the morning in smoking, in walking up and down the gallery, or in talking with his friends who called upon him. Not being engaged in commerce, and influenced perhaps by his natural timidity, he rarely quitted the house; and I do not recollect to have seen him more than five or six times beyond the gates of the area of his dwelling. His lady meanwhile was engaged either in directing her household affairs, in working embroidery, or in weaving silk thread. The boys were occupied during a part of the morning in learning to read and write the Romaic with a young man who officiated as pedagogue; the mode of instruction not differing much from that common elsewhere.

The dinner hour of the family was usually between twelve and one, but, from compliance to us, they delayed it till two o'clock. Summoned to the dining-room, a female domestic, in the usage of the east, presented to each person in succession a large bason with soap, and poured tepid water upon the hands from a brazen ewer. This finished, we seated ourselves at the table, which was simply a circular pewter tray, still called *Trapesa*, placed upon a stool, and without cloth or other appendage. The dinner consisted generally of ten or twelve dishes, presented singly at the table by an Albanian servant, clad in his national costume. The dishes afforded some, though not great, variety; and the enumeration of those at one dinner, may suffice as a general example of the common style of this repast in a Greek family of the higher class:—First, a dish of boiled rice flavoured with lemon juice; then a plate of mutton boiled to rags; another plate of mutton cooked with spinach or onions, and rich sauces; a Turkish dish composed of force-meat with vegetables, made into balls; another Turkish dish, which appears as a large flat cake, the outside of a rich and greasy paste, the inside composed of eggs, vegetables, with a small quantity of meat; following this, a plate of baked mutton, with raisins and almonds, boiled rice with oil, omelet balls, a dish of thin cakes made of flour, eggs, and honey; or, sometimes in lieu of these, small cakes made of flour, coffee, and eggs; and the repast finished by a dessert of grapes, raisins, and chesnuts. But, for the presence of strangers, the family would have eat in common from the dishes successively brought to the table; and, even with separate plates before them, this was frequently done. The thin wine of the country was drunk during the repast; but neither in eating or drinking is it common for the Greeks to indulge in excess.

The dinner-tray removed, the basin and ewer were again carried round,—a practice which is seldom omitted even among the inferior classes in this country. After an interval of a few minutes, a glass of liquor and coffee was handed to us, and a Turkish pipe presented to any one who desired it. In summer, a short *siesta* is generally taken at this hour, but now it was not considered necessary. After passing an hour or two on the couches of the apartment, some visitors generally arrived, and the family moved to the larger room before described. These visitors were Greeks of the city, some of them relations, others friends of the family, who did not come on formal invitation, but in an unreserved way, to pass some part of the evening in conversation. This mode of society is common in Ioannina, and, but that the women take little part in it, might be considered extremely pleasant. When a visitor enters the apartments he salutes, and is saluted, by the right hand placed on the heart; a method of address at once simple and dignified. Seated on the couch, sweetmeats, coffee, and a pipe are presented to him; and these form in fact the only requisitions of the visitors from their hosts. The Greeks are scarcely less fond of smoking than the Turks; the *chibouki*, or long Turkish pipe, is indispensable as one of their daily luxuries; and almost every individual carries about with him a small bag of tobacco, from which to draw its supplies. It must be noticed, that the Turkish tobacco in general, and particularly that of Syria, is much less harsh than the American, probably less narcotic also; and in this, as well as in the greater elegance and comfort of the pipe, there are motives to the usage of smoking which we do not in England equally possess.

This evening society at the house of our

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our host, was a source both of pleasure and information to us. The lively and social temper of the Greeks, and their eagerness for intercourse with European travellers, brought a great number to see us, and we formed acquaintance here with many of the principal merchants, and most of the literary characters of the city. At the head of the latter class was Athanasius Psalida, the master of the academy of Ioannina. The writings and repute of this Greek have before been mentioned, and he does not allow his talents to be hidden from those around him. In Latin, Greek, French, Italian, German, or Russ, he is continually pouring out a flood of conversation on every topic that can come before him, but with an obvious predilection for such topics as have relation to the arts, the literature, and the glory of his own country, which he never fails to identify with the ancient Greece. His bias on this point is openly and at once displayed. Scarcely had I been five minutes with him before he began to complain of the ingratitude of European nations, in not repaying to the Greeks of this day the benefits they had derived from their ancestors. "What should we have been but for the arts, the instruction, the example of the Grecian worthies? The modern descendants of these men had the same capacity for becoming great, and opportunity and some slight aid alone were wanting to enable them to shew their qualities, and to take their place among nations. It might happen (and he spoke this with some sarcastic asperity) that they should one day come to reclaim what had been plundered from them of their ancient treasures." This topic of the ingratitude of civilized Europe towards their country, is a favourite one with every Greek, and they dwell upon it even to tediousness with every stranger who will afford his ear to them.

ROCKS AND MONASTERIES OF METEORA.

Long before we reached the town of Kalabaka, our attention was engaged by the distant view of the extraordinary rocks of the Meteora, which give to the vicinity of this place, a character perfectly unique to the eye, and not less remarkable in the reality of the scene. On this side of the Salympria, and about a mile distant from the river, they rise from the comparatively flat surface of the valley; a groupe of insulated masses, cones, and pillars of rock of great height, and for the most part so perpendicular in their ascent, that each one of their numerous fronts seem to the eye as a vast wall, formed rather by the art of man, than by the more varied and irregular workings of nature. In the deep and winding recesses which form the intervals between these lofty pinnacles, the thick foliage of trees gives a shade and colouring, which, while they enhance the contrast, do not diminish the effect of the great masses of naked rock impending above. When we approached this spot, the evening was already far advanced, but the setting sun still threw a gleam of light on the summits of these rocky pyramids, and shewed us the outline of several Greek monasteries in this extraordinary situation, and seeming as if entirely separated from the reach of the world below.

The following morning was occupied in a very interesting excursion to these rocks and monasteries, which may unquestionably be regarded as a spectacle of an extraordinary and magnificent kind. The groupe of rocks of Meteora is almost entirely insulated from the adjoining hills, and many of its parts are completely so. Following, for more than a mile, a narrow path, which conducted us below its precipitous front, and amidst other insulated masses of less considerable height, we entered one of the deep vallies or recesses, which lead to the interior of the groupe, and continued our progress along it, by a gradual ascent through the forest of wood which occupies this intervening space. On each side of us were lofty pinnacles of rock of the most extraordinary kind, some of them entirely conical, others single pillars of great height, and very small diameter; other masses very nearly rhomboidal in form, and actually inclining over their base; others again perfect squares or oblongs, with perpendicular sides, and level summits.

The Greek monasteries of Meteora are variously situated, either on the summits of these pinnacles, or in caverns, which nature and art have united to form in parts of the rock, that seem inapproachable by the foot of man. Their situation, indeed, is more extraordinary than can be understood from description alone. Four of the monasteries actually occupy the whole summit of the insulated rocks on which they stand; a perpendicular precipice descending from every side of the buildings into the deep-wooded hollows, which intervene between the heights. The only access to these aerial prisons is by ropes, or by ladders fixed firmly to the rock, in those places where its surface affords any points of suspension; and these ladders, in some instances, connected with artificial subterranean tunnels, which give a passage

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rage of easier ascent to the buildings above. The monastery called by distinction the Meteora, which is the largest of the number, stands in the remarkable situation just described, and is accessible only in this method. Still more extraordinary is the position of another of these buildings, on the left hand of the approach to the former. It is situated on a narrow rectangular pillar of rock, apparently about 120 feet in height; the summit of which is so limited in extent, that the walls of the monastery seem on every side to have the same plane of elevation as the perpendicular faces of the rock. The number of monasteries at Meteora, is said to have been formerly twenty-four; but at present, owing partly to the wearing away of the rocks on which they stood, partly to the decay of the buildings themselves, only ten of these remain.

Aios Stephanos, which we visited, is among the most extraordinary of the number; its height is upwards of 180 feet. We wound round the base of the rock, gradually ascending till we came to the foot of a pendicular line of cliff, and, looking up, saw the buildings of the monastery immediately above our heads. A small wooden shed projected beyond the plane of the cliff, from which a rope, passing over a pulley at the top, descended to the foot of the rock. Our Tartar shouted loudly to a man who looked down from above, ordering him to receive us into the monastery; but at this time the monks were engaged in their chapel, and it was ten minutes before we could receive an answer to his order, and our request. At length we saw a thicker rope coming down from the pulley, and attached to the end of it a small rope net, which, we found, was intended for our conveyance to this aerial habitation. The net reached the ground; our Tartar, and a peasant whom we had with us from Kalabaka spread it open, covered the lower part with an Albanese capote, and my friend and I seated ourselves upon this slender vehicle. As we began to ascend, our weight drew close the upper aperture of the net, and we lay crouching together, scarcely able, and little willing, to stir either hand or foot. We rose with considerable rapidity; and the projection of the shed and pulley beyond the line of the cliff was sufficient to secure us against injury from striking upon the rock. Yet the ascent had something in it that was formidable, and the impression it made was very different from that of the descent into a mine, where the depth is not seen, and the sides of the shaft give a sort of seeming security against danger. Here we were absolutely suspended in the air, our only support was the thin cordage of a net, and we were even ignorant of the machinery, whether secure or not, which was thus drawing us rapidly upwards. We finished the ascent, however, which is 150 feet, in safety, and in less than three minutes. When opposite the door of the wooden shed, several monks and other people appeared, who dragged the net into the apartment; and released us from our cramped and uncomfortable situation. We found, on looking round us, that these men had been employed in working the windlass, which raised us from the ground; and, in observing some of their feeble and decayed figures, it was impossible to suppose that the danger of our ascent had been one of appearance alone. Our servant Demetrius, meanwhile, had been making a still more difficult progress upwards, by ladders fixed to the ledges of the rock, conducting to a subterranean passage, which opens out in the middle of the monastery.

The monks received us with civility, and we remained with them more than an hour in their extraordinary habitation. The buildings are spread irregularly over the whole summit of the rock, enclosing two or three small areas: they have no splendour, either external or internal, and exhibit but the appearances of wretchedness and decay. Nevertheless the monks conducted us through every one of their dark and dilapidated rooms, and seemed to require a tribute of admiration, which, though little due to the objects for which it was sought, might conscientiously be given to the magnificent natural scenery round and beneath their monastery.

We were afterwards conducted into the chapel, a small building, no otherwise remarkable than for those tawdry and tasteless ornaments which are so common in the Greek churches; and of which, though now greatly decayed, our monks appeared not a little proud. I could observe no inscription, or other circumstance, which might furnish a proof of the exact time when the monastery was founded; and my enquiries after books and manuscripts, though made with some earnestness, and varied in different ways, were answered only by shewing me a few old volumes of Greek homilies, and some other pieces of ecclesiastical writing, which did not appear to have the smallest value.

Before quitting the monastery, we were

were conducted by the monks into their refectory, a dark room, without a single article of furniture, where a repast was set before us, consisting of a dish of rice cooked in oil; a Turkish dish composed of flour, eggs, and oil; bread, and thin wine. After making a hasty meal, and offering a compensation for the civility we had received, we bade farewell to the solitary tenants of this ex-mundane abode, were a second time slung in the net, and, after a safe and easy descent of about two minutes, found ourselves again at the foot of this vast rock, where our Tartar had been passing the interval in a profound sleep.

THE TURKS.

In the towns chiefly inhabited by Turks, the most striking circumstance is the air of uniform indolence and unbroken monotony which pervades every part of the scene. As you walk along the street, few sounds of the human voice come upon the ear. Reclining in his gallery, or on cushions before his door, the Turk is seen to repose in a silence and grave stillness of demeanour, which might for the moment sanction even idleness with the name of dignity: his only movement that of raising or depressing his long pipe; his only conversation, if any there be, an occasional brief sentence, addressed in a low and deliberate tone to those who may be near him, and answered with the same formal apathy of manner. Or you may meet these people in their progress to the baths or the mosque, treading with a slow, stately, and measured step; scarcely deigning to notice the stranger as he passes them; and by demeanour alone drawing an involuntary homage of respect, which is little due to the intrinsic merits of the man. Elsewhere ignorance is generally noisy or feeble,—among the Turks it is disguised from outward observation by a gravity or even propriety of manner, which are not the artifice of individuals, but the national habit of the people.

This universal aspect of indolence, however, is the circumstance which least offends the eye in a Turkish town. Its effects are more disagreeably seen in the appearances of neglect and decay which every-where present themselves; houses falling for want of repair; the habitations of the lower classes wretched and comfortless; filth accumulating in the streets without removal; and a general want of those circumstances which give order and propriety to social life. The stranger will be astonished in a thousand instances, by the strangeness of the contrast between the exterior of the Turks and of their habitations; and, after following in the streets a figure of dignified manner and splendid dress, will wonder to see him enter an abode where all is meanness and decay.

A LEARNED GREEK.

The conversation of Velara continued to exhibit the same mixture of intelligence and stoical humour, which struck me in our first interview with him. Speaking of the state of modern Athens, I enquired whether we might still find there Academics, Stoics, and Peripatetics. "I know of neither Academics or Stoics," said Velara, "but every Greek of these times is a Peripatetic." Conversing on the character of the modern Greeks, he observed, "they are a people with whom self-interest has the first place, religion the second." Yet Velara, while complaining of the weakness and submissiveness of his countrymen, resembled the other Greeks we had met with, in his disposition to extol the genius of this people; and to complain of the neglect they experienced from the civilized communities of Europe. He characterized the present political sentiment of the Greeks, as dividing them into three classes; all seeking a change of condition, but seeking it in different ways. The insular and commercial Greeks, and those of the Morea, attached themselves to the idea of liberation through England; a second party, in which he included many of their literary men and continental merchants, looked to the then existing power of France, as a more probable means of deliverance; while the lower classes, and those most attached to their national religion, were anxious to receive the Russians as their liberators. This distinction as to the state of opinion in Greece, is certainly well founded. Its discussion led us into a long argument upon the comparative merits of the ancient Greeks and the civilized nations of modern Europe; in the progress of which Velara shewed an accurate understanding of the ancient authors, and a powerful feeling of enthusiasm for the former glories of his country. The occasional reference from these topics to the present degradation of Greece, was made with a mixed tone of melancholy and satire, which illustrated the character of the man, and did not ill accord with the nature of the subject.

In the course of this and other conversations, I found Velara a man of various learning, and well instructed both in physical and metaphysical science. He

He has the repute, and I believe deservedly, of being the first botanist in Greece. His knowledge of the progress of chemistry, I found to extend to as late a period as the discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies; on which subject, and on others connected with chemical science, he was solicitous in asking questions, and ingenious in the remarks with which he accompanied them. It appeared that he had thought much on the various topics of metaphysics and morals, and his conversation on those subjects bore the same tone of satirical scepticism, which was apparent as the general feature of his opinions. We spoke of the questions of materialism and necessity; on both which points, after some remarks which shewed him intimate with the history and merits of these controversies, he declared an affirmative opinion.

Connected with these endowments of knowledge and taste, there is in the character of Velara that stoical humour to which I have already alluded; occasionally passing into an air of loftiness and pride, which might better have been suited to the old times of Grecian liberty than to these of modern degradation. I am disposed to attribute to this temper of mind, a circumstance, which was surprising to me in a man thus acute and intelligent,—an assumption of indifference as to the condition and progress of other countries, and little expression of interest in the anecdotes which conversation suggested on these subjects. With the exception of certain questions upon the state of medicine and chemistry in England, Velara made few enquiries, and seemed studiously to repress any movement of curiosity. The same feeling, though in a minor degree, I have observed in several other Greeks of literary character; and I cannot otherwise attribute it, than to that indefinite mixture of pride and shame with which they regard the fortunes of their country.

I venture to place before the reader these personal details, because I consider Ioannes Velara to be one of the best examples of the modern literary Greek; superior, indeed, to most of his countrymen in acquirements, and stronger perhaps in the colouring of his character; but nevertheless exhibiting well all the more decided national features of this people. His reputation is very considerable, and on various occasions I have heard his name cited by Greeks, with a sentiment of pride, which may be pardoned in his origin, and justified in the real merits of the object.

THE VALE OF TEMPE.

The term *vale*, in our language, is usually employed to describe scenery, in which the predominant features are breadth, beauty, and repose. The reader has already perceived that the term is wholly inapplicable to the scenery at this spot; and that the phrase of *Vale of Tempe* is one that depends on poetic fiction, ignorantly selecting the materials of descriptive allusion, and conveying an innocent error to the imagination of the modern reader. The real character of Tempe, though it perhaps be less beautiful, yet possesses more of magnificence than is implied in the epithet given to it. The features of nature are often best described by comparison; and to those who have visited St. Vincent's Rocks below Bristol, I cannot convey a more sufficient idea of Tempe, than by saying that its scenery resembles, though on a much larger scale, that of the former place. The Peneus indeed, as it flows through the valley, is not greatly wider than the Avon; and the channel between the cliffs is equally contracted in its dimensions; but these cliffs themselves are much loftier and more precipitous; and project their vast masses of rock with still more extraordinary abruptness over the hollow beneath.

The length of this remarkable gulph from west to east, is nearly five miles; its direction in this distance varying but little from a straight line. Its breadth is varied by the projection or recession of the cliffs; but there are places in which the bed of the river occupies the whole space between the rocks; and where the interval from the base of one cliff to that on the other side cannot exceed 200 feet, and possibly may be still less. In these places, and indeed throughout a great part of the extent of Tempe, the road is carried over and along the ledges of the cliffs; sometimes seeming to overhang the river; then receding to seek a passage across the ravines which descend from the mountain. Livy well describes this singular route,—"Rupes utrinque ita abscisæ sunt, ut despici vix sine vertigine quarum simul oculorum animique possit. Terret et sonitus et altitudo per medium vallem fluentis Penei amnis."

Of the height of the cliffs of Tempe, I cannot speak otherwise than from surmise. Those on the north side, about the middle of the pass, are undoubtedly the highest; and here they appear to rise from six to eight hundred feet above the level of the river; passing more gradually afterwards into the mountain-

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heights to the south of Olympus, of which they may be considered to form the base. Towards the lower part of Tempe, these cliffs are peaked in a very singular manner, and form projecting angles on the vast perpendicular faces of rock, which they present towards the chasm. Where the surface renders it possible, the summits and ledges of the rocks are for the most part covered with small wood, chiefly oak, with the arbutus and other shrubs. On the banks of the river, wherever there is a small interval between the water and the cliffs, it is covered by the rich and widely-spreading foliage of the plane, the oak, and other forest trees, which in these situations have attained a remarkable size, and in various places extend their shade far over the channel of the stream. The ivy winding round many of them may bring to the mind of the traveller the beautiful and accurate description of Ælian, who has done more justice to the scenery of Tempe than any other writer of antiquity.

SALONICA.

The first two or three days of our residence at Salonica, were chiefly occupied in surveying the interior of this city, well known to antiquity under the name of Thessalonica, and at the present time one of the most considerable towns in European Turkey.

In its present state, Salonica is exceeded in population only by Constantinople, and possibly by Adrianopole, among the cities of European Turkey, and in the extent of its commerce is probably second to the capital alone. Its general situation, and the magnificence of its external appearance have already been noticed. The circumference of the city, as determined by the walls, probably exceeds five miles. This included area has the form of an irregular triangle; the sea-wall being the base, and the apex of the triangle being formed by the castle, which surmounts and commands the town. Nearly the whole of this area is occupied by buildings, only a small interval of rocky ground being left between the city and the fortress. The interior of Salonica presents the same irregularity, and many of the same deformities, which are common in Turkish towns. The rapid ascent of the hill diminishes this evil in the upper part of the town; and, on the whole, as respects cleanliness and internal comfort, Salonica may contrast favourably with most other places in Turkey of large size and population. It certainly gains greatly in the comparison, if activity of business be admitted as a criterion of superiority. Except in those quarters where the principal Turks reside, there is a general appearance of life and movement which forms a striking contrast to the monotony of a Turkish town. The quays are covered with goods; numerous groupes of people are occupied about the ships or the warehouses, and the Bazars are well stocked, and perpetually crowded with buyers and sellers. They are in fact chiefly Greeks or Jews who are thus occupied, people ever ready to seize any opening which may be offered to commercial industry, and ever ingenious in meeting and frustrating the political oppressions under which they labour. At the time when we visited Salonica, the great and sudden influx of trade to that port, had afforded such an opening of the most favourable kind; and the character of Yusuf Bey's government was such, as not, in any material degree, to check the progress of industry.

The population of Salonica, in its present state, probably exceeds seventy thousand souls. I have heard it estimated as high as ninety thousand; but in this statement there appears to be some exaggeration. It is certain, however, that the number of inhabitants has been much increased within the last few years, owing in part to the extended commerce of the place, partly to the settlement of numerous emigrants who have fled hither to shun the power or the vengeance of Ali Pasha. The population is composed of four distinct classes, Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Franks; the last comprizing all those inhabitants who are natives of the other parts of Europe, whether English, French, Germans, or Italians. The Turks probably form somewhat less than half the whole population of the city. Though thus intermixed with other communities of people, they preserve all their peculiar national habits, and a greater facility of exercising them than their countrymen of Ioannina. In walking through those quarters of Salonica, which are chiefly inhabited by these people, we were more than once exposed to insult from the young Turkish boys, who, with the accustomed opprobrious epithets, amused themselves by throwing stones at us. In a case of this kind, it would have been fruitless to remonstrate, and dangerous to offer violence in return.

The number of Greek families in Salonica is said to be about two thousand. The greater part of this population is engaged in commerce; and many of the Greek merchants resident here, have acquired considerable property from this source.

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source. The trade they carry on is in some measure subordinate to that of the Frank merchants of Salonica; but they have likewise extensive independent connections with Germany, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and various parts of Greece. They do not possess so much reputation in literature as their countrymen of Ioannina, owing perhaps to the difference which their situation produces in the nature of their commercial concerns. I have visited, however, the houses of some of the Salonica merchants, in which there were large collections of books, including as well the Romaic literature, as that of other parts of Europe. Salonica is one of the Greek metropolitan sees, to which eight suffragan bishoprics are annexed. The Greeks have a number of churches in the city, the principal of which is called the Rotundo, rendered remarkable by the domes rising from its roof, and giving an air of splendour to its external appearance.

THERMOPYLÆ.

We now entered upon that narrow portion of the plain which lies to the south of the Hellada, intervening between this river and the precipitous cliffs of Œta. It was in this district, which had the name of Trachinia, that the vast army of Xerxes was encamped, while the passage of Thermopylæ was disputed with him by the Grecian army. Looking over the ground, and recollecting the estimate which Herodotus gives of the number of the Persians, it is difficult not to believe from this observation alone, that the historian has greatly exaggerated their amount, unless indeed we suppose that a large portion of the army was left on the northern side of the Sperchius, or that the multitude extended far to the west up the valley of this river. Presuming, what is probable from the season of the year, that there had been a long continuance of dry weather, we may believe that much of the marshy ground at the mouth of the Sperchius was capable of bearing the march or encampment of an army; but with all these allowances, a presumption still arises from the appearance of the ground against the accuracy of the historian's statement.

From the bridge over the river, we proceeded in a south-east direction towards Thermopylæ, having on our right hand the Trachinian cliffs of Œta, which rise above into the lofty summits anciently called Kallidromos and Tichius, impending over the pass. We were made aware of our approach to this memorable spot, as well by the contracting interval between the cliffs and the sea, as by the columns of vapour rising from the hot springs, which have given origin to the name of the strait. We hastened rapidly towards these springs, which are scarcely two miles distant from the bridge. We observed immediately before us the sacred eminence of Anthela, where the council of the Amphictyons was first assembled; and in the contracted pass in which we now stood, saw the obstacle that prevented the Persians from bursting at once into Greece,—that produced the battle and the glory of Thermopylæ.

The lapse of 2,300 years has indeed made certain changes in the character of this spot; yet, nevertheless, its more remarkable features still remain to attest the integrity of history, and the valour of those who here sacrificed themselves for their country. The traveller must not, it is true, expect to see the waves washing against the narrow road which winds under the rocks of Œta. A low swampy plain, or what, when I saw it, might well be termed a morass, every where intervenes between the cliffs and the sea; and the alluvial depositions of the Sperchius appear to have been greatest on this side the bay, the river now flowing for some distance opposite and parallel to the pass, before it loses itself in the sea. It is certain, however, that as far back as the time of Herodotus, a morass formed one of the boundaries of the pass even in its narrowest part; and it appears, from his account, that the Phocians had artificially increased this, by allowing the water from the hot springs to spread itself over the surface, with the view of rendering the passage yet more impracticable to their restless neighbours, the Thessalians. From the description of later events by Livy and Pausanias, it is probable, that before their time this swampy plain had extended itself, and become more nearly resembling its present state.

DELPHI.

Urged forwards by the cold and stormy weather which had now come upon us, we travelled from Salona to Athens in eight days, a period of time, which under other circumstances would have been much too short, for a country abounding in natural beauty, and in the vestiges of ancient history and art. The first object of interest in our route, was the venerable Delphi, which, though its glories of inspiration are now gone, and its temples levelled with the ground, still preserves something of sanctity in the solitary magnificence of its situation, and

in the silence now resting upon places where all Greece once assembled to the solemnities of the Amphictyonic council, and to the contests of the Pythian games.

The modern village of Kastri stands upon the sacred ground, wretched in all but the scenery that surrounds it. Where the splendour of art has disappeared, that of nature has remained; and, standing on the spot, one cannot but admire that taste and spirit of ancient Greece, which chose for its place of national assembly one possessing so many great and imposing features. The lofty and abrupt cliffs rising behind, to form the two Delphic summits; the chasm, and Castalian fountain between these cliffs; the profound valley of the Plistus beneath, bounded on the opposite side by the mountain-ridge of Cirphis;—all these objects are still in the outline before the eye. About the Pythian cave more doubt may be entertained. Various caverns in the lime-stone rock may be seen at the base of the Castalian cliffs; but none which with any probability will admit of this name. The vestiges of art, with the exception of the stadium, the tombs, and niches cut in the rock, are equally obscure, and even the site of the temple of Apollo is by no means distinctly ascertained, though some have fancied its peribolos in an ancient wall of massive stones, which now supports the Greek church of St. Elias, while the site of the temple of Minerva has been assigned to another similar wall at the church of Pan-Agia, on the opposite side the Castalian stream. The traces of antiquity, however, are every-where visible at Kastri in the fragments of marble and Greek inscriptions scattered through the village; and notwithstanding all that Nero obtained from Delphi, it may be presumed that future excavation here will still produce much that is valuable of ancient sculpture. We saw lying on the ground, within the village, the fine remains of a colossal statue, which but two days before had been discovered in digging the foundations of a cottage.

We ascended to the summit of one of the Castalian cliffs which overhang the site of Delphi, *a woodless steep*, though Gray has otherwise pictured it, and at this time covered with snow. The highest points of these cliffs (which may be considered to form on this side the base of Parnassus,) are from six to eight hundred feet above the level of Delphi,—nearly two thousand above that of the sea. We drank of the Castalian fount; but inspiration would have been impossible with the necessity of guarding against the pollution of dirty clothes, which some ragged females of the village were washing in the sacred stream. Two Greek priests attended us in our survey of Delphi,—men, who in wretchedness I could well compare with the priests of Iceland, but who entirely wanted the knowledge which is often so remarkable in the latter.

THEBES.

The remains of antiquity in Thebes are externally less conspicuous than most of the other great cities of Greece, and, even with the minute details of Pausanias, it is difficult to make out the position of the seven gates, or of the numerous temples which adorned the city. Three or four places, indeed, may be pointed out within or around the modern town, where, from the form of the ground, and the numerous fragments of columns and marbles, it may be presumed that certain of these temples stood; and I doubt not that when circumstances shall allow of excavation here, much will be found to repay research, even though the Mercury of Phidias or the Minerva of Scopias should never again be restored to light. One of these spots is the small Greek church of St. Luke, on an eminence close to the town; now itself in ruins, containing various sculptured marbles, which have thus doubly gone to decay. Another church, to the south of the town, also in a ruinous state, contains similar vestiges of an ancient temple. Many Greek inscriptions are visible, as well in these places as in other parts of the city; but more interesting, because more definite objects are the fountains of Dirce and Ismenus; the former at the entrance from Livadia, and probably near the site of the Crenean Gate; the latter about half a mile to the south-east of the city. The fountain of Ismenus forms a small pool, through which a body of water gushes from the rock, forming at once a considerable stream. This phenomenon, as I have elsewhere observed, is very common in every part of the limestone formation of Greece.

ATHENS.

Those who expect to see at Athens only the more splendid and obvious testimonies of its former state, will find themselves agreeably mistaken in the reality of the scene. It may be acknowledged that the Parthenon, the Theseum, the Propylœa, the temple of Minerva Polias, &c. are individually the most striking of the objects occurring here; yet

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it it may perhaps be added, that they ive been less interesting singly, than in eir combined relation to that wonder- l grouping together of nature and art, hich gives its peculiarity to Athens, id renders the scenery of this spot mething which is ever unique to the e and recollection. Here, if any where, ere is a certain genius of the place hich unites and gives a character and louring to the whole; and it is further orthy of remark, that this *genius loci* one which most strikingly connects e modern Athens with the city of rmer days. Every part of the sur- unding landscape may be recognized harmonious and beautiful in itself; and the same time as furnishing those atures, which are consecrated by an- ent description, by the history of heroic ctions; and still more as the scene of ose celebrated schools of philosophy, hich have transmitted their influence to very succeeding age. The stranger, ho may be unable to appreciate all the rchitectural beauties of the temples of thens, yet can admire the splendid as- emblage they form in their position, utline, and colouring; can trace out e pictures of the poets in the vale of ephissus, the hill of Colonos, and the dge of Hymettus; can look on one side pon the sea of Salamis, on the other pon the heights of Phyle; and can tread pon the spots which have acquired nctity from the genius and philosophy f which they were once the seats. The ill of the Areopagus, the Academy, the ycæum, the Portico, the Pnyx, if not ll equally distinct in their situation, yet an admit of little error in this respect; nd the traveller may safely venture to sert to himself, that he is standing here Demosthenes spoke to the Athe- ians, and where Plato and Aristotle ad- ressed themselves to their scholars. No here is antiquity so well substantiated at Athens, or its outline more com- etely filled up both to the eye and agination.

The state of society in Athens is dis- nguished from that of other parts of reece, by its greater vivacity and free- om from restraint. In this circumstance so there will be seen some affinity to e habits of the ancient Athenians, hought it must be owned that the pro- able causes are peculiar in part to mo- rn times. The feebleness of the urkish government here, has contri- uted much to this effect; still more erhaps the constant residence of fo- igners in the city. The influence of the latter circumstance is distinctly seen in various habits and feelings of the people, and has been considerably ex- tended of late years, by the direction which English travellers have taken dur- ing their exclusion from other parts of the continent. There is a certain festi- vity about Athens which does not equally belong to any other Greek town; the oppression of slavery is less visibly pre- sent, and is actually felt in a smaller de- gree by the inhabitants. Even the Turks here seem to have lost something of their harshness, and become a people of quiet and inoffensive habits. From whatsoever part of Turkey the traveller may arrive, he finds himself coming to a sort of home, where various comforts may be obtained that are unknown elsewhere in this coun- try. Society is more attainable, and the Greek females enter into it in general with much less restraint than in Ioannina or other Greek towns.

HYDRA.

Near the mouth of the gulph of Argo- lis, is seen the small isle of Hydra, a spot which, of late, has become very interest- ing from the extent and importance of its commerce. But a few miles in circum- ference, with a surface so rocky as scarcely to yield the common vegetables, and even without any other water than that collected in cisterns; this little spot has an active and wealthy population of more than 25,000 souls, and a property in shipping, amounting, it is said, to about 300 trading vessels, many of them of large tonnage, and well armed. I have heard, and have some reason to believe the statement, that there is a merchant in Hydra, whose acquired property amounts to about a million of dollars, and many others, with a trading capital, which bears proportion to this sum.

Their trade consists principally in the transport of the produce of this part of Turkey to other quarters of the Medi- terranean, and in bringing back to the Levant return cargoes of colonial and manufactured articles. The chief ex- port, especially lately, has been grain; the scarcity of which, for two or three years in the west of Europe, has given an extraordinary stimulus to this traffic. The Hydriote ships, many of them of three, four, or five hundred tons, pur- chased their cargoes of corn in Greece, Egypt, or Asia Minor; much of it from the Morea, Thessaly, or Macedonia; and, carrying it down the Mediterranean, ob- tained a ready sale, occasionally at a profit of 40 or 50 per cent. upon the cargo.

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ADDITIONAL REPORTS
ON THE
EFFECTS
OF A
PECULIAR REGIMEN,
IN CASES OF
Cancer, Scrofula, Consumption, Asthma,
AND OTHER
Chronic Diseases.
By WILLIAM LAMBE, M.D.
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
Octavo, 15s.

[If this had been a mere professional work, we should not have obtruded it on the notice of our readers. But, besides the soundness of its medical doctrines, it lays claim to general attention as a moral and philosophical disquisition on topics intimately connected with the happiness and improvement of the human race. It aims at the high object of extinguishing that numerous class of evils which torment man more than all other animals in the shape of diseases, by means that are indicated by nature, and that accord with our best moral feelings. We shall not, however, affect to anticipate the doctrines which are so eloquently enforced in the subsequent extracts; at the same time it is due to the learned author to state, that the space which we are able to allot to these specimens, enables us to render very imperfect justice to the system which he unfolds. Half the volume is occupied with details of cases, in which the vegetable regimen has succeeded in alleviating or curing chronic diseases, hitherto considered beyond the reach of human skill. Dr. Lambe shews, however, that such diseases are consequences of eating flesh, and drinking fermented liquors; and that, on returning to the regimen indicated by Nature, the diseases disappear. Of the sufficiency of a vegetable diet, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine can quote himself as a corroborative proof of longer standing than the experience of Dr. Lambe, having abstained from flesh-diet, owing to a sentiment of disgust when in his twelfth year, and having enjoyed vigorous health and spirits without the interruption of a day's severe illness, during the subsequent period of thirty-four years.]

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

PHILOSOPHY was, in its origin, founded more upon speculation than upon observation and experiment. And, as the first reasoners in medicine were the philosophers, the principles that were thought to regulate the universe, were, by them, transferred to the phenomena of the human body. Hence the errors of philosophy were engrafted upon physiology.

Hippocrates is said to have separated medicine from philosophy. This can mean no more than that he was the first of the philosophers, who considered medicine to be a distinct branch of science. But the principles which he adopted, to explain the causes and symptoms of diseases, were such as he had been taught, and found to be prevalent in the schools of philosophy in his time.

These principles were purely hypothetical, being, mostly, gratuitous assumptions with regard to the constituent principles of the animal frame. The body was thought to be composed of four humours—blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile; health was supposed to depend upon the perfect mixture of these humours, each possessed of its proper qualities; disease took place when the due proportions were disturbed, or when either of the elementary humours was separated, or not perfectly mixed with the common mass.

From this first rude notion of the analysis of the fluids have sprung the division of temperaments into the sanguineous, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic, which is received at this day; in each of which that humour was thought to be predominant, from which it receives its denomination.

It cannot be supposed, that opinions, which have no real foundation in nature; were at any time admitted without controversy. We find, even in the writings which are called Hippocratic, some variations from this fundamental hypothesis; and other theories, which are wholly distinct from it. Many succeeding teachers rejected it entirely, and proposed other systems. Asclepiades embraced the atomic philosophy, derived from the doctrines of Democritus and Epicurus: he ascribed the production of diseases to the stopping up or relaxation of the pores. The Methodists thought, that diseases were not produced by morbid alterations of the fluids of the body, but considered them as affections of the solids. They divided diseases therefore into three orders; some they considered as caused by laxity; others, as the consequence of tension; others, again, as complicated, being related by some of their symptoms to each of the other orders. Another sect denied, that diseases were connected with the sensible qualities of the body. They asserted that there was a subtle

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matter, an æther, attached to and pervading the system; and that diseases were affections of this matter. This sect was that of the Pneumatists.

Opinions so discordant, as it shewed the evidence in behalf of each to be unsatisfactory, must have excited, in the minds of many, hesitation and discontent. Accordingly, there has ever been a sect, which has maintained, that, in medicine, evident causes were the only proper objects of enquiry; that the changes, which take place within the body, are mostly incomprehensible, and the study of them must be therefore superfluous; and that, could they even be discovered, they would throw no light on the methods of treatment. The question, they said, is not, what makes a disease, but what will cure it. How digestion is performed, is of no moment; but what matter is most easily digestible, is of the greatest: it matters not how we breathe; but to determine the purest air is of the first consequence. In things of this nature, we are instructed, not by abstruse speculations and metaphysical subtleties, but by evident experience only. This is the proper guide in medicine, distinguishing the useful from the noxious, and applying them accordingly to practice. Such is the general reasoning of the sect of empirical physicians; a sect, the tenets of which, though disclaimed in the schools, have ever found numerous adherents among men the most versed in practice; and which, though not openly avowed, are, I am persuaded, silently assented to, and effectively acted upon, by the great body of practitioners, even at this day.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE.

When we consider the tendency of nature to perfection in all her works, and that this tendency is in nothing more apparent, than in the structure of animal bodies, it appears indeed a strange anomaly, that the human frame, the master-piece of the creation, should be so liable to derangement and disease. If I may say so without irreverence, it appears as if the most beautiful of designs had failed from error and want of wisdom in the execution. More than half the race perish in infancy, and, of the remainder, a large portion are the victims of pain and suffering. Of those, who have strength sufficient to arrive at manhood, the greater part are doomed to have little more than a glimpse of life, and to perish prematurely. Of those even who appear strongly and healthy, if we examine narrowly into their habits, or their feelings, we shall find hardly an individual, who will not acknowledge some defect, some secret uneasiness, something that diminishes his present comfort, and which excites apprehension for the future. In some, the solids destined to the support of the body are unequal to their object, and the bones yield to the incumbent weight: in others, the moving powers have a similar defect, the muscles hardly overcoming the resistance opposed to them. The senses are, in many, dull and imperfect; in many, they are preternaturally acute. The vital functions are often performed laboriously; the circulation is either sluggish or too rapid; the respiration straightened or hurried; the digestion is ill performed; the stomach oppressed with crudities; the secretions irregular; even the element, in which we are placed, appears ill suited to the organs to which it is destined to be applied; some cannot bear the coldness of the atmosphere; to others its heat is equally intolerable; and so strangely constituted are individual constitutions, that an air loaded with mephitic vapours appears better suited to them, than one that is pure and uncontaminated.

THE HUMAN CHARACTER.

Man prides himself upon possessing an intellect superior to that of all other animals; and on taking reason for the guide of all his actions. But, as far as happiness, or the mere absence of suffering, is the end of action, the reason of man appears to be inferior to the animal instinct. A brutal ignorance debases and enslaves the great mass of mankind. They appear incapable of acquiring knowledge; of perceiving the connexion of the ideas, which are laid before them; or the obvious relations of cause and effect. Thus they are void of all independence of thought or principle; a blind adherence to custom, or a slavish submission to authority, becomes the rule of life; and is substituted for self-government, and a manly obedience to the voice of truth and the dictates of reason.

The moral traits are as much distorted as the physical. The affections, which should link man to man, and make each human being regard his fellow-creature as his brother, are choked and almost extinguished. Envy, hatred, jealousy, and all the malignant passions, predominate in the human bosom. The infliction of pain upon sensitive beings, instead of exciting compassion, is, with the multitude, a source of pastime and merriment. To such a degree are the strongest

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strongest instincts of our nature perverted, that the first principle of self-preservation is finally destroyed; the hand is raised against the existence of its possessor; or the parental arm against the life of the offspring.

Such is an outline, too faithful, of the habitual condition, perhaps of the majority, of the human species.

AVERAGE OF LIFE.

From Dr. Price's "Observations on Reversionary Payments, &c." it appears, that in every particular place there is an invariable law, which governs the waste of human life. In single years, owing to the seasons, to the absence or the prevalence of epidemics, or other accidental circumstances, the quantity of disease may vary, and the number of deaths be less or greater. But, taking the average of a series of years together, the same total numbers have been found to die in the same situations, in equal successive periods of time. These facts are established by observations taken from the bills of London, of Northampton, of Norwich, in England, and of many other places in various parts of Europe. In situations moderately healthy, as in moderate sized towns, the rates of decrease have been found to coincide very nearly with the hypothesis of Mr. de Moivre; who, assuming 86 years to be the utmost extent of life, supposed an equal decrement of life through all its stages, till it was finally extinguished. For example, of 56 persons alive at 30 years of age, one will die every year, till, in 56 years, they will be all dead. The same will happen to 46 persons at 40, in 46 years, and so on for all other ages. At most ages between 30 and 70 or 75 the results of this hypothesis are very nearly conformable to actual observations. But, both in the earlier and in the later stages of life, the law of decrease is very different. In London also, and in large cities, in general the current of life flows with greater rapidity. In the country, on the other hand, communities are more healthy, and, in consequence life is expended more slowly.

From these documents, the havoc made in human life, by collecting multitudes of men together in great cities, is fully demonstrated. There is no stage of life, in which this pernicious influence is not evident, but it is most remarkable in the earliest stages. In London, according to the most moderate computation, half the number born die under three years of age: in Vienna, and Stockholm, under two. And, other things being equal, the insalubrity of towns appears to be in proportion to their size.

The proportion of persons, who die annually in great towns is found to be one-nineteenth, or one-twentieth, of the whole population. In moderate towns, it is from one twenty-third to one twenty-eighth. In the country, the proportion has been found to be from one thirty-fifth or one-fortieth to one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth. In London the number of years, which a child at birth has been found, upon an average, to reach, is rather less than twenty. In Norwich half die under five years: in Northampton, under ten. In the parish of Holy Cross, near Salop, the expectation of a child at birth is thirty-three years: one-half the inhabitants live to thirty years of age. At Ackworth, in Yorkshire, half the inhabitants live to the age of forty-six. In the town of Manchester, one twenty-eighth part of the inhabitants die annually: in the country, in its immediate vicinity, the number is not more than one fifty-sixth part.

Large cities are as unfavourable to longevity, as they are destructive of infant life, and unfriendly to health at every period. In country places it is the reverse. At Holy Cross one-half of the whole population die at upwards of 80 years of age. At Ackworth, one-fourteenth of the inhabitants reach the same age. At Northampton, the proportion is one twenty-second part: at Norwich, one twenty-seventh. But in London only one in forty arrive at this age; whereas, if other things were equal, the proportion in London ought to be greater than in other places, since at least one-fourth of its inhabitants are persons who come into London from the country, in the most robust period of life, at which the probability of living to old age is the greatest. Of the natives of London not more than one in sixty attains the age of fourscore.

CAUSE OF DISEASES.

With regard to the generation of constitutional diseases, we may, I think, safely confine ourselves to four principal agents. These are, 1st, Impure Air; 2d, Impure Water; 3d, Improper Aliment; and, 4th, Fermented Liquors. These are the things which appear really and effectively to produce the great bulk of the reigning diseases; or at least to form the morbid constitution, out of which these diseases spring. I always except those which are produced from contagions. Each of these agents is of itself, perhaps, under certain circumstances,

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stances, powerful enough to produce disease, and even death; and very commonly men are exposed to them simultaneously.

ANIMAL FOOD.

The use of animal food is one of these habitual irritations, to which most persons, who have it in their power, voluntarily subject themselves. Nothing need be said to show, that this custom produces a great change in the system in its ordinary state of health. This is a change, which, as long as health continues, is commonly thought to be for the better. But, omitting wholly that consideration, it seems certain, that it predisposes to disease, and even of those kinds, the immediate origin of which may be traced to other causes.

There are facts enough to induce a suspicion, that our diseases are much exasperated by our manner of living, and the full diet of animal food, to which we are habituated. They may serve to shew to what may be ascribed in some degree the great difference between the mortality which prevails in great towns and in the country. In all situations the mass of this mortality must be composed of the labouring classes. These classes are allured to the cities by the temptation of high wages, which are expended partly in direct riot and excess; but, even by the most sober minded, in procuring for their families a more luxurious mode of life, than could be afforded by the customary rate of wages in the country. A daily meal of meat becomes to be thought necessary by persons, who, in the country, must have been contented with a scanty portion once a-week. To be able to procure this becomes a distinction in society, which the people are taught to look up to as the reward of industry; whilst to be confined to what is called a poor diet, that is to say, to the diet of the poor, is reckoned low and disgraceful.

One would be apt to imagine, from the common practice of most of our physicians, and still more of our medico-chirurgeons, that excess and intemperance were the regular methods of curing diseases. They have been labouring, during almost the whole of my medical life, to prove to the public, that the doctrines of abstemiousness, inculcated by several of our predecessors, are a mere prejudice and error. In almost all chronic diseases, to forbid the use of vegetables is a part of the established routine. If there be a little heart-burn or flatulence, all vegetables are instantly proscribed. Infants, even, are loaded with made dishes, and their breaths smell of wine and strong liquors. Nay, to such an excess are these abominations carried, that, when their stomachs revolt against these unnatural compounds with instinctive horror, and the importunities of nature cannot be wholly resisted, a little fruit is held out to them as a sort of premium, and as a reward for forcing down the nauseous farrago, which they loath.

WOOD, THE MILLER.

Need I cite the well known history of Mr. Wood, the miller of Billericay? This man, from a long course of gluttony, eating voraciously animal food three times a-day, with large quantities of butter and cheese, and drinking strong ale, became very fat in his fortieth year; and, in three or four more years, his health failed; he had a constant thirst, great lowness of spirits, violent rheumatism, and frequent attacks of gout. He had two fits, which were called epileptic; and had often a sense of suffocation, particularly after his meals. By altering his regimen, and pursuing a strict course of abstemiousness he re-established his health, and continued to enjoy good health for many years. He left off animal food, and fermented liquors. His solid food was either sea biscuit, or flour made into a pudding, being mixed either with skimmed milk, or with water, and boiled. He abstained from all fluids, except what entered into the composition of his pudding. Under this course of abstinence, he lost his corpulence, and became a middle-sized man, healthy and active; and his strength increased, instead of diminishing. This man died in his sixty-fourth year. No one, that reads his history, can doubt that he prolonged his life many years; and, probably, had his diet been regulated upon still more correct principles, he would have lived several years longer.

EFFECTS OF ANIMAL FOOD.

A further consequence is, that life is, in all its stages, hurried on with an unnatural and unhealthy rapidity. We arrive at puberty too soon; the passions are developed too early: in the male they acquire an impetuosity approaching to madness: the females breed too quick: processes which ought to be distinct and successive are blended together, and confounded: women, who ought to be nurses, become pregnant, even with the child at the breast: finally, the system becomes prematurely exhausted and destroyed: we become diseased and old, when we ought to be in the middle of life.

There

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There can be no doubt too, that animal food is unfavourable to the intellectual powers. In some measure this effect is instantaneous, it being hardly possible to apply to any thing requiring thought after a full meal of meat; so that it has been not improperly said of the vegetable feeders, that with them it is morning all day long. But its effect is not confined to the immediate impression. As well as the senses, the memory, the understanding, and the imagination, have been observed to improve by a vegetable diet.

It has been said, that the great fondness that men have for animal food, is proof enough that Nature intended them to eat it; as if men were not fond of wine ardent spirits, and other things, which cut short their days; as if the Russians were not fond of tallow; the Esquimaux of train-oil; and savages, (I might say perhaps some of our own vulgar) of blood entrails, and all sorts of garbage, the thoughts of which sicken a civilized man. The raw and almost putrid flesh of the seal is the delight of the Pesserais of the Tierra del Fuego; and of this the rank fat is to their taste the most delicious part.

But those who think, that a simple declaration of their liking a thing is a sufficient apology for the use of it, I would beg to consider whether it is not an argument, that proves a great deal too much. A savage has been seen to gnaw a bone of a human body with just as much relish, as we suck a bone of mutton.

Man's flesh then is as good as the flesh of the ox or the hog. Some animals devour their own offspring: and if we do not the same, it is not because their flesh would be disgustful to the palate.

My reason for objecting to every species of matter to be used as food, except the direct produce of the earth, is founded on the broad ground, that no other matter is suited to the organs of man, as indicated by his structure. This applies then with the same force to eggs, milk, cheese, and fish, as to flesh meat.

FISH.

As far as I can form a judgment from a few facts picked up in the course of desultory reading, fish is the sort of food, which, if made the principal article of sustenance is the most unfavourable to health and longevity.

Fish is a kind of diet, which the bulk of the people, who have been accustomed to other food, never use voluntarily, as a chief article of sustenance. Servants, where fish is cheap, bargain that they shall not be forced to eat it more than once or twice a week. But it is for the most part with us scarce and dear; hence it is a favourite with the rich, who like whatever is of high price. But, even with them, it is the cookery which gives it its principal relish.

These are not random and unfounded remarks, but are conformable to many authentic observations. Fish does not impart the strength of animal food; but it is as oppressive to the stomach as flesh; and it is more putrescent, as may be concluded from the nauseous and hepatic eructations of the stomach, after it has been eaten.

Our knowledge of the average length of life, to which the fish-eating tribes of mankind arrive, is necessarily scanty, such tribes not being numerous, and of a very low degree of civilization. But as far as our information reaches, it tends to shew that this period is very short.

MILK.

Of all the other substances, which enter largely into human diet, the milk of herbivorous animals is, probably, that which approaches most nearly in salubrity to pure vegetable matter. Being secreted almost immediately after taking in food, (as nurses constantly experience) it partakes the most of the properties of the food. Accordingly, we find, that milk is impregnated with a saccharine substance, and that it is susceptible of the vinous and acetous fermentations. Hence milk is in part vegetable food; and as such is used by all pastoral nations, and serves in a measure as a substitute for it.

Milk, besides its saccharine and fermentible principles, contains a coagulable matter, the curd, or cheese, which is more perfectly animalized; and which is very nearly allied to the albuminous matter of animal bodies. Hence the operation of milk upon the system is in part the same as that of animal food, though it is less powerful in degree. It at first fattens and heightens the colour. It therefore possesses a degree of the stimulating power of animal food; and most eventually have simular results. But milk, moreover, in many habits excites headach, thirst, weight and oppression at the stomach; and, in those who have tried to make it the principal part of their sustenance, the attempt has commonly caused an almost insuperable disgust. This, I have little doubt, is the true reason why such an experiment is now so rarely made. It affords sufficient ground for thinking, that milk ought to be excluded

ed as much as possible, from the diet of ersons, to whom a strict adherence to egimen is necessary.

Milk-eating and flesh-eating are but rnnches of a common system; and they ust stand or fall together. If there were o demand for the flesh of the animal, he milk would not even be produced. The real question, taken in the widest xtent, is, whether the agricultural syem ought not wholly to supersede the astoral system, as in countries increasing in population it is constantly doing n some degree. Nature herself, that is o say, the productive power of the soil, as confined the possibility of maintaining he domestic animals within such straight mits, that an abundant population cannot be supplied, from its own soil, with daily moderate portion either of flesh or f milk; much less can it feed them upon hese substances.

COOKING.

I shall in this place introduce a few rords on the question of how far artificial preparation of all our vegetable ood is necessary or useful. That many orts are really improved by cookry admits of no question; but it may be loubted whether by indiscriminately nacerating every thing as we do, we do ot often injure the substance we operate pon, instead of improving it. With s, a parent will correct his child for ating a raw turnip, as if it were poisonus. But the Russians, from the lowest easant to the highest nobleman, are eating raw turnips all day long. We ay be certain then, that there is no arm in the practice.

But further, there is every reason to elieve, particularly from the observations f the navigators in the Pacific Ocean, hat those races of men, who admit into heir nutriment a large proportion of fruit, nd recent vegetable matter, unchanged y culinary art, have a form of body, the argest, of the most perfect proportion, nd the greatest beauty; that they have he greatest strength and activity, and robably that they enjoy the best health.

The prejudices then entertained against ruit and recent unchanged vegetable natter cannot be founded in any just bservations, proving that they are truly nsalubrious, and unfit for human nutriment. Yet it cannot be doubted that natter of this kind excites, in many, reat inconvenience and uneasiness. There are those, to whom a raw apple s an object of terror almost as great s a pistol-shot.

But we see children glut themselves, almost to bursting, with fruits, and suffer nothing from them but a little temporary uneasiness from distention. We see, as I have said, tribes of people principally supported by them. And from the great pleasure which children and young persons, whose stomachs are the most healthy, receive from them, it seems probable, that fruit, and the produce of trees in general, instead of being unwholesome, is the sort of matter the most suited to the organs of man. Such was the opinion of the great naturalist Linnæus. "This species of food," he says, "is that which is most suitable to man: which is evinced by the series of quadrupeds; analogy; wild men; apes; the structure of the mouth, of the stomach, and the hands."

I hope not to be so far misunderstood, as if I blamed all culinary preparation of vegetables. But I think the practice is carried to excess. It appears to be the general opinion that almost all vegetable matter, if not previously submitted to the action of heat, is absolutely indigestible and noxious. But the fact is, that almost all our common garden vegetables may be used without any such preparation; and it is highly probable, that in this natural condition, they would be more nutritive, more strengthening, and certainly far more antiscorbutic, than when they have been changed by the fire. On this account it is, that I think it highly advisable, that some portion either of fruit, or of fresh vegetable matter should be used daily. Children too should be encouraged in the use of such things, instead of being forbid them, as is the common practice. If the stomach be so much diseased, that nothing of this kind can be borne, soups made with a large quantity of recent vegetables may be substituted. They seem to be far preferable to vegetables much boiled: the soup and the vegetables may be eaten together, and are very agreeable to the palate.

MAN IN SOCIETY.

Man, it is true, is or ought to be guided by reason. But no guide can be more fallacious than the individual reason of the beings, which are, as it were, the elementary particles of human society. Passion, whim, fashion, imitation, or the fleeting sensations of the moment, are incentives to action: above all, custom has erected a despotism over individual will, against the tyranny of which reason protests in vain. How little reason has been consulted in the establishment of the common habits of life, we may judge from

from considering, that the habits of modern life are essentially the same as have been transmitted from the rude beginnings of civilised society. The manner of living of an European philosopher, absorbed in study and meditation, and of an Indian savage, destitute of reflection and of foresight, are essentially the same. In what does the banquet of an English prince differ from the feast of a chieftain of Otaheite, unless it be in the costliness of the utensils, or the refinements of the cookery? Fish, flesh, and poultry, in each form the favourite materials of the repast, which is finished by the swallowing of potions of an intoxicating liquor. What share reason has had in the institution of these customs, I must leave to their advocates to explain.

MAN'S NATURAL STATE.

Man must have been fed previous to the invention of any art, even the simple one of making a bow and arrows. He could not then have lived by prey, since all the animals excel him in swiftness. There is no antipathy between man and other animals, which indicates that nature has intended them for acts of mutual hostility. Numerous observations of travellers and voyagers have proved, that in uninhabited islands, or in countries where animals are not disturbed or hunted, they betray no fear of men: the birds will suffer themselves to be taken by the hand; the foxes will approach him like a dog. These are no feeble indications, that nature intended him to live in peace with the other tribes of animals.

Least of all would instinct prompt him to the use of the dead body of an animal for food. The sight of it would rather excite horror, compassion, and aversion. In a warm climate, putrefaction succeeding immediately to dissolution, dead flesh must speedily diffuse an offensive odour, and occasion insuperable loathing and disgust.

DRINKING UNNECESSARY.

Living wholly upon vegetables, without culinary preparation, our man of nature could never experience thirst. Even intense heat does not appear to excite thirst, unless it be upon bodies injured by a depraved and unnatural diet. He would have no call therefore to the use of liquids, further than as they are contained in the juices of the fruits and esculent plants, which he would eat. Drinking would be needless: it is an action which does not appear suited to the natural organization of man, after the infant state.

CIVILIZATION.

The cultivation of the earth, and the direct application of its various productions to human sustenance, seems to be the limit of improvement in the arts essential to the support of life. By the exercise of this beneficial art, myriads of human beings are called into life, who could otherwise have never existed. By its introduction a great revolution was commenced in the relations of neighbouring communities. The cultivator being directly interested in the preservation of public tranquillity, and the causes which foster hostility and rancour being removed, nations became disposed to suspend their animosities, and rather to contribute to the promotion of their mutual welfare, which became to all a common source of prosperity. Internal order became too as necessary as external security. Thus, peace and the empire of law would succeed to strife, violence, and anarchy. It seems no visionary or romantic speculation to conjecture, that, if all mankind confined themselves for their support to the productions supplied by the culture of the earth, war, with its attendant misery and horrors, might cease to be one of the scourges of the human race.

Nor are the effects of agriculture less favourable to private happiness than to public prosperity. Probably there is not one of the real wants of life which may not be supplied directly from the soil; food, clothing, light, heat, the materials of houses, and the instruments needful for their construction. By its means, not only is population increased to an indefinite extent, but the happiness of each individual is greatly augmented. It multiplies enjoyments by presenting to the organs an infinite variety of new and agreeable impressions; which are of themselves, to an unvitiated palate, abundantly sufficient for the gratifications of sense. Indeed, every taste, that is truly exquisite, is afforded by the vegetable kingdom. In a wretched state of perversion must be the digesting organs and palate of the man, who has lost his relish for these pure, simple, and innocent delights. Agriculture disseminates man over the surface of the soil; it diffuses health, prosperity, joy, society, benevolence; from it spring all the charities of life, and it make a common family of the whole human race. If those, who confine themselves to its precious gifts, cannot, without other precautions, escape diseases, these are at least more mild in their form, and more slow in their progress; longevity is promoted; the final stroke is received with tranquillity, and death is disarmed of its terrors.

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MORAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Can a practice be conformable to reason which stifles the best feelings of the human heart? By long habit and familiarity with scenes of blood, we have come to view them without emotion. But look at a young child, who is told that the chicken, which it has fed and played with, is to be killed. Are not the tears it sheds, and the agonies it endures, the voice of nature itself, crying within us, and pleading the cause of humanity? We cannot bear even a fly assailed by a spider without compassion;—without wishing to relieve its distress, and to repel its enemy. The coldness of philosophical enquiry may perhaps lead us to doubt, whether the sound it emits, which is no more than a vibration of its wings, is really an index of pain; and whether we ought not to sympathize as much with the hunger of the spider, as with the pain of the fly. The emotion, however, is natural and unavoidable. To suffer from the sufferings of any other sentient beings; and to have the sensibility aroused by the expressions of suffering, is, among civilized men, an essential property of human nature; and, as such, it ought surely to be a law to man;—a guide of human conduct.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

In the use of animal food, man having deviated from the simple aliment offered him by the hand of Nature, and which is the best suited to his organs of digestion, he has brought upon himself a premature decay, and much intermediate suffering, which is connected with it. To this habit almost all nations, that have emerged from a state of barbarism, have united the use of some spirituous and fermented liquors.

The use of fermented liquors is in some measure a necessary concomitant and appendage to the use of animal food. Animal food in a great number of persons loads the stomach, causes some degree of oppression, fulness, and uneasiness; and, if the measure of it be in excess, some nausea and tendency to sickness. Such persons say, meat is too heavy for their stomach. Fish is still more apt to nauseate. We find that the use of fermented liquors takes off these uneasy feelings. It is thought to assist the digestion. Probably, its real utility arises from the strong, and, at the same time, agreeable impression it makes on the stomach, which counteracts the uneasiness arising from the solid part of our aliment. Thus the food sits lighter on the stomach, and digestion goes on more comfortably.

Water drinkers are well known to have much keener appetites than the drinkers of beer. This is commonly used as a proof of the wholesomeness of water: but it really shows only the noxious power of beer. Low women, of unprincipled habits, give gin even to their infants, that they may eat less bread. It is clear from these facts, that fermented liquors sap and undermine the very sources of life. All permanent health and strength must be derived from a sound stomach, and perfect digestion of the food.

The species of torpor, or impaired sensibility, which I have attributed to the use of fermented liquors, is not a consequence of this practice only. Animal food produces it likewise, as is obvious from the improvement of the senses consequent upon relinquishing it, and using vegetable food only. The disuse of fermented liquors, the relinquishment of animal food, and the use of purified water, all increase the appetite, and appear to strengthen the digestion. We may conclude then, that fermented liquors, animal food, and impure water, injure the digesting powers. The same observation may be applied to the secreting powers, and the derangement of the other functions of the body.

SPICES.

The objections which are urged against the use of fermented liquors, do not seem applicable to spices. However hot and fiery these are in the mouth, they do not appear to be deleterious. They do not derange the brain, nor stupify the nervous system; they do not even appear to heat the body, nor greatly to accelerate the pulse. There cannot therefore be any objection to the moderate use of such substances.

REGIMEN.

Of vegetable matter I do not know that any great nicety of selection is necessary; the palate will be a sufficient guide. There can be little doubt that vegetables, which are raised in the country, where the land is not too highly manured, are preferable to those which are raised in the gardens of great towns, and particularly near the metropolis. But, any evil, which may be supposed to arise from this cause, being for the most part unavoidable, it is nugatory to give directions about it. Of vegetable matter, I consider fruit, and what is unchanged by culinary art, as the most congenial to the human constitution; and, in consequence, advise as much to be taken in this form as is consistent with comfortable feeling. In the sort of vegetable matter employed, there may possibly be material

differences on the constitution. We know that animals cannot with impunity deviate very much from the species of food which is most adapted to their natures. But, as on this subject I am without any information, on which I can fully depend, I think it best to leave it to be determined by time and future observation. Vinous and fermented liquors I forbid. The water used, in every article in which water is taken into the stomach, I enjoin to be artificially purified by distillation. This is the *Peculiar Regimen*, which I believe to be the best adapted to the cure of chronical diseases in general.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING,

In the late Battles; from the London Gazette.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing,
On the 16th of JUNE.

KILLED.

1st guards, ensign lord Hay, aide-de-camp to gen. Maitland; ditto, 2d bat. capt. T. Brown, ens. S. P. Barrington; ditto, 3d bat. capt. E. Grose.

1st foot, capt. W. Buckley, lieuts. J. Armstrong and J. E. O'Neill, ensigns J. G. Kennedy, C. Graham, and A. Robertson.

3d foot, capt. E. Whitty.

33d foot, capt. J. Haigh, lieuts. J. Boyce and A. Gore.

40th foot, lieut.-col. sir R. Macara, lieut. R. Gordon, ens. W. Gerrard.

44th, 2d bat. lieut. W. Tomkins, ens. P. Cooke.

69th, 2d bat. lieut. E. Whitwick.

79th, 1st bat. adj. J. Kynock.

92d foot, capt. W. Little, lieut. J. Chisholm, ensigns A. Becher and M. Macpherson, 1st lieut. W. Lister.

WOUNDED.

General staff, capt. H. G. Macleod.

30th foot, dep.-ass.-q.-m.-gen. capt. Jessop.

44th, ass.-q.-m.-gen. severely; major C. Smyth, 95th, brig. maj. sev. since dead; capt. Laugton, act. aide-de-camp to sir T. Picton, slightly; lieut. W. Havelock, 43d, aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. Alten, stly. lieut. W. de Goebu, sev. since dead.

Royal artil. k. g. l. lieut. H. Hartmann, sev.

1st guards, 2d bat. col. H. Askew, sev. capt. Simpson, sev. ensigns Q. Fludyer and T. E. Croft, sev.

1st guards, 3d bat. col. hon. W. Stewart, sev. lieut.-col. hon. G. Townsend, sev. lieut.-col. W. Miller, sev. since dead; captains R. Adair and T. Streatfield, sev. ensign W. Barton, sev.

Royal Scots, 3d bat. maj. L. Arquimbeau, stly. maj. H. Massey, stly. R. Dudgeon, sev. lieuts. W. Rea, N. Ingram, and W. Clarke, sev. lieuts. H. Scott, Symes, G. Stewart, and Alstone, stly. and J. Mann, sev. adj. A. Cameron, sev.

28th foot, capt. W. Irving (M) and J. Bowles, sev. lieut. J. Coen, stly.

30th, 2d bat. lieut.-col. A. Hamilton, sev. lieut. P. Lockwood, sev.

32d foot, capts. H. Toole and Waller, stly. capts. Boyce, sev. since dead; T. Cassan and Growe, sev. lieuts. W. Brookes, W. Meighen, H. Lawrence, and H. Butterworth, stly. G. Barr, J. Boase, J. Robinson, J. Fitzgerald, H. Quill, and E. Stevens, sev. T. Horan, stly. ensigns H. Metcalfe, J. Birtwhistle, stly. C. Dallas, A. Stewart, sev. adj. Davis, stly.

33d foot, maj. E. Parkinson, stly. capt. W. M'Intyre, stly. lieuts. J. Markland, G. Ogle, J. Forlong, sev. ensigns Alderson, sev. right arm amputated; J. Howard, stly.

42d foot, lieut.-col. Dick, sev. capts. Menzies, Davison, Macdonald, Macintosh, and Boyle, sev. lieuts. Chisholm, Mackenzie, Fraser, stly. D. Stewart, Malcolm, Dunbar, sev. ensigns W. Fraser, and A. L. Fraser, stly. adj Young, stly.

44th foot, 2d bat. lieut.-col. M. Hamerton, stly. capts. Brough, D. Power, W. Burney, M. Fane, sev. lieuts. Russel, Grier, B. Strong, M. Hern, sev. A. Campbell, J. Burke, stly. ensigns J. Christie, Whitney, Webster, Wilson, sev.

69th foot, 2d bat. maj. Livsey, sev. lieuts. Pigot, Stewart, Bustoed, sev.

73d foot, 2d bat. capt. Lloyd, sev. lieut. Acres, sev. since dead; ensign Deacon, sev. Heselridge, stly.

79th foot, 1st bat. lieut.-col. N. Douglas, sev. majors Brown, Cameron, sev. captains Mylne, Marshal, Fraser, Bruce, sev. Sinclair, sev. since dead; N. Campbell, stly. lieuts. Brown, Maddock, Leaper, Fraser, Ruch, sev. D. M'Phee, stly. ens. Robertson, sev.

92d foot, lieut.-col. Cameron, sev. since dead; maj. Mitchell, sev. captains Holmes, Campbell, Grant, sev. lieuts. Hobbs, Mclntosh, M'Donell, Logan, M'Kinlay, Marbis, M'Pherson, Ross, sev. Winchester, K. Ross, M'Innes, stly. ensigns Bramwell (right leg amputated), M'Donald, Hewett, sev. Logan, stly. assist.-surgeon Stewart, stly.

95th foot, 1st bat. first lieuts. Gardiner, Fitzmorris, (second) Shenley, sev. first lieut. Felix, stly.

79th 1st bat. vol. Cameron, sev.

MISSING.

79th 1st bat. capt. M'Kay, sev.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing,
On the 17th of JUNE.

KILLED.

73d foot, 2d bat. lieut. W. Strahan.

WOUNDED.

1st life guards, capt. Whale, stly.

7th hussars, lieut. Gordon, sev.

11th light dragoons, S. Moore, sev.

MISSING.

General staff, capt. Kranchenburg, retaken.

7th hussars, maj. Hodge, sev. wounded; capt. Elphinstone, sev. wounded, (retaken); adj. Myers, sev. wounded.

Officers

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, On the 18th of JUNE.

KILLED.

General staff, lieut.-gen. sir T. Picton; maj.-gen. sir W. W. Ponsonby; col. baron C. Ompteda; lieut.-col. E. Currie, 90th foot; brig.-maj. staff, k. g. l. capt. Weigman; capt. hon. W. Curzon, 69th; capt. Crofton, 54th, brig.-major; capt. Reignolds, 2d N. B. drag. brig.-major; capt. Eeles, 95th, brig.-major; capt. de Cloudt, k. g. l.

1st life guards, maj. Ferrier, capt. M. Lind.

2d life guards, lieut.-col. Fitzgerald.

Horse guards (blues), maj. Packe.

1st dragoon guards, maj. Bringhurst, capt. Battersby, adj. Shelmer.

1st royal drag. capt. Windsor, lieut. Forster, cornet Sykes, adj. Shipley.

2d or royal N. B. drag. lieut.-col. Hamilton, capt. Barnard, lieut. Trotter, cornets Westley, Kinchant, and Shuldham.

6th drag. adj. Cluskey.

10th hussars, maj. hon. F. Howard, lieut. Gunning.

11th light drag. lieut. Phillips.

12th ditto, lieut. Bertie, cornet Lockhart.

13th ditto, capt. Gubbins.

15th hussars, maj. Griffith, lieut. Sherwood.

16th lt. drag. capt. Buchanan, cornet Hay.

1st light drag. k. g. l. capt. Peters, lieuts. Sevetzou and Kuhlmann.

2d ditto, capt. Bulow, cornet Drangmeister.

3d hussars, ditto, capts. Kessenbrun and Jansen, cornet Deickman, adj. Bruggemann.

Royal artil. majors Ramsay and Cairnes, capts. Beane and Bolton.

Royal artil. k. g. l. lieut. de Schulzen.

1st guards, 2d bat. lieut.-col. sir F. D'Oyley.

Ditto, 3d bat. lieut.-cols. Stables and C. Thomas, ens. Pardoe.

Coldstream guards, 2d bat. lieut. Blackman.

3d guards, 2d bat. capts. hon. H. Forbes, Crawford, and Ashton.

1st foot, 3d bat. lieut. Young, ens. Anderson.

23d foot, 1st bat. maj. Hawtin, Jolliffe, and Farmer, lieut. Fensham.

27th foot, 1st bat. capt. Holmes, ens. Ireland.

28th foot, capt. Meacham.

30th foot, 2d bat. maj. Chambers, capt. M'Nabb, lieuts. Beere and E. Prendergast, ensigns J. James and J. Bullen.

33d foot, lieuts. Buck and Hart.

40th ft. 1st bat. maj. Heyland, capt. Fisher.

52d foot, ensign Nettles.

69th foot, col. Morice, capts. Hobhouse and Blackwood.

71st foot, ensign Todd.

73d foot, capts. Robertson and Kennedy, lieut. Hollis, ensigns Lowe and Page.

79th foot, 1st bat. lieuts. Macpherson and Kennedy.

95th foot, 1st bat. first lieut. Johnstone.

1st light bat. k. g. l. capts. Holzermann, Marschalk, and Gorben, lieut. Albert.

2d bat. k. g. l. capts. Boseweil and Schaumann, ensign Robertson.

1st line bat. ditto, capt. Holle.

3d line bat. ditto, capt. Tibe.

3d ditto, capt. Didel.

4th ditto, ensign Cranbelm.

5th ditto, capt. Wurmb, adj. Schuck.

8th ditto, capts. Voigt and Westernhagen, lieut. Mahrenholz.

WOUNDED.

General staff, his royal highness the prince of Orange, sev. lieut.-gen. earl of Uxbridge, sev. (right leg amputated); lieut.-gen. sir C. Allen, sev. maj.-gen. G. Cooke, sev. (left arm amputated); maj.-gens. sir E. Barnes, F. Adam, sir C. Halkett, and sir W. Doornberg, sev. sir J. Kempt and sir D. Pack, stly. col. C. Duplat, sev. (since dead); col. sir J. Elley, royal horse guards (blue), sev.

Permanent staff, col. sir W. Delancey, dep. q.-m.-gen. sev. (since dead); lieut.-col. sir H. Bradford, 1st guards, q.-mast.-gen. sev. lieut.-col. hon. A. Abercrombie, colds. guards, q.-mast.-gen. stly.

Unattached, lieut.-col. Waters, asst.-adj.-gen. stly. lieut.-col. sir H. Berkeley, 35th foot, asst.-adj.-gen. sev. lieut.-col. sir A. Gordon, 3d guards, aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, sev. (since dead); lieut.-col. sir H. Berkeley, 35th foot a.-adj.-gen. sev. maj. hon. G. Dawson, asst.-q.-m.-gen. stly. maj. C. Beckwith, 95th foot, a.-q.-m.-gen. sev. maj. A. Hamilton, 4th West-India reg. aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. sir E. Barnes, stly. major l'Estrange, 71st foot, aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. sir D. Pack, sev. (since dead); capt. hon. E. S. Erskine, 60th foot, dep.-asst.-adj.-gen. sev. (left arm amputated); capt. E. Fitzgerald, 25th foot, dep.-asst.-q.-m.-gen. stly. maj. T. Hunter Blair, 91st foot, brig.-maj. sev. capt. D'Eurour, staff, k. g. l. sev. capt. T. M. Harris, half-pay, sev. (right arm amputated); capt. H. Baines, royal artil. stly. capt. W. Stothart, 3d guards, sev. (since dead); capt. O. Bridgman, 1st guards, aide-de-camp to lord Hill, stly. capt. H. Dumaresq, 9th foot, aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. Byng, sev. capt. W. Moray, extra aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. Grant, sev. lieut. Mansfield, 15th huss. aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. Grant, stly. lieut. Rook, half-pay, extra aide-de-camp to the prince of Orange, stly. lieut. H. Hamilton, 46th foot, dep.-asst.-adj.-gen. stly. maj. W. Thornhill, 7th huss. aide-de-camp to the earl of Uxbridge, sev. capt. T. Wildman, capt. Fraser, 7th hussars, and lieut. H. Seymour, 18th ditto, aide-de-camps to the earl of Uxbridge, stly.

1st life guards, capt. Kelly, cornets Richardson and Cox, sev.

Horse guards (blue), lieut.-col. sir R. Hill, sev. lieut.-col. Clement Hill, stly. lieuts. W. C. Shaw and E. W. Bouverie, stly.

1st drag. guards, capts. B. Turner and P. Siveny, sev. capt. F. Naylor and lieut. W. Irving, stly.

1st royal drag. capt. C. E. Radcliffe (maj.) lieut. T. R. Kelly, C. Ommany, sev. capt. A. R. Clarke, lieuts. G. Gunning, S. Trafford, S. Wyndowe, S. Goodenough, and C. Blois, stly.

2d royal N. B. drag. major J. B. Clarke, (lieut.-col.) capts. J. Poole (maj.) R. Vernon, F. S. J. Carruthers (since dead), C. Wyndham, sev. maj. J. P. Hankin (lieut.-col.) lieut. J. Mills, stly.

6th

6th drag. lieut.-col. Muter (col.) stly. maj. F. S. Miller (lieut.-col.) capts. W. F. Brown, hon. S. Douglas, lieut. A. Hassard, sev.

7th hussars, capts. T. W. Robins, W. Vernor, P. A. Heyliger, lieuts. R. Douglas, E. Peters, R. Beattie, sev.

10th hussars, lieut.-col. G. Quentin (col.) capts. J. Gurwood, C. Wood, lieuts. R. Arnold, A. Bacon, sev. capt. J. Grey, stly.

11th light dragoons, capt. J. A. Schreiber, lieut. R. R. Coles, stly. lieuts. F. Wood, R. Milligan, sev.

12th light drag. lieut.-col. F. C. Ponsonby (col.) capt. E. Sandys, sev. lieut. W. H. Dowbeggen, stly.

13th light drag. lieut.-col. S. Boyce, capts. J. Doherty, G. Doherty, C. Bowers, lieuts. J. H. Irwin, J. Mill, G. H. Pack, stly. lieuts. J. Gale (since dead), J. Pymm (since dead), sev.

15th hussars, lieut.-col. L. Dalrymple (leg amputated), capts. J. Thackwell (arm amputated), J. R. Whitefoord, lieuts. W. Byam, H. Buckley (since dead), sev. lieuts. E. Byam, G. A. Dawkins, stly.

16th light drag. lieut.-col. J. Hay, lieut. N. D. Crichton, sev. capt. K. Weyland, lieut. W. Osten, stly.

18th hussars, lieut. C. Hesse, adj. H. Duperier, sev.

23d light drag. maj. J. M. Cutcliffe, capt. T. Gerrard (maj.) lieut. T. B. Wall, sev. capt. C. W. Dance, lieut. B. Disney, stly.

1st light drag. k. g. l. lieut.-col. J. Bulow, capt. B. Bothmer, lieut. O. Hammerstein, cornets S. Ile Vanne and Tritton, sev. maj. A. Reitzenstein, capts. Fr. Sichart, G. Hattorf, lieuts. W. Mackenzie, H. Bosse, adj. W. Tricke, stly.

2d light drag. k. g. l. lieut.-cols. C. de Jonquires and C. Maydell, stly. capt. T. Harling, lieut. H. H. C. Ritter, and cornet F. Loveby, sev.

1st hussars, k. g. l. lieut. G. Baring, stly.

2d hussars, k. g. l. lieut.-col. L. Meyer, lieuts. Hermun, True, and C. Ochlkers, cornets C. Dussel and Hous Hedenberg, all sev. capts. Q. Goeben and W. Schuchen, cornet F. Floyer, all stly.

Royal artil. British, maj. W. Lloyde, capts. C. Napier, J. Parker (maj.) leg amputated, lieuts. W. L. Brereton, W. L. Robe (since dead), M. Cromie (both legs amputated), H. Foster, C. Spearman, F. Manners (since dead), T. Harvey (right arm amputated), and W. Poole, all sev. capts. R. Bull (maj.) E. C. Whinyates, C. C. Dancey, R. Macdonald, W. Webber, T. F. Strangeways, lieuts. W. Smith, D. Crawford, and J. Day, all stly.

Royal artil. k. g. l. capt. A. Sympher, stly. capt. W. Braun, lieuts. L. Erythropel and L. Heisse, sev.

Royal engineers, lieut. J. W. Pringle, stly.

Royal staff, capt. T. Wright, stly. lieut. G. D. Hall, sev.

1st guards, 2d bat. capts. R. H. Cooke (lieut.-col.) and W. H. Milnes (lieut.-col. since dead), lieuts. F. Luttrel (capt.) and S. W. Burgess (capt.) sev. ens. H. Lascelles, stly.

1st guards, 3d bat. capt. H. D'Oyley (lieut.-col.) lieut. hon. R. Clements (capt.) and ens. R. Bruce, sev. capt. G. Pead (lieut.-col.) lieut. C. P. Ellis (capt.) ens. R. Batty, stly.

Coldstream guards, 2d bat. capt. D. K. Kinnaird (lieut.-col.) and ens. J. Montague, stly. capt. H. Wyndham (lieut.-col.) lieuts. E. Sumner (capt.) hon. R. Moore (capt.) ensigns H. F. Griffiths and H. Vane, sev.

3d guards, 2d bat. capt. C. Dashwood (lieut.-col.) lieuts. G. Evelyn (capt.) H. Montgomerie, ensigns C. Lake, D. Baird, C. Simpson (since dead), sev. capts. E. Bowater (lieut.-col.) E. West (lieut.-col.) and lieut. R. B. Heaketh, stly.

1st foot, 3d bat. maj. C. Campbell (lieut.-col.) capts. R. M'Donald and H. Massey (majors), lieuts. A. Morrison, G. Lane, J. F. Miller, W. Dobbs, ens. L. St. Cooper, sev. capt. R. Augustinus (maj.) lieuts. R. H. Scott and J. L. Black, ensigns T. Stevens and J. M'Kay, quart.-mast. T. Griffiths, stly.

4th foot, 1st bat. capts. G. D. Wilson and J. C. Ridgill, lieut. R. Gerard, ens. W. M. Matthews, stly. lieuts. J. Brown, G. Smith, H. Boyd, W. Squires, and adj. W. M. Richardson, sev.

14th foot, 3d bat. ens. A. Cooper, stly.

23d foot, 1st bat. lieut.-col. sir H. W. Ellis, k. c. b. (col. since dead), maj. J. H. E. Hill (lieut.-col.) lieut. W. A. Griffiths, sev. capt. H. Johnson, lieuts. J. Clyde and R. D. Sidley, stly.

27th foot, 1st bat. capt. J. Hare (maj.) and ens. J. Dinnas, stly. capt. J. Tooker, lieut. G. M. M'Donald, W. Henderson, R. Handcock, W. Fortescue, T. Craddock, E. W. Drew, C. Manley, J. Millar, ens. T. Smith, and E. Handcock, sev.

28th foot, maj. R. Nixon (lieut.-col.) capts. R. Llewellyn (maj.) T. English, W. F. Wilkinson, R. P. Gilbert, H. Hillyard, C. B. Carruthers, J. T. Clarke, G. Ingram (since dead), ens. J. Mountsteven, sev. capts. R. Kelly, J. W. Skelton, J. Deanes, adj. T. Bridgland, stly.

30th foot, majors W. Bailey, C. A. Vigereux (lieut.-cols.) lieuts. J. Rumby, J. Pratt, W. O. Warren, sev. capt. A. Gore, lieuts. R. C. Elliot, R. Hughes, T. Moneypenny, R. Daniel, T. Roe (2d), adj. M. Andrews, stly.

32d foot, capt H. Harrison, lieuts. T. Hogan, J. Jago, ensigns J. M'Conchy, J. Birthwhistle, W. Bennet, adj. D. Davies, sev. lieuts. T. Rosslewin, J. Coltherst, stly.

33d foot, capts. C. Knight, J. M. Harty, adj. W. Thain, stly. lieuts. T. Reid, R. Westmore, S. Pagan, T. Haight, J. Cameron (since dead), ensigns W. Bain, — Drury, sev.

40th foot, capts. C. Ellis, J. H. Barnet, lieuts. R. Moore, J. Mill, J. Anthony, hon. M. Brown, ensigns F. Ford, J. Clarke, sev. lieuts. J. Campbell, J. Robb, stly.

42d foot, capt. M. M'Pherson, lieuts. H. A. Fraser, J. Brander, Q. M. Donald M'Intosh, stly. lieuts. J. Orr, G. G. Moore, sev.

44th foot, maj. G. O'Meely (lieut.-col.) stly. lieut. J. Burke, adj. T. M'Cann, sev.

51st foot, capt. S. Beardesley, sev. lieut. C. W. Tyndale, stly.

52d foot, maj. C. Rowan (lieut.-col.) stly. capts. C. Diggle, J. F. Love (maj.) lieuts. C.

Dawson, M. Anderson (left leg amputated), G. Campbell, T. Cotingham, adj. J. Winterbottom, sev.

69th foot, capt. L. Watson (maj.) ensigns H. Anderson, E. Hodder, sev.

71st foot, 1st bat. lieut.-col. T. Reynell (col.) capts. D. Campbell, C. Johnson (maj.) lieuts. J. Barraller, C. Lewin, J. Roberts, J. Coote, adj. W. Anderson, stly. maj. A. Jones (lieut.-col.) capts. W. A. Grant, J. Henderson, lieuts. J. R. Elves (since dead), R. Lind, R. Lawe, sev.

73d foot, lieut.-col. W. G. Harris (col.) maj. A. M'Lean, capts. H. Coane, W. Wharton, J. Garland, lieuts. M'Connel, T. Reynolds, D. Brown (left arm amputated), ensigns W. M'Bean, G. Bridge, adj. P. Hay, sev. ens. C. Eastwood, stly.

79th foot, capts. J. Campbell, N. Campbell, J. Cameron (since dead), lieuts. J. Powling, D. Cemeron, E. Cameron, sev. lieuts. A. Cameron, C. M'Arthur, A. Forbes, ensigns J. Nash, A. S. Crauforde, stly.

92d foot, capts. P. Wilkie, A. Ferrier, lieut. J. K. Ross, stly. lieuts. R. Winchester, D. M'Donald, J. Hope, sev.

95th foot, 1st bat. lieut.-col. sir A. F. Bernard, k. e. b. (col.) stly. maj. A. Cameron (lieut.-col.) capts. E. Chawner, W. Johnstone, 1st lieuts. J. Malloy, J. Gardiner, G. Simmons, J. Stillwell (since dead), 2d lieuts. A. Stewart, J. Wright, J. Church, sev.

95th foot, 2d bat. majors A. G. Norcott and G. Wilkins (lieut.-cols.) capts. G. Miller (maj.) J. M'Culloch (left arm amputated), lieuts. W. Humbly, E. Coxon, J. Ridgway, J. Lynam, R. Eyre, J. Walsh, sev. lieuts. D. Cameron, R. Cochrane, J. Fry, V. Webb, stly.

95th foot, 3d bat. maj. J. Ross (lieut.-col.) capt. J. Fullerton (maj.) 1st lieuts. J. T. Worsley, G. H. Shenley, sev.

1st light bat. k. g. l. maj. H. Busche (right arm amputated), capt. F. Gilsa, lieuts. C. Heisse, K. Wolrabe, H. Leonhart, ensigns C. Behne, A. Heisse, sev. lieut. A. Koster, ens. A. Gentzkow, stly.

2d light bat. k. g. l. lieuts. F. Kessler, O. Luidam, B. Reifkugel, G. D. Graeme, ens. G. Franck, adj. D. Timmann, sev. lieuts. G. Meyer, M. Jobin, T. Carrey, stly.

1st line bat. k. g. l. maj. W. Robertson, capts. Gerlach, Schlutter, lieuts. A. Muller, H. Wilding, ensign H. Lecken, adj. F. Schnath, sev.

2d line bat. k. g. l. capt. F. Purgold, lieut. C. Deeken, sev.

3d line bat. k. g. l. maj. A. Boden, lieuts. F. Jansen, F. Leschen, sev. lieuts. A. and E. Kucknck, stly.

4th line bat. k. g. l. maj. G. Chuden (since dead), lieut. W. L. de la Farque, adj. A. Hartwig, sev. capt. F. Heisse, lieuts. C. Both, A. Langworth, ens. A. Oppunn, stly.

5th line bat. k. g. l. capt. F. Sander, lieuts. C. Berger, G. Klinsohr, sev.

8th line bat. k. g. l. capt. C. Rougemont, ens. W. Mareau, adj. T. Brumann, sev. lieut. C. Sadler, stly.

3d bat. roy. Scots, volun. R. Blacklin, stly.

95th foot, 1st bat. volunteer C. Smith, stly.

MISSING.

Staff, k. g. l. capt. C. D. Robers, brig.-maj. General staff, lieut. E. Gerstlachen, 3d hussars, k. g. l. dep.-asst.-adj.-gen. wounded.

2d life guards, lieut. S. Weymouth.

Royal horse guards (blue), capt. J. Thoyts.

1st dragoon guards, lieut.-col. W. Fuller, (col.) severely wounded; capt. H. Graham; lieut. F. Brooke, severely wounded; cornet hon. H. B. Bernard.

1st dragoons, cornet R. Magniac.

6th dragoons, lieut. P. Ruffo.

23d light dragoons, lieut. S. Coxon.

2d light bat. k. g. l. capt. E. Holzermann, wounded.

British and Hanoverians killed, wounded, and missing, in the Battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of June.

Officers killed, 148; non-commissioned, 144; rank and file, 2140.—Officers wounded, 670; non-commissioned, 536; rank and file, 8230.—Officers missing, 28; non-commissioned, 74; rank and file, 1773.——Grand total, 13,833.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, under Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.B. and G.C.B. in action with the Enemy, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June.

JUNE 16.

	Officers.			Non-com. Officers.			Rank and File.		
	K.	W.	M.	K.	W.	M.	K.	W.	M.
General Staff	2	5							
Royal Artil.		2					9	17	
1st Gds. 2d bat.	2	4		1	6		22	250	
1st Gds. 3d bat.	1	6		2	9		18	226	
3d Gds. 2d bat.								7	
R. Scots, 3d b.	6	12		2	13		18	162	
28th Foot ..		4			4		11	56	
30th Ft. 2d b.		2		1	2		4	76	5
32d Foot	1	31			4		21	149	
33d Foot	3	7		1	3	1	15	64	8
42d Foot	3	15		2	14		40	214	
44th Ft. 2d b.	2	15			12	1	10	82	16
69th Ft. 2d b.	1	4		4	6		33	104	
73d Ft. 2d bat.		4			1		4	43	
79th Ft. 1st b.	1	16	1		10		28	248	
92d Foot	4	21		2	13		33	213	
95th Ft. 1st b.	1	4		2	3		6	48	

JUNE 17.

General Staff			1						
1st Life Gds.		1			2		8	7	
R.H.Gd. (blue)							3	6	
1st or R. Drag.							1		
7th Hussars ..		1	3		5		6	16	15
11th Lt. Drag.		1							2
13th Lt. Drag.									1
18th Hussars ..							1	1	
23d Lt. Drag.				1				3	2
2d or K.G.L. ..							1	2	1
1st Hus. K.G.L.					1			2	
30th Ft. 2d bat.							1	2	8
33d Ft. 2d bat.						1		3	
69th Ft. 2d bat.				1				2	
73d Ft. 2d bat.							3		

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JUNE 16.

	Officers.			Non-com. Officers.			Rank and File.		
General Staff	10	40	2						
1st Life Guards	4	4		2	3		13	36	4
2d Life Guards	1		1	2	5	3	14	35	94
R.H.Gd.(blue)	1	6	1	2	3		14	51	20
1st Drag. Gds.	3	4	4	3	4	9	37	96	125
2nd or R. Drag.	4	9	1	6	6		79	82	9
2d or R.N.B.Dr.	6	8		3	9		73	80	
6th Dragoons	1	5	1	5	10		97	101	27
7th Hussars		6		1	9		55	84	
10th Hussars	2	6			1		20	39	26
11th Lt. Drag.	1	4		1	4	1	10	30	22
12th Lt. Drag.	2	3		6	4		39	57	
13th Lt. Drag.	1	9			10		11	59	18
15th Hussars	2	3		2	3		19	45	5
16th Lt. Drag.	2	4		2	2		6	16	
18th Hussars		2			9		12	62	17
23d Lt. Drag.		5	1	3			10	23	31
1st Lt.D.K.G.L.	3	11		3	7		27	92	19
2d ditto ditto	2	4			5		18	47	2
1st Huss. ditto		1					1	5	
3d Huss. ditto	4	8		2	7		3	71	
Royal Artillery	5	24		2	13		51	198	10
Royal Engin.		1							
R. Staff Corps		2							
1st Ft. G. 2d b.	1	5			7		50	89	
1st ditto, 3d b.	3	6		2	7		79	238	
2d Coldstr. G.	1	7		3	13		53	229	4
3d Ft. G. 2d b.	3	9		2	10		52	178	
1st Foot, 3d bat.	2	14		1	4		12	111	
4th Ft. 1st bat.		9		2	6		10	107	
14th Ft. 3d bat.		1			3		7	16	
23d Foot	4	6		2	7		9	71	
27th Ft. 1st bat.	2	13		7	10		96	350	
28th Foot	1	15		1	6		17	137	
30th Ft. 2d bat.	6	12		3	6		42	145	14
32d Foot		9			11		28	126	
33d Foot	2	10		1	8		32	84	48
40th Ft. 1st bat.	2	10		5	16		25	143	18
42d Foot		6			6		5	33	
44th Ft. 2d bat		3			3		4	54	
51st Foot		2					5	20	
52d Ft. 1st bat.	1	8			8		16	166	
69th Ft. 2d bat.	3	3					14	50	15
73d Ft. 2d bat.	5	13		3	13		44	102	42
79th Ft. 1st bat	2	11		2	7		27	129	2
92d Foot		6		1	3		15	93	
95th Ft. 1st bat.	1	11		4	7		16	117	
95th Ft. 2d bat.		14		2	6		32	173	20
95th Ft. 3d bat.		4			1		3	35	7

	Officers.			Non-com. Officers.			Rank and File.		
1st Lt. b. KGL	4	9		1	6		36	76	13
2d ditto.....	3	9	1	6	8	2	34	122	27
1st Line b.KGL	1	6		2	6		20	63	17
2d ditto.....	1	2		3	4	1	17	75	6
3d ditto.....	1	5		3	2		16	91	31
4th ditto	1	7		1	3		12	74	34
5th ditto	2	3		1	6		35	47	74
8th ditto	3	4		2	4	2	42	76	15

HORSES.

Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
1515	897	786

ERRATA in the Supplement to the London Gazette, published on Monday, July 3, 1815: Omitted in the return of Officers killed, Capt. Chambers, 1st foot guards, aide-de-camp to lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton.—Omitted in the return of Officers wounded, Lieut.-col Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, severely, right arm amputated.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, in the assault and taking of Cambray, on the 24th of June.

Total—1 lieut. 7 rank and file, killed; 2 lieuts. 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

23d foot, second lieut. William Leebody.

WOUNDED.

14th foot, 3d bat. ensign Arthur Ormsby, slightly.

91st foot, 1st bat. lieut. Andrew Cathcart, severely; lieut. James Black, slightly.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, in the assault and taking of Peronne, on the 26th of June, 1815.

Total—1 rank and file, killed; 1 capt. 1 lieut. 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Royal Engineers, capt. Alex. Thompson, slightly.

Royal Sappers and Miners, sub-lieutenant William Strutton, slightly.

*** The above is the loss of the British and Hanoverians, who formed about half the army under the Duke of Wellington; while the Prussian army, under Blucher and Bulow, were nearly double the army under the Duke of Wellington; making a total of 200,000 men before the battle. The French army exceeded 100,000 men; i. e. from 70 to 80,000 under Napoleon, at Mont St. Jean, and 25,000 under Marshal Grouchy, at Wavres.

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BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Letter from Marshal the Prince of Moskwa, to the Duke of Otranto.

[We copy this document from the public journals as illustrative of the recent events in Flanders and France, and of the want of concert and cordiality in the leaders of the late French government.]

REPORTS of a most false and defamatory nature having for some days been publicly circulated respecting my conduct in this short and unfortunate campaign, I address myself to you *as President of the Provisional Government*, in order to lay before you a faithful relation of the circumstances which came under my observation.

On the 11th of June I received an order from the minister at war to repair to the Imperial head-quarters. I had no command, and possessed no information on the force and composition of the army. Neither the emperor nor the minister had previously said any thing to me which could give me the slightest idea that I was to be employed in the campaign. I was consequently called upon in a state quite unprepared, without horses, equipage, or money, and I was obliged to borrow in order to enable me to reach my destination.

I arrived on the 12th at Laon, on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th at Beaumont, in which last place I purchased from the Duke of Treviso two horses, with which I proceeded to Charleroi, accompanied by my first aide-de-camp, the only officer I had with me. I arrived at the moment when the enemy, having been attacked by our light troops, were falling back upon Fleurus and Gosselies.

The emperor immediately ordered me to put myself at the head of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry, commanded by Lieut.-gens. Erlon and Reille, Lieut.-gen. Pire's division of light cavalry of the guard, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, and Colbert, and of two divisions of the Count de Valmy's cavalry, forming altogether eight divisions of infantry and four divisions of cavalry. With these troops, of which, however, I had only a part disposeable, I pushed the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate Gosselies, Frasnes, Mellet, and Hepiegnies; there the troops took a position, with the exception of the 1st corps, which was still at Marchiennes, and which did not join me until next day.

On the 16th I was ordered to attack the English in their position at Quartre Bras. We marched against the enemy with an enthusiasm which it would be difficult to describe. Nothing could resist our impetuosity; the battle became general, and victory was not doubtful, when, at the moment in which I wished to bring forward the 1st corps of infantry which I had left at Frasnes, I learned that the emperor had disposed of them without giving me information, as well as Girard's division of a second corps, which was warmly engaged with the Prussians. The mortification I received from this news was terrible. Having now under my command but three divisions instead of eight, on which I had relied, I was obliged to allow victory to escape from my hands; and, notwithstanding all my efforts, and in spite of the bravery and devotedness of my troops, it was impossible to do more than to maintain myself in my position until the close of the day.

About nine o'clock the first corps was returned to me by the emperor, to whom they had been of no service. Thus between 25 and 30,000 men had been for that time, as it were, paralised, having been obliged during the whole of the battle to march with their arms on their shoulders, from the left to the right, and from right to the left, without firing a single musket.

Here I cannot help suspending these details, to call your attention to the consequences of this false movement, and in general to the bad dispositions adopted that day.

By what fatality, for example, did the emperor, instead of directing all his force against Lord Wellington, who would have been taken unawares and unprepared, regard this attack as secondary? How could the emperor, after the passage of the Sambre, conceive it to be possible to fight two battles in one day? This was, however, what took place against forces double of ours, and which the officers who saw it can still with difficulty comprehend. Had he, instead of doing this, left a corps of observation to hold the Prussians in check, and marched with his largest masses to support me, the English army would undoubtedly have been destroyed between Quatre Bras and Genappe, and that position which separated the two allied armies once in our power, would have afforded the emperor an opportunity of outflanking the right of the Prussians, and crushing them in their turn. The general opinion in France, and particularly in the army, was, that the emperor would in the first place turn his attention solely to the destruction of the English army, and for that circumstances were very favourable—but fate has ordered it otherwise.

On the 17th the army marched in the direction of Mount St. Jean. On the 18th the battle commenced at one o'clock, and, though the bulletin which gives an account of it does not mention my name, I believe that I have occasion to affirm that I was present. Lieut.-gen. Comte Drouet has already spoken of this battle in the Chamber of Peers, and his relation is correct, with the exception, however, of some important facts, which he either suppressed or knew not, but which it is my duty to disclose.

About seven in the evening, after the most dreadful carnage I ever witnessed, General Labedoyere came to inform me, on the part of the emperor, that Marshal Grouchy had arrived on our right, and was attacking the left

left of the united English and Prussians. The General in passing through the lines, circulated this news among the soldiers, whose courage and devotedness remained unaltered, and who were giving fresh proofs of it at that moment, notwithstanding the fatigue with which they were exhausted. But what was my astonishment, I ought to say indignation, when I learned a few moments afterwards, that not only Marshal Grouchy had not arrived to our support, as the whole army had been taught to believe, but that between 40 and 50,000 Prussians were attacking our extreme right, and forcing it to fall back. Either the Emperor had deceived himself as to the time in which Marshal Grouchy could have been able to support him, or the march of the Marshal had been more retarded by the efforts of the enemy than had been calculated upon. The fact is, that, at the moment when the arrival was announced to us, he was still only in the neighbourhood of Wavres on the Dyle; which, with regard to us, was the same as if he had been a hundred leagues from the place of battle.

Soon after I observed the arrival of four regiments of the middle guard, led by the Emperor in person, who wished to renew the attack with these troops, in order to penetrate the enemy's centre. He ordered me to march at their head with General Friant. Generals, officers, soldiers, all displayed the greatest intrepidity. But the corps was too weak to resist for any length of time the forces which were employed to oppose it, and we had soon to renounce the hope which this attack for a few moments afforded. General Friant was struck by a ball by my side. I had a horse killed and was thrown down under him. The brave men who have survived this battle will, I trust, do me the justice to state, that they saw me fighting foot to foot, sword in hand, and that I was one of the last who left the scene of carnage, at the moment when obliged to retreat.

Meanwhile the Prussians continued their offensive movement, and our right was sensibly giving way; the English in their turn advanced. There yet remained to us four squares of the old guard placed advantageously for the retreat; these brave grenadiers, the elite of the army who were forced to fall back successively, only yielded the ground foot by foot, until, finally overpowered by numbers, they were almost completely destroyed. From that time the retrograde movement was most decided, and the army formed only a confused column; there was however then no shouting, nor cry of *sauve qui peut*, as has been calumniously imputed to the army in the Bulletin. For myself, being continually in the rear-guard, which I followed on foot, having had all my horses killed, worn out with fatigue, covered with contusions, and having no longer any strength to walk, I owe my life to a corporal of the guard, who supported me in the march, and never abandoned me in this retreat. About eleven at night I fell in with Lieut.-General Lefebvre Desnouettes; and one of his officers, Major Schmidt, had the generosity to give me the only horse which remained to him. Thus I arrived at Marchiennes-au-pont, at four in the morning, alone, without officers, ignorant of the fate of the Emperor, whom, some time before the termination of the battle, I had entirely lost sight of, and whom I supposed to be killed or taken.

General P. Lacroix, chief of the staff of the second corps, whom I found in this city, having told me that the Emperor was at Charleroi, I supposed that his Majesty intended to place himself at the head of Marshal Grouchy's corps, in order to cover the Sambre, and to facilitate to the troops the means of rallying near Avesnes, and, in this persuasion I proceeded to Beaumont, but parties of cavalry having followed us very closely, and intercepted the roads to Maubeuge and Philippeville, I found it to be impossible to stop a single soldier on this point, so as to oppose the progress of a victorious enemy. I continued my journey to Avesnes, where I could obtain no information concerning the Emperor.

In this state of things, having neither any news of his Majesty, nor of the Major-general, the disorder increasing at every instant, and, with the exception of a few regiments of the guard and of the line, each one pursuing his own course, I determined on proceeding immediately to Paris, by Saint Quentin, to acquaint the Minister of War as quickly as possible with the true situation of affairs, in order that he might at least send some fresh troops to meet the army, and to adopt rapidly such measure as circumstances might require. On my arrival at Bourget, three leagues from Paris, I learnt that the Emperor had passed through that place at nine in the morning.

Such is, my Lord Duke, an exact recital of this unfortunate campaign.

I now ask those who have survived that fine and numerous army, in what way I can be accused of the disaster of which it has just been the victim, and of which our military annals furnish no example? I have, it is said, betrayed the country: I, who to serve it, have always shewn a zeal which I have perhaps carried too far, and which may have misled me; but this calumny is not and cannot be supported by any fact, any circumstance, or any presumption.

NEY, Prince of the Moskwa.

Paris, June 26, 1815.

GENERAL

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